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DIRECTORY of international scientific organizations

UNESCO

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DIRECTORY OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

DIRECTORY
OF INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC
ORGANIZATIONS

UNESCO PARIS

Published by United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization
Printed in May 1950 by
Imprimerie des Arts et Manufactures,
Paris
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Unesco - Publication 619

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PREFACE

The need for a yearbook providing essential information with regard to international scientific organizations has been felt for a long time. The idea of publishing such a book took on a more definite form following the suggestion made by prominent members of the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand Government services that the task should be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The scheme was therefore discussed at the Third Session of the General Conference, held at Beirut in 1948, which approved the following resolution:

> "The General Conference,
>
> "Considering that the experience of Unesco has demonstrated the importance and value of the active co-operation of competent international non-governmental organizations in achieving the objectives of Unesco in its fields of action,
>
> "Resolves:
>
> "1. That the Director-General be instructed to intensify the systematic study of international non-governmental organizations in the fields of education, science and culture and to gather information respecting their composition, structure, management, means of support, functions and mode of operation, for the purpose of determining how best their relations to Unesco may be established, in what ways they can most usefully co-operate with Unesco, and the ways in which Unesco may most appropriately assist them to achieve their own objectives;
>
> "2. That in the light of these studies, the Director-General consider the possibility of publishing a Handbook of international organizations active in the fields of education, science and culture."

The Department of Natural Sciences and the Department of Exchange of Information were made responsible for the execution of the project as far as international scientific organizations were concerned and, for that purpose, a questionnaire was sent to the relevant organizations. The resulting information is contained in the present Directory.

There are, inevitably, a few gaps, owing to the fact that some of the questionnaires sent out were not answered whilst others reached us either too late or incompletely filled in. It is, moreover, difficult to publish an entirely up-to-date directory, as the composition of Bureaux and Committees changes periodically. We should therefore be grateful if readers who find inaccuracies would point them out to the Department of Natural Sciences of Unesco, which will collect such information with a view to a possible re-issue.

The present Directory has been prepared for the use of specialists, and we hope that it will be of assistance to them in their work. In conclusion, we should like to thank all the international scientific organizations that have been good enough to co-operate with us, thus enabling the present work to be completed.

Paris, May 1950.

Brotzman 18 June 51
General [illegible] Univ Press

INTRODUCTION

This Directory gives information on international organizations whose activities deal with the various branches of science.

ORDER ADOPTED

The organizations are grouped in three main chapters: *"Basic Sciences," "Applied Sciences"* and *"Miscellaneous."* The second chapter is sub-divided into *"Agricultural Sciences," "Engineering Sciences,"* and *"Medical Sciences."* In each chapter and section, the organizations are arranged in alphabetical order. Those limited to a particular geographic area (e.g. the "European Federation of Agriculture" and the "Pan-American Institute of Geography and History," etc.) have been placed at the end of their respective chapters under the heading *"Regional."*

ABBREVIATIONS

For the United Nations, their Specialized Agencies, the International Council of Scientific Unions and the Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences, we have used, for reasons of space, the following universally accepted abbreviations:

United Nations	UN
International Labour Organization	ILO
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
World Health Organization	WHO
International Telecommunications Union	ITU
International Meteorological Organization	IMO
International Council of Scientific Unions	ICSU
Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences	CCICMS

Several of the organizations included in the Directory are also known by initials. Those of which we were notified are given after the title of the organization and used only in the text referring to it.

HEADINGS

The questionnaire sent to organizations covered 16 points, as follows:

1 Official name of the organization
2 Address
3 Nature
4 Aims
5 Governing Bodies and Officers
6 Membership
7 Commissions
8 Facilities
9 Finances
10 Meetings
11 Voting
12 Publications
13 Relations with other international organizations
14 Short history
15 Bibliography
16 Comments

With regard to its "nature," an organization may be "inter-governmental", "non-governmental", or "semi-governmental." The first category includes all international organizations established through an inter-governmental agreement or a diplomatic convention. In accordance with Resolution 3, adopted by the Second Session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (21 June 1946), "Any international organization which is not established by inter-governmental agreement shall be considered as a non-governmental organization."

An international semi-governmental organization is one which, though it may include governments among its members, was not created by an inter-governmental agreement.

The following particulars are given under the separate headings:

4 a brief outline of the aims of each organization and information on its special activities;
5 information on the governing bodies and a list of its Officers and members of the Secretariat, both honorary and titular. Whenever we were notified, we have also indicated the term of office of each member;
6 a list of the Member States or national organizations and of individual members;
7 the commissions set up within certain organizations, with details of their work;
8 the special facilities of certain organizations, such as laboratories, research centres, libraries, information services, microfilm libraries, museums, etc.;
9 the financial resources of each organization;
10 the frequency of meetings of the organizations or of their governing bodies;
11 provisions governing voting procedure, indicating whether votes are taken by countries, associations or individuals, etc.;
12 a list of the periodicals and documents published by the organizations, together with the title, language and frequency of these publications;
13 relations between the organizations included in the Directory and the United Nations, their Specialized Agencies, and/or any other international bodies. In particular, mention is made of whether the organization has been granted consultative status by the United Nations or their Specialized Agencies;
14 an outline of the organization's history: origin, meetings held, work carried out, formation of committees, etc.;
15 bibliographical details on the publications relating to these organizations;
16 information likely to interest readers of this Directory: date and place of forthcoming congresses, programme of action, etc.

In addition to the Table of Contents giving the order in which the organizations in the Directory are arranged (see *"Order adopted,"*) a subject index is appended for the use of specialists.

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CHAPTER I

BASIC SCIENCES

THE BIOMETRIC SOCIETY (BS)

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE BIOMÉTRIE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Dr. C.I. Bliss, Secretary, P.O. Box 1106, New Haven 4, Conn. U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The Biometric Society is an international society for the advancement of quantitative biological science through the development of quantitative theories and the application, development and dissemination of effective mathematical and statistical techniques.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Council:* The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary and the Treasurer are *ex officio* members of the Council. There are not less than twelve nor more than twenty ordinary members of the Council, who are elected with a view to representing the various geographic areas and fields of activity in which the Society has members. Ordinary members of the Council are elected for three years by a mail vote of the members, the terms of approximately one-third of them terminating each year. OFFICERS: *President:* Prof. Arthur Linder (Switzerland); *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. Joseph Berkson (U.S.A.), Dr. Frank W. Weymouth (U.S.A.), Prof. R.A. Fisher (U.K.), Dr. E.A. Cornish (Australia), Dr. P.C. Mahalanobis, India), Prof. Maurice Frechet (France); *Treasurer:* Dr. John W. Hopkins (Canada); *Secretary:* Dr. C.I. Bliss (U.S.A.), and 19 *Counsellors.*

6 MEMBERS: To become a member, a person must be proposed by two members of the Society and approved by the Council. There are nearly 1,000 members from the following countries : *Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, French West Africa, Germany, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Malaya, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika Territory, Trieste, Trinidad, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

9 FINANCES: Dues from members are fixed by the Council. Bequests and gifts may be received.

10 MEETINGS: Meetings are held at irregular intervals.

11 VOTING: Mail ballot by individual members.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The Society publishes the quarterly journal "Biometrics," recently transferred from the Biometrics Section, American Statistical Association.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Biometric Society is the Biometric Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Biometric Society was founded in September 1947 at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., U.S.A., during the First International Biometric Conference.

16 COMMENTS : The Biometric Society delegates some of its functions to six regional subdivisions : Eastern North American Region, Western North American Region, Australasian Region, British Region, French Region and Indian Region.

CENTRAL BUREAU FOR ASTRONOMICAL TELEGRAMS (CBAT)

(BUREAU CENTRAL DES TÉLÉGRAMMES ASTRONOMIQUES)

2 ADDRESS: University Observatory, Östervoldgade 3, Copenhagen K, Denmark. *Telephone:* Palae 1790. *Cable address:* OBSERVATORY COPENHAGEN.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To spread news of astronomical discoveries by telegrams and circulars.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: Commission 6 of the International Astronomical Union. OFFICERS: *President of Commission 6:* Prof. A. Mikhailov, Pyzhevsky per. 3, Moskva 17, U.S.S.R. (date of expiration of term: 1951); *Director of the Central Bureau:* Julie M. Vinter Hansen (Denmark).

6 MEMBERS: Subscribers to telegrams and circulars in: *Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trieste, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.*

7 COMMISSIONS: Co-operating bodies for telegrams: Commonwealth Observatory, Canberra (for Australia); Union Observatory, Johannesburg (for Union of South Africa); Sternerberga Astronomical Institute, Moscow (for U.S.S.R.). In co-operation with the Central Bureau, but independent of it: Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (for the Americas).

9 FINANCES: The Bureau is self-supporting, the subscribers to telegrams and circulars paying advance amounts to cover expenses. A grant of 1200 gold francs is given to the Director of the Bureau every year for clerical help and the like.

10 MEETINGS: Every third year.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Telegrams and circulars when needed (generally one circular weekly). Report of work of Bureau and printed code for astronomical telegrams, both published in the "Transactions of the International Astronomical Union."

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Bureau is sponsored by the International Astronomical Union.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Bureau was founded in 1919 under the auspices of the International Astronomical Union, with its seat at the Observatory, Brussels, and G. Lecointe as Director. In 1922, the Bureau was moved to the Observatory, Copenhagen, with Prof. E. Strömgren as Director. Prof. E. Strömgren functioned as Director until his death in April 1947. In June 1947 Senior Astronomer Julie M. Vinter Hansen, Observatory, Copenhagen, was appointed Director.

CENTRAL BUREAU, INTERNATIONAL 1: 1,000,000 MAP OF THE WORLD

(BUREAU CENTRAL DE LA CARTE DU MONDE AU MILLIONIÈME)

2 ADDRESS: Ordnance Survey Office, Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey, U.K.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To co-ordinate the publication by member states of a Map of the World

on a scale of 1:1,000,000 using uniform sheet lines, symbols and conventional signs, as set out in the accepted resolutions of the 1909 and 1913 Conferences and the Commission of 1928.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: OFFICERS: *President:* Major-General R.LL. Brown, C.B., C.B.E.; *Secretary:* Lt. Col. D.I. Burnett, M.B.E., R.E.

6 MEMBERS: *Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, French West Africa, Indo-China, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies, Rhodesia, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

8 FACILITIES: Collection of published sheets of the International 1:1,000,000 Map of the World.

9 FINANCES: Annual subscription of £10 from adhering countries.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Annual Reports 1921-1938.

14 SHORT HISTORY: This Bureau is related to the International Geographical Congresses. At the London Congress in 1909 specifications were drawn up on which the actual map production might be based. At the Paris Congress in 1913 a resolution was adopted to create the Central Bureau.

COMMITTEE FOR ELECTRO-CHEMICAL THERMODYNAMICS AND KINETICS

(COMITÉ DE THERMODYNAMIQUE ET DE CINÉTIQUE ÉLECTROCHIMIQUES)

2 ADDRESS: *Temporarily:* University of Brussels, 50, avenue F.D. Roosevelt, Brussels, Belgium. *Telephone:* Brussels 48.65.10.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: Collaboration between research workers concerned with the development of the experimental applications of electro-chemical thermodynamics and kinetics.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: Provisionally for the General Committee: a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and a Secretary; one delegate for each country. OFFICERS (provisionally): *Chairman:* Pierre van Rysselberghe (U.S.A.); *Vice-Chairman:* André Juliard (Belgium); *Secretary:* Marcel Pourbaix (Belgium); *Delegate for Australia:* Allan Walkley; *Delegate for Belgium:* André Juliard; *Delegate for Canada;* Frank E.W. Wetmore; *Delegate for Czechoslovakia:* Jaroslav Heyrovsky; *Delegates for France:* Gaston Charlot and Gabriel Valensi; *Delegate for Italy:* Roberto Piontelli; *Delegate for the Netherlands:* W.G. Burgers; *Delegate for Norway:* Arthur B. Winterbottom; *Delegate for Spain:* Emilio Jimeno; *Delegate for Sweden:* Sven Brennert; *Delegate for Switzerland:* K. Huber; *Delegate for the United Kingdom:* T.P. Hoar; *Delegate for the Uuited States of America:* Pierre Van Rysselberghe.

6 MEMBERS: Individual members: 1 for *Australia,* 14 for *Belgium,* 1 for *Canada,* 3 for *Czechoslovakia,* 6 for *France,* 1 for *Germany,* 9 for *Italy,* 3 for *Netherlands,* 1 for *Norway,* 4 for *Spain,* 1 for *Sweden,* 2 for *Switzerland,* 3 for the *United Kingdom,* 3 for the *United States of America.*

7 COMMISSIONS: *Australian Section:* A. Walkley (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Division of Industrial Chemistry, Box 4331 G.P.O.,

Melbourne C.I.); *Belgian Section:* A. Juliard (University of Brussels, 50, avenue F.D. Roosevelt, Brussels); *American Section:* P. van Rysselberghe (University of Oregon, 2223 Olive Street, Eugène, Oregon); *Canadian Section:* F.E.M. Wetmore (University of Toronto, Electrochemical Laboratory, Toronto 5); *Czechoslovak Section:* J. Heyrovsky (Karlovsky University, Fysikalne-chemicky Ustav, Albertov 2030, Prague II); *British Section:* T.P. Hoar (Cambridge University, Metallurgical Department, Pembroke Street, Cambridge); *French Section:* G. Charlot (Ecole de Physique et de Chimie Industrielle, 10, rue Vauquelin, Paris); *Italian Section:* R. Piotelli (Politecnico, Lab. di Elettrochimica, di chimica fisica e metallurgica e di metallurgia, Piazza Leonardo da Vinci, Milan); *Netherlands Section:* W.G. Burgers (Technische Hoogeschool, 136 Julianalaan, Delft); *Norvegian Section:* A.B. Winterbottom (Technical University of Norway, Department of Metallurgy, Trondheim); *Spanish Section:* E. Jimeno (Universidad de Madrid, Laboratorio de Metalografia, Faculdad de Ciencias, Madrid); *Swedish Section:* S. Brennert (A.B. Seperator, Fleminggatan 8, Stockholm); *Swiss Section:* K. Huber (Universität Bern, Chemisches Institut, Freiestrasse 3, Bern).

12 PUBLICATIONS: In preparation: an atlas of electrochemical equilibria and a directory of polarization graphs.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Committee was established between September 1948 and March 1949 on the initiative of M. Pourbaix, P. van Rysselberghe and A. Juliard. The first meeting was held in Brussels on 28, 29 and 30 March 1949.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "Journal of the Electrochemical Society," No. 95, February 1949, pp. 40c-44c. "Visits with some European Experts," by P. van Rysselberghe.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ENTOMOLOGY

(COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF DU CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL D'ENTOMOLOGIE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o N.D. Riley (Secretary), British Museum, Natural History, London, S.W.7, U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: Permanent link between periodic Congresses; the Committee is also the Entomology Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Executive Committee* (whose acts are subject to endorsement by two full Congresses). OFFICERS: *Chairman*: Dr. R. Jeannel (France); *Secretary:* N.D. Riley (U.K.). *Members of the Executive Committee:* Dr. H.E. Karl Jordan, F.R.S. (U.K., Hon. Life Member), Dr. C. Bolivar y Pieltain (Mexico, date of expiration of term: 1951, IX Congress), Prof. J. Chester Bradley (U.S.A., 1954, X Congress), Dr. Martin Hering (Germany, 1954, X Congress), Prof. Ivan Trägardh (Sweden, 1954, X Congress). Members serve for three Congresses; one third of the members retire in rotation; new members are elected at each Congress and between Congresses by the Committee. Under a resolution of the Stockholm Congress, 1948, this Committee is to be increased to 18. Action is being taken to achieve this.

9 FINANCES: The Executive Committe holds a small capital sum of about £220. It derives a small income from sales of the Proceedings of previous Congresses, and, as the Entomology Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences, it receives a small grant from IUBS. Each Congress manages its own finances.

10 MEETINGS: Congresses are held every three years.

11 VOTING: By individual vote.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Committee forms a Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences.

14 SHORT HISTORY: International Congresses of Entomology: Brussels, 1910; Oxford, 1912; Zurich, 1925; Ithaca, N.Y., 1928; Paris, 1932; Madrid, 1935; Berlin, 1938; Stockholm, 1948.

16 COMMENTS: Next Congress scheduled for 1951 in Amsterdam.

FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CO-ORDINATION

(FONDATION "POUR LA SCIENCE", CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE SYNTHÈSE)

2 ADDRESS: 12, rue Colbert, Paris 2^e, France. *Telephone:* RIChelieu 68-17.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To develop and co-ordinate research in pure science, to overcome the drawbacks of excessive specialization and exclusively utilitarian concerns.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Administrative Board:* four Sections. OFFICERS: *President:* Edouard Herriot (France); *1st Vice-Chairman:* Julien Cain (France); *2nd Vice-Chairman:* G. Smets (Belgium); *Secretary:* Gonzague de Reynold (Switzerland); *Treasurer:* Paul Bastier (France); *Director:* Henri Berr (France); *Assistant Director:* Lucien Febvre (France); *Director of the Historic Synthesis Section:* L.P. May (France); *Director of the Natural Science Section:* Edmond Bauer (France); *Director of the General Synthesis Section:* André Lalande (France); *Director of the Section of the History of Science:* Pierre Brunet (France); *Secretariat:* Paul Chalus (France) and Mlle Suzanne Delorme (France).

8 FACILITIES: Library of 5,000 volumes and card indexes.

9 FINANCES: Grant from the French Ministry of Education (Cultural Relations and National Centre of Scientific Research).

10 MEETINGS: The Sections hold monthly meetings. There is also a "Synthesis Week" once a year.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Revue de Synthèse" (quarterly) and "Revue d'histoire des Sciences" (quarterly). *Former titles:* From 1900 to 1930 "Revue de Synthèse historique"; from 1931 "Revue de Synthèse." Table for the years from 1900 to 1910. *Other documents:* Annual publications of the "Semaines de Synthèse."

14 SHORT HISTORY: The foundation was established in 1925 by Henry Berr, with the assistance of Paul Doumer, President of the French Republic.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "The Hôtel de Nevers and the Centre International de Synthèse" (inaugural address given when the Centre was installed in its new premises), Presses Universitaires, 1929.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(ACADÉMIE INTERNATIONALE D'HISTOIRE DES SCIENCES)

2 ADDRESS: Hôtel de Nevers, 12, rue Colbert, Paris, France. *Telephone:* RIChelieu 68-17.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote progress in the historiography of science by bringing together the leading experts throughout the world.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Academy is controlled by a Council consisting of a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen, a Comptroller-Treasurer (eligible for re-election) elected every three years, and in addition former Chairmen of the Academy and a permanent Secretary. OFFICERS: *Chairman;* P. Sergescu (Roumania, term of office expires in 1950); *Vice-Chairmen:* Mrs. D. Waley-Singer (U.K., 1950), J.A. Vollgraff (Netherlands, 1950), R. Almagia (Italy, 1950); *Permanent Secretary:* Alda Mieli (Italy); *Former Chairmen:* Gino Loria (Italy), Ch. Singer (U.K), Q. Vetter (Czechoslovakia); A. Reymond (Switzerland); *Assistant Secretary:* P. Brunet (France 1950).

6 MEMBERS: 50 full members and 100 corresponding members: *Austria* 2, *Belgium* 4, *China* 1, *Czechoslovakia* 4, *Denmark* 1, *France* 10, *Germany* 11, *Greece* 2, *Hungary* 2, *India* 2, *Italy* 9, *Japan* 1, *Mexico* 1, *Middle East* 2, *Netherlands* 6, *Norway* 1, *Poland* 2, *Portugal* 3, *Roumania* 3, *South America* 9, *Sweden* 4, *Switzerland* 4, *Turkey* 1, *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* 3, *United Kingdom* 14, *United States of America* 5, *Yugoslavia* 1; the remaining to be filled after the elections in 1949 and 1950.

8 FACILITIES: Library (approximately 1,000 volumes) and Documentation Service.

10 MEETINGS: The Council meets in Paris every year and may be attended by full members. Ordinary sessions are held once every three years; the last session was at Lausanne in 1947. The International Congresses on the History of Science are held in conjunction with the triennial sessions of the Academy.

11 VOTING: By individual vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Collection of the Proceedings of the International Academy of the History of Science.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Academy is the governing body, for scientific questions, of the International Union of the History of Science.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Meetings of the International Committee on the History of Science: Oslo, August 1928 and Paris, June 1929. Since June 1929, three-yearly sessions of the International Academy of the History of Science. The Fifth International Congress was held at Lausanne in 1947.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: International Archives of the History of Science. Yearbooks of the Academy, the last of which (No. III) was issued in 1936. The Journal "Archeion".

16 COMMENTS: The Sixth International Congress will be held in 1950.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIMNOLOGY

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE LIMNOLOGIE)

2 ADDRESS: Institute of Limnology, Uppsala, Sweden.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To further the progress of theoretical and applied limnology by holding congresses, by publishing the proceedings of the congresses, and by a bibliographical service on current limnological literature.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The International Committee, the Executive Committee, and the Congress or general meeting of all members. OFFICERS (until 1950): *President:* Dr. Gunnar Alm (Sweden); *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. B. Hankó (Hungary), Dr. G. Huber-Pestalozzi (Switzerland), Prof. G.E. Hutchinson (U.S.A.), Prof. F. Lenz (Germany), Prof. P. van Oye (Belgium), Prof. S. Stankovic (Yugoslavia), Prof. I. Välikangas (Finland); *Assessor:* Dr. P. Vivier (France); *General-Secretary and Treasurer:* Dr. W. Rodhe (Sweden).

6 MEMBERS: The Association consists of about 600 members, from 40 different countries.

8 FACILITIES: The proceedings of the Congresses and other publications of the Association.

10 MEETINGS: Congresses are held every two or three years, in August.

11 VOTING: By individual members.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Verhandlungen der Internationalen Vereinigung für Limnologie" (Proceedings of the International Association of Limnology/Travaux de l'Association Internationale de Limnologie).

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The association is the Limnological Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences, which is federated in ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Association was founded in 1922 at Kiel, on the basis of a proposal of Prof. Dr. August Thienemann (Germany), and the late Prof. Dr. Einar Naumann (Sweden). Congresses: Germany, 1922; Austria, 1923; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 1925; Italy, 1927; Hungary, 1930; Netherlands, 1932; Yugoslavia, 1934; France, 1937; Sweden, 1939; Switzerland, 1948; Belgium, 1950.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "25 Jahre Internationale Vereinigung für theoretische und angewandte Limnologie," by Prof. Dr. Friedrich Lenz, 1948.

16 COMMENTS: Congress planned for 1953 (United Kingdom).

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MICROBIOLOGISTS (IAMB)

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES MICROBIOLOGISTES)

2 ADDRESS: 19, avenue César-Roux, Lausanne, Switzerland.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The Association aims to secure the continuity of the international triennial

congresses for microbiology which were formerly held under the aegis of the International Society for Microbiology, and to aid in other useful ways the Science of Microbiology.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Association is governed by the *Permanent International Commission for the Organization of Congresses* consisting of *Members* from: *Argentina:* Prof. Alois Bachmann, Department of Microbiology, Buenos Aires; *Australia:* (acting) Dr. F.M. Burnet, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Parkville N-2, Victoria; *Belgium:* Prof. Jules Bordet, Institut Pasteur, Brussels; *Brazil:* Prof. Olympio da Fonseca, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro; *British West Indies:* Dr. A.C. Thaysen, Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; *Bulgaria:* Prof. W. Markoff, Sofia; *Canada:* Prof. E.G.D. Murray, Department of Bacteriology, McGill University, Montreal; *Chile:* Dr. Emiliano Armijo, Instituto Bacteriologico de Chile, Santiago; *China:* Dr. F.F. Tang, National Vaccine and Serum Institute, Temple of Heaven, Peiping; *Cuba:* Dr. Guillermo Lage, University of Havana, Havana; *Czechoslovakia:* Dr. Otto Jirovec, Department of Parasitology, Charles University, Prague; *Denmark:* Prof. Th. Madsen, Copenhagen; *Egypt:* Prof. Omar Khairat, Farouk University, Government Hospital, Alexandria; *Finland:* Prof. A.I. Virtanen, Helsinki; *France:* Dr. J. Trefouel, Institut Pasteur, Paris; *Greece:* Vacant; *Hungary:* Prof. R. Manninger, Budapest; *Iceland;* Dr. Björn Sigurdsson; Institute of Experimental Pathology, University of Iceland; Keldur, Reykjavik; *India:* Col. Sir. S.S. Sokhey, The Haffkine Institute, Bombay; *Ireland:* Prof. J.W. Bigger, Department of Bacteriology, Trinity College, Dublin; *Israel:* Dr. M. Aschner, Mayer de Rothschild Hadassah University Hospital, Jerusalem; *Italy:* Prof. Giuseppe Penso, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome; *Mexico:* Dr. Gerardo Varela, Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural, Mexico, D.F.; *Netherlands:* Prof. A.J. Kluyver, Technische Hoogeschool, Delft; *New Zealand:* Dr. T.R. Vernon, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Plant Diseases Division, Owairaka, Auckland; *Poland:* Ludwick Hirszfeld, Institute of Medical Microbiology, University of Wroclaw, Wroclaw; *Portugal:* Dr. Augusto Salazar Leite, Instituto de Medicina Tropicâl, Lisbon; *Roumania:* Prof. M. Ciuca, Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino", Bucarest; *Spain:* Prof. Juan Marcilla, Instituto Ramón y Cajal, Madrid; *Sweden:* Prof. C. Kling, Stockholm; *Switzerland:* Prof. A. Grumbach, Hygiene-Institut der Universität, Zurich; *Turkey:* Dr. Zeki Akkoynlu, Institut des Recherches des Monopoles de Turquie, Cevizli-Maltepe; *Union of South Africa:* Prof. W.J. Lütjeharms, Department of Botany, University College of the Orange Free State, Bloemfontein; *United Kingdom:* Sir Alexander Fleming, St. Mary's Hospital, London, W.2; *United States of America:* Prof. Stuart Mudd, Department of Bacteriology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Uruguay:* Dr. Estenio Hormaeche, Instituto de Higiene, Montevideo; *Venezuela:* Prof. Alberto J. Fernández, Universídad, Caracas; *Yugoslavia:* Dr. Dora Filipovic c/o Dr. Nikola Nikolic, Committee for the Protection of Public Health FNJR, Belgrade. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Dr. Th. Madsen; *Honorary Secretary-General:* R. Dujarric de la Rivière; *General Secretary:* Dr. Ralph St. John-Brooks.

6 MEMBERS: National Groups affiliated to the Association: *Australia:* (acting) Australian National Research Council, Secretary: Prof. E.O. Hercus, Physics School, University of Melbourne, Melbourne; *Bulgaria:* Société Bulgare de Microbiologie, Chairman: Prof. W. Markoff, Sofia; *Czechoslovakia:* Ceska Mikrobiologicka Spolecnost v Praze (Czech Microbiological Society of Prague), Secretary: Prof. Dr. Patocka, Bacterioserological Institute, Prague; *France:* Association des Microbiologistes de Langue Française, Paris; *Hungary:* Hungarian National Committee, International Association of Microbiologists, Budapest, Chairman: Prof. R. Manninger; *India:* Association of Microbiologists of India, President: Col. Sir S.S. Sokhey, Haffkine Institute, Bombay; *Israel:* Palestine Microbiological Society, Jerusalem, Secretary: Dr. J. Gurevitch; *Italy:* Società Internazionale di Microbiologia, Sezione Italiana, President: Prof. V. Puntoni, University of Rome, Rome;

Mexico: Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural, Permanent Secretary : Prof. Enrique Beltrán, Mexico, D.F.; *Netherlands:* Netherlands Society of Microbiology, c/o Prof. A.J. Kluyver, Technische Hoogeschool, Delft; *Poland:* Polish Microbiological Association; *Spain:* Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Secretary: Dr. José Maria Albareda, Madrid; *Switzerland:* Schweizerische Mikrobiologische Gesellschaft, Chairman: Prof. A. Grumbach, University of Zurich, Zurich; *United Kingdom:* The Society for General Microbiology, Secretary: Dr. J.G. Davis, Southall, Middlesex; *United States of America;* Society of American Bacteriologists, Secretary: Dr. J.E. Blair, New York, N.Y.; *Yugoslavia:* National Committee for the Protection of Public Health, FNJR, Secretary: Dr. Nikola Nikolic, Belgrade.

7 COMMISSIONS: *Permanent International Committee on Bacteriological Nomenclature:* Secretaries: Prof. R.S. Breed (U.S.A.) ; Dr. Ralph St. John-Brooks (U.S.A.). *Judical Commission of the Nomenclature Committee:* Chairman: Dr. R.E. Buchanan. *Enterobacteriaciae Sub-Committee:* Chairman: Dr. F. Kauffmann (Denmark). *Pneumococcus Sub-Committee:* Chairman;. Dr. R. St. John-Brooks (U.S.A.). *Neisseria Sub-Committee:* Secretary: Dr. Sara E. Branham (U.S.A.). *Mycobacterium Sub-Committee:* Secretary: Prof. G. Penso (Italy). *Clostridium Sub-Committee: Chairman:* Dr. A.R. Prévot (France). *Medical and Veterinary Mycopathology:* Secretary: Dr. W.J. Nickerson (U.S.A.).

8 FACILITIES: International Federation of Culture Collections of Micro-organisms (see page 25). Centre de collection de types microbiens (see page 25).

9 FINANCES: The income of the Association consists only of the dues paid by members to the individual Congress.

10 MEETINGS: International Congresses are held triennially.

11 VOTING: Voting is both by country and by individual vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Proceedings, after each Congress.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Association is since 28 July, 1947, the Microbiological Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences, which is federated in ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: First International Congress for Microbiology, held in Paris 1930; second in London 1936; third in New York 1939; fourth in Copenhagen 1947.

16 COMMENTS: Fifth Congress to be held in Rio de Janeiro, in 1950; sixth Congress in Rome, in 1953.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON QUARTERNARY RESEARCH (IAQR)

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ÉTUDE QUATERNAIRE)

2 ADDRESS: Geologische Bundesanstalt, Rasumofskygasse 23, Vienna III, Austria.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: Co-ordination of research on the quarternary formation throughout the world, and the organization of conferences in different countries every three or four years.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Organizing Committee: Chairman:* Dr. E. Scherf (Hungary; term expires 1949) ; *Secretary-General:* V. Zólyomi (Hungary; 1949).

6 MEMBERS: 258 members, individuals and organizations, in: *Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.*

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions from members (U.S. $2 a year) and subsidies from the various governments for the sessions.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Account of the first meeting of the Association (Copenhagen 1928), 1930. "Bulletin of the Information Section of the Association", I-IV, Leningrad 1931-1932. "Guide to the Excursion of the Second Conference", I-IV, Leningrad-Moscow 1932-1935; Machatschek, "Die Literatur zur alpinen Eiszeitforschung," I-III, 1935-1936. "Führer für die Exkursionen der III Quartär-Konferenz durch die österreichischen Alpenländer und deren Vorland", Vienna 1936. "Transactions of the Third Conference", Vienna 1936, published in 1938 (Vienna III, Rasumofskygasse 23, Geologische Bundesanstalt).

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in 1928 at Copenhagen as the International Association for the Study of European Quarternary Period; in 1932, enlarged to International Association of the world. Conferences at Copenhagen, 1928; Leningrad-Moscow, 1932; Vienna, 1936.

INTERNATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL UNION (IAU)

(UNION ASTRONOMIQUE INTERNATIONALE)

2 ADDRESS: Prof. Bengt Strömgren, Director, University Observatory, 3 Östervoldgade, Copenhagen K, Denmark.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To facilitate the relations among astronomers in cases where international co-operation is useful; to promote the study of astronomy in all its branches.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The work of the Union is directed by the *General Assembly*, which is composed of (*a*) all the members of the National Committees of Astronomy of adhering countries, (*b*) persons designated by adhering organizations or by the National Committees, and (*c*) all the members of the Commissions of the Union. The General Assembly elects one President, five Vice-Presidents at most, and one Secretary-General who, together with the retiring President and the retiring Secretary-General, form the *Executive Committee.* The term of the President expires at the end of the meeting of the first General Assembly after his election; and that of the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-General, at the end of the second General Assembly after their election. OFFICERS: *President:* Prof. Bertil Lindblad, Observatory, Stockholm, Sweden; *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. A. Danjon, Observatoire de Paris, Paris, France; Prof. G. Tiercy, Observatory, Geneva, Switzerland; Prof. G. Abetti, Osservatorio Astrofisico, Arcetri, Firenze, Italy; Dr. W.A. Ambartsumian, Academy of Sciences, Erivan, Armenia, U.S.S.R.; Prof. O. Struve, Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis., U.S.A.; *Secretary-General:* Prof. Bengt Strömgren, University Observatory, Copenhagen, Denmark.

6 MEMBERS: A country adhering to the International Council of Scientific Unions may adhere to the Union by the same organization by which it adheres to the International Council, or by a National Committee of Astronomy formed or authorized by that organization.

Countries adhering by National Organizations: Argentina: Academia Nacional de Ciencias, Buenos-Aires; *Australia:* National Research Council, Sydney, N.S.W.; *Belgium:* Académie Royale de Belgique, Brussels; *Canada:* National Research Council, Ottawa, Ontario; *Chile:* Observatorio Astronomico de la Universidad de Chile, Santiago; *China:* National Committee of Astronomy, Nanking; *Czechoslovakia:* National Research Council, Narodni Museum, Prague; *Denmark:* Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Copenhagen; *France:* Académie des Sciences, Paris; *Greece:* Academy of Athens; *Hungary:* Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Könyvtára, Budapest; *India:* National Institute of Sciences of India, New Delhi; *Ireland:* Institute for Advanced Studies, Dublin; *Italy:* Consiglio Nazionale di Ricerche, Rome; *Mexico:* Universidad Nacional, Mexico, D.F.; *Netherlands:* Koninklijke Nederlandsche Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam; *Norway:* Det Norske Videnskape Akademi, Oslo; *Poland:* Polska Akademia Umiejetnosci, Cracow; *Roumania:* Comitetul National Astronomic, Bucharest; *Spain:* Academia de Ciencias Exactas, Madrid; *Sweden:* Kungliga Vetenskaps Akademien, Stockholm; *Switzerland:* Schweizerische Naturforschende Gesellschaft Bern; *Union of South Africa:* Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Pretoria; *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:* Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R., Moscow; *United Kingdom:* Royal Society, London; *United States of America:* National Research Council, Washington, D.C.; *Vatican:* Pontificia Accademia delle Scienze e Nuovi Lincei, Vatican City; *Yugoslavia:* National Committee of Astronomy, Belgrade; *Countries adhering by Government: Egypt* and *Portugal.*

7 COMMISSIONS: The Union now has the following 39 Commissions: *Commission 3: Notations, Units and Economy of Publication* (14 members, 7 countries represented) Chairman: B. Strömgren (Denmark); *Commission 4: Ephemerides* (6 members, 5 countries represented) Chairman: G. Fayet (France); *Sub-Commission: Astronomical Constants; Commission 5: Bibliography* (15 members, 10 countries represented) Chairman: P. Bourgeois (Belgium); *Commission 6: Astronomical Telegrams* (9 members, 7 countries represented) Chairman: A.A. Mikhailov (U.S.S.R.); *Commission 7: Celestial Mechanics* (15 members, 10 countries represented) Chairman: G.M. Clemence (U.S.A.); *Commission 8: Meridian Astronomy* (36 members, 13 countries represented) Chairman: C.B. Watts (U.S.A.); *Sub-Commission: Photographic and visual observation of magnitudes of stars brighter than 9m; Commission 9: Astronomical Instruments* (44 members, 14 countries represented) Chairman: A. Couder (France); *Commission 10:* Photospheric Phenomena (22 members, 11 countries represented) Chairman: M. Waldmeier (Switzerland); *Commission 11: Highlevel layers of the sun* (32 members, 12 countries represented) Chairman: I. D'Azambuja (France); *Sub-Commission: Cinematography of Prominences; Commission 12: Solar Radiation and Solar Spectroscopy* (27 members, 13 countries represented) Chairman: M. Minnaert (Netherlands); *Commission 13: Solar Eclipses* (23 members, 12 countries represented) Chairman: D.H. Menzel (U.S.A.); *Commission 14: Standards of wavelengths and Tables of spectra* (17 members, 8 countries represented) Chairman: W.F. Meggers (U.S.A.); *Sub-Commission: Intensity Tables; Commission 15: Physical observations of Comets* (14 members, 7 countries represented) Chairman: A. McKellar (Canada); *Commission 16: Physical observations of Planets and Satellites* (26 members, 8 countries represented) Chairman: B. Lyot (France); *Commission 17: Motion and Figure of the Moon* (13 members, 7 countries represented) Chairman: T. Banachiewicz (Poland); *Commission 18: Determination of geographical co-ordinates* (25 members, 16 countries represented) Chairman: P. Tardi (France); *Commission 19: Variation of Latitudes* (20 members, 13 countries represented) Chairman: P. Sollenberger (U.S.A.); *Commission 20; Positions and Motions of Minor Planets, Comets and Satellites* (53 members, 17 countries represented) Chairman: D. Brouwer (U.S.A.); *Sub-Commission: Periodic Comets; Commission 22: Meteors* (48 members, 12 countries represented) Chairman: F.L. Whipple (U.S.A.); *Sub-Commission: Zodiacal Light and Light of the Night*

Sky; Commission 23: Map of the Sky (30 members, 15 countries represented) Chairman: J. Baillaud (France); *Commission 24: Stellar Parallaxes and Proper Motions* (26 members, 10 countries represented) Chairman: J. Johnson (South Africa); *Commission 25: Stellar Photometry* (32 members, 11 countries represented) Chairman: W.M.H. Greaves (U.K.); *Sub-Commission: Magnitude sequences; Commission 29: Stellar Spectra* (66 members, 14 countries represented) Chairman: W.H. Van den Bos (Union of South Africa); *Commission 27: Variable Stars* 61 members, 15 countries represented) Chairman: A. Danjon (France); *Sub-Commission: Naming of Variable Stars; Commission 28: Extragalactic Nebulae* (25 members, 8 countries represented) Chairman: E.P. Hubble (U.S.A.); *Commission 29: Stellar Spectra* (66 members, 14 countries represented) Chairman: P. Swings (Belgium); *Sub-Commission: Novae; Spectra of Variable Stars; Molecular bands in stellar spectra; Commission 30: Radial Velocities* (15 members, 5 countries represented) Chairman: J.A. Pearce (Canada); *Sub-Commissions: Fundamental radial velocities; Spectroscopic Binaries; Wave-lengths; Commission 31: Bureau de l'Heure* (35 members, 15 countries represented) Chairman: Sir Harold Spencer Jones (U.K.); *Commission 32: Selected Areas* (15 members, 7 countries represented) Chairman: P.J. Van Rhijn (Netherlands); *Commission 33: Stellar Statistics* (51 members, 13 countries represented) Chairman: J.H. Oort (Netherlands); *Commission 34: Interstellar matter and Galactic Nebulae* (37 members, 9 countries represented) Chairman: O. Struve (U.S.A.); *Commission 35: Constitution of the Stars* (32 members, 13 countries represented) Chairman: S. Chandrasekhar (U.S.A.); *Commission 36: Spectrophotometry* (52 members, 16 countries represented) Chairman: D. Chalonge (France); *Sub-Commissions: Standards of line intensity; Theory of stellar atmospheres; Commission 37: Star Clusters* (16 members, 7 countries represented) Chairman: W.F. Baade (U.S.A.); *Commission 38: Exchange of Astronomers* (13 members, 13 countries represented) Chairman: F.J.M. Stratton (U.K); *Commission 39: International Observatories* (19 members, 11 countries represented) Chairman: H. Shapley (U.S.A.); *Commission 40: Radio-Astronomy* (23 members, 8 countries represented) Chairman: R. v.d. R. Wolley (Australia); *Commission 41: History of Astronomy* (18 members, 11 countries represented) Chairman: O. Neugebauer (U.S.A.); *Commission 42: Photometric Double Stars* (21 members, 8 countries represented) Chairman: Z. Kopal (U.S.A.).

8 FACILITIES: The Union organized a Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams (see p. 4) in 1922, which has founctioned as a centre for exchange of information on astronomical observations since then: The Union has supported the International Time Bureau (see p. 41) since 1919, and also the International Latitude Service (see p. 34) since 1922. The International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics have shared with the International Astronomical Union in maintaining the International Time Bureau and the International Latitude Service since 1922.

9 FINANCES: There are eight categories of membership of the Union, numbered 1 to 8. Each adhering country pays annually a number of units of subscription equal to the number of its category of membership. A country offering to adhere to the Union specifies in which category it proposes to be classed. The offer to adhere may be refused by the Executive Committee if the proposed category is judged to be manifestly inadequate. In each country the organization adhering to the Union is responsible for the payment of the contribution.

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly, in principle, meets every three years. In special cases, the President may, with the consent of the Executive Committee, convene an Extraordinary General Assembly; he is obliged to do so upon the request of the adhering countries, representing 3/4 of the votes.

11 VOTING: On scientific matters, each delegate present at the General Assembly has one vote. In questions of administrative or of mixed administrative and scientific character, not involving questions of finance, voting is by countries, each

country having one vote, with the provision that its subscription shall have been paid up to the end of the year preceding the voting. In questions involving finance, voting is by countries, with the same provision as for administrative questions. The number of votes for each country in such questions is one greater than the number of category of membership.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Transactions of the International Astronomical Union: Vol. I, Rome, 1922, Vol. II, Cambridge, U.K., 1925, Vol. III, Leiden, 1928, Vol. IV, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., 1932, Vol. V, Paris, 1935, Vol. VI, Stockholm, 1938, Vol. VII, Zurich, 1948. Délimitation Scientifique des Constellations (Delporte). Atlas Céleste (Delporte). Les observations Astronomiques et les Astronomes (Stroobant). Immagini Spettroscopiche del Bordo Solare, 1923 (Abetti). Cartes Synoptiques de la Chromosphère Solaire et Catalogue des Filaments de la Couche Supérieure, 1919 (D'Azambuja). Minima of Eclipsing Binaries, 1928-39, 1947 (Banachiewacz). Bulletins Horaires du Bureau de l'Heure (Bigourdan, Deslandres, Esclangon, Danjon). Character Figures for Solar Phenomena, 1923-28 (Brunner). Bulletins for Character Figures of Solar Phenomena 1-16, 1929 (Brunner). Astrographic Catalogue 1900.0 - Hyderabad Section (Part III), Dec + 36° to + 39°, Vol. IX: Measures of Rectangular Co-ordinates and Diameters of 65,782 star-images on plates with centres in Dec + 39° (Bhaskaran). Named Lunar Formations, 2 vols. (Miss Blagg and Muller). Reduced maps of the moon. Les Observatoires Astronomiques et les Astronomes, Supplément (Stroobant). Results of the International Latitude Service, from 1922.7 to 1931.0, Vol. VII (Kimura). Astrographic Catalogue 1900.0 - Hyderabad Section (Part III), Dec + 36° to + 40°, vol. X: Measures of Rectangular Co-ordinates and Diameters of 64,791 star-images on plates with centres in Dec + 38° (Bhaskaran). Results of the International Latitude Service from 1922.7 to 1935.0, Vol. VIII (Kimura). Astrographic Catalogue 1900.0 - Hyderabad Section (Part III), Dec + 35° to + 40°, vol. XI: Measures of Rectangular Co-ordinates and Diameters of 50,907 star-images on plates with centres in Dec + 37° (Bhaskaran). Astrographic Catalogue 1900.0 - Hyderabad Section (Part III), Dec + 35° to + 40°, vol. XII: Measures of Rectangular Co-ordinates and Diameters of 60,144 star-images on plates with centres in Dec + 36° (Bhaskaran). 42nd Name-list of Variable Stars (Kukarkin, Parenage). 43rd Name-list of Variable Stars (Kukarkin, Parenage).

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The International Astronomical Union is federated in ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Astronomical Union was founded at the Constitutive Assembly of the International Research Council which was held at Brussels in July, 1919. It was not until July, 1920, however, that the Union can be considered to have been definitely established.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STANDARDS

(BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES ETALONS PHYSICO-CHIMIQUES)

2 ADDRESS: The University, 50, avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, Brussels, Belgium. *Cable address:* UNIVERSITÉ BRUXELLES.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: Preparation and distribution to interested bodies of samples of very pure substances and study of their physico-chemical constants. Research in the same field.

5 **GOVERNING BODIES:** *General Committee* appointed by the Belgian National Council of Chemistry. **OFFICERS:** *Chairman:* Prof. H. Wuyts, University of Brussels; *Director:* Prof. J. Timmermans, University of Brussels; *Attached to the laboratories: Assistant Director:* Dr. M. Beckers (Belgium), Head Instructor at the University; *Assistant:* Dr. H. Hennaut-Roland (Belgium); *Assistant attached to the Metrology Section:* Dr. Mathieux (Belgium).

6 **MEMBERS:** Private group without legal personality but with statutes approved by the Belgian National Council of Chemistry and the International Union of Chemistry.

9 **FINANCES:** Annual subscriptions from leading industrial chemists in Belgium and the International Union of Chemistry; subventions from UNESCO (for the Collection of Pure Products) and from the (Belgian) Institute for Scientific Research applied to Industry and Agriculture (for the Metrology Section).

12 **PUBLICATIONS:** Results of research published in: 1) "Bulletin de la Société Chimique de Belgique" (Brussels) (methods and apparatus used at the International Bureau for Physico-Chemical Standards); 2) "Journal de Chimie Physique" (Paris) (study of the constants of pure organic compounds in series of twenty compounds); 3) Jean Timmermans, "La Notion d'Espèce en Chimie", Paris, 1928; Russian edition, Leningrad, 1931; American edition, New York and London, 1940; Spanish edition, Barcelona, 1948. Other documents published; "Physical Constants of Pure Organic Compounds" by J. Timmermans, 1 vol., 1949, by Elsevier Publishing Co., Amsterdam-New York. Biannual reports presented in alternate years to the Conferences of the International Union of Chemistry and the General Assemblies of the Belgian Chemical Society.

13 **RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:** The Bureau is affiliated to the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry which is itself federated in ICSU.

14 **SHORT HISTORY:** The Bureau was established in 1921, under the auspices of the International Union of Chemistry, by the Belgian National Council of Chemistry which itself is an offshoot of the Belgian Royal Academy, Scientific Section; at the end of 1947, a beginning was made with the collection of all kinds of pure chemical products and, at the end of 1948, the metrology section was set up.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

(BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES POIDS ET MESURES)

2 **ADDRESS:** Pavillon de Breteuil, Sèvres (Seine-et-Oise), France. *Telephone:* OBServatoire 00-52.

3 **NATURE:** Inter-governmental.

4 **AIMS:** The International Bureau of Weights and Measures is responsible for: 1) all comparisons and verifications of new prototypes of the metre and the kilogram; 2) the conservation of international prototypes; 3) periodic comparisons of national standards with international prototypes and their specimens, and comparisons of standard thermometers; 4) comparison of new prototypes with basic standards of non-metric weights and measures used in the different countries and branches of science; 5) standardization and comparison of geodesic rules; 6) comparison of standards and precision scales, the verification of which is

requested by governments, learned societies or by artists and scientists (Article 6 of the Metre Convention, 1875).

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The International Bureau is administered solely by an *International Committee of Weights and Measures,* itself under the authority of a *General Conference of Weights and Measures* which is composed of the delegates of all contracting governments. The International Committee consists of 18 members all belonging to different states. When half the members of the International Committee are renewed, the first members to retire are those who have filled temporary vacancies between two sessions of the Conference; the others are chosen by drawing lots. Retiring members are eligible for re-election. The International Committee itself chooses its Chairman and Secretary by secret ballot. The governments of the contracting parties are advised of these appointments. The Chairman and Secretary of the Committee and the Director of the Bureau must be of different nationality. Once it is established, the Committee cannot appoint or elect any new members until three months after all members have been notified of the vacancy.

Officers of the International Committee of Weights and Measures: Chairman: J.E. Sears (U.K.); *Secretary:* M. Dehalu (Belgium). The President of the General Conference is the President of the Paris Academy of Sciences. *Director of the Bureau:* Prof. A. Pérard (France).

6 MEMBERS: 33 Governments have signed the Metre Convention: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.*

7 COMMISSIONS: The Bureau comprises the following Commissions: *Research Committee: Chairman:* Dr. E.C. Crittenden (U.S.A.); *Finance Committee: Chairman:* Prof. E.S. Johansen (Denmark). The Bureau also has the following advisory committees: *Advisory Committee on Electricity: Chairman:* J.E. Sears (U.K); *Advisory Committe on Photometry, Chairman:* Dr. E.C. Crittenden (U.S.A.); *Advisory Committee on Thermometry: Chairman:* Prof. W.H. de Haas (Netherlands).

8 FACILITIES: Prototype depot, rooms to accommodate comparators, balances, a laboratory, a library, and an archives office, etc.

9 FINANCES: Annual contributions from Member States, proportionate to their populations, with a minimum of 750 gold francs and a maximum of 22,500 gold francs per country.

10 MEETINGS: The General Conference is held in Paris, at the invitation of the International Committee, at least every six years. The International Committee meets at least every two years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Travaux et Mémoires du Bureau International des Poids et Mesures. The records of the meetings, reports, etc. of the General Conference, of the International Committee, and of the Advisory Committee.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: A formal agreement with UNESCO was concluded in July 1949.

14. SHORT HISTORY: The idea of establishing an International Bureau of Weights and Measures, put forward by the St. Petersburg Academy in 1867, was immediately taken up by the Berlin Geodesic Association and later by the Bureau of Longitudes and the Academy of Sciences in Paris. Under this general impetus, the French Government convened a Conference attended by the representatives of 24 countries, who established what was known as the International Metre Commission. In 1872,

the Commission set up a small standing Committee, and recommended the establishment of an International Bureau of Weights and Measures. In 1875, the French Government took the initiative of convening an International Diplomatic Conference. Negotiations led to the signing of the "Metre Convention" of 20 May 1875 and the establishment of the Permanent Bureau.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMISTRY OFFICE (ICO)

(OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DE CHIMIE)

2 ADDRESS: 28, rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7^e, France. *Telephone:* INValides 63-26.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To study, for general purposes, questions connected with the international organization of information; to establish co-operation between such chemical information organizations as exist or may later be established in the various countries; to encourage and facilitate exchanges and loans between government departments, parliaments, universities, research institutes, information bureaux, libraries, museums, learned societies and professional associations of information relating to pure and applied chemistry, with a view to the dissemination of scientific, technical and economic information which may be of service in the member countries.

6 MEMBERS: *Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, French Equatorial Africa, Greece, Indo-China, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.*

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Office was set up by the International Convention of 29 October, 1927, and began its work in 1932, the year the Convention came into force.

16 COMMENTS: This Office has not been functioning since 1939.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

(COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'EXPLORATION SCIENTIFIQUE DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Prof. J. Le Gall, Directeur de l'Office des Pêches Maritimes, 59, avenue Raymond-Poincaré, Paris 16^e, France. *Telephone:* KLEber 74-57.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: The study of all scientific and technical questions relating to oceanography and fishing in the Mediterranean and its tributary seas.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: OFFICERS: *President ad interim:* M. Sola (Italy); *Secretary-General:* Prof. J. Le Gall (France).

6 MEMBERS: *Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Monaco, Roumania, Spain, Spanish Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia.*

9 FINANCES: Contributions from member countries.

12 PUBLICATIONS: From 1919 to 1924: "Bulletin de la Commission Internationale de la Méditerranée" (10 numbers). Since 1924: "Rapports et Procès-Verbaux de la Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la Méditerranée" (9 vols); "Fiches Faunistiques (Faune Méditerranéenne)."

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded by H.S.H. Prince Albert I of Monaco in 1919, the International Mediterranean Commission began with seven member states. The work done has induced other states to become members. Plenary assemblies have been held in Madrid, 1919; Paris, 1922; Madrid, 1924; Venice, 1926; Malaga, 1929; Paris, 1931; Naples, 1933; and Bucharest, 1935. Formerly the Central Bureau met annually in Paris, but the Commission has not yet resumed activity since World War II.

15 COMMENTS: Next meeting in Paris, autumn 1950.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

(COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE NOMENCLATURE ZOOLOGIQUE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The Commission discharges its functions: by submitting from time to time to the International Congress of Zoology recommendations either for amendments to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature or for the additions of recommendations to be added to particular articles of the Code; by rendering (since 1907) opinions on questions of zoological nomenclature submitted to it; by compiling (since 1910) the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology; by the use (since 1913) of the "plenary powers" conferred on it by the Monaco Meeting of the International Zoological Congress, to suspend the rules of the Law of Priority in any given case where the application of the rules will result in greater confusion than uniformity.

5 OFFICERS: *President:* Dr. Karl Jordan (U.K.); *Vice-President:* Dr. James L. Peters (U.S.A.); *Secretary:* Francis Hemming, 28, Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, U.K.

6 MEMBERS: Participants in the International Zoological Congresses.

9 FINANCES: Donations, public subscriptions and income from sales of publications.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Official list of Generic Names in Zoology", Some 200 Opinions, "The Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature".

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Affiliated to the International Union of Biological Sciences through the Zoology Section of the Union.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Commission derives its authority from a decision of the Third International Zoological Congress, Leiden, 1895. Its powers in their present form date from the Ninth International Zoological Congress, Monaco, 1913. Until 1936, its business was handled mainly under grants from the Smithsonian Institute, Washington; in 1936, the Secretariat of the Commission was transferred to London. Last meeting at Thirteenth International Zoological Congress, Paris, July 1948.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

(CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES ANTHROPOLOGIQUES ET ETHNOLOGIQUES)

2 ADDRESS: Secretary: Dr. Frans M. Olbrechts, Musée du Congo Belge, Tervueren, Brussels, Belgium.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: Study of anthropological and ethnological sciences. These include all branches of study which contribute to our knowledge of man, with a view to their application to the study of races, peoples and ways of life.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: Congresses are organized by a *Permanent Council* consisting of two to four members for each country, chosen by the Basle Conference from among well-known scientists in the relevant subjects. Members of the *Permanent Council:* Sir John L. Myres (U.K.), H.J. Fleure (U.K.), Kaj Birket-Smith (Denmark); *Belgian Executive Committee: Chairman:* Prof. Ed. De Jonghe; *Secretary:* Prof. Frans M. Olbrechts; *Treasurer:* Prof. Fr. Twiesselman.

6 MEMBERS: National Committees in Europe, the United States of America, Latin America, Egypt and India.

7 COMMISSIONS: *Sections of the Congress: Group A:* human palaeontology, physical anthropology, genetics, methods. *Group B:* prehistory, archaeology, palaeoethnology; ethnology, technology and folklore of Europe; ethnology of Asia; ethnology of Africa: ethnology of the Belgian Congo; ethnology of the Americas and the Arctic; ethnology of Oceania; Hamitic problems. *Group C:* methods, theories and history of ethnology; religion; sociography, sociology, acculturation problems; demography and population problems; psychology; linguistics, African linguistics; primitive art, folk art; technology and material culture; museology. A *Permanent Research Committee* established by the Second Session of the Congress at Copenhagen in 1938: Aims: 1) organization of systematic research on the peoples and cultures of the Polar regions; 2) standardization of anthropological methods; 3) anthropological and ethnological terminology; 4) study of the conditions of anthropological and ethnological training in the countries represented at the Congress and obstacles to the introduction of such training in their educational curricula; 5) study of steps taken by governments for the protection of native peoples whose customs are of scientific interest; 6) study of problems relating to megalithic cultures; their geographic distribution and their influence on ancient and modern civilizations. At its last meeting at Oxford in April 1946, the Permanent Council decided to set up two new committees for the purpose of: 1) preparing a report on the conservation of documents dealing with the life of primitive peoples and the effect of other cultures on them; 2) preparing a report on the application of anthropological and ethnological sciences to public life and administration. Lastly, another Committee was set up to make a scientific study of social prejudices and conflicts.

9 FINANCES: Members taking an active part in congresses pay 350 Belgian francs.

10 MEETINGS: Congresses are held at irregular intervals, but at least every four years. Each Congress decides on the date and place of the following Congress.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Proceedings of Congresses.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Congress was established at Basle on 21 April 1933. The First Congress was held in England in 1934, the second at Copenhagen in 1938 and the third at Brussels in 1948.

16 COMMENTS: The next Congress is to be held in Vienna in 1952. *President:*

Prof. W. Schmidt; *Secretary:* Prof. W. Koppers. The Committee has been instructed to organize a Union of Anthropologists and Ethnologists, which, it is hoped, might eventually be federated in ICSU and affiliated to the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PREHISTORIC AND PROTO-HISTORIC SCIENCES

(CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES PRÉHISTORIQUES ET PROTOHISTORIQUES)

2 ADDRESS: Temporarily: Swiss National Museum, Zurich, Switzerland.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To organize international congresses and to serve as a link between prehistorians and scientists working in related branches of study.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Permanent Council,* consisting of representatives of the following countries; *Argentina* (L.M. Torres); *Austria* (R. Pittioni); *Belgium* (Jacques Breuer, S. de Laet, E.M. Marien, F. Twisselman); *Belgian Congo* (Maurice Béquaert); *Bulgaria* (Vasil Mikov, George Georgiev); Colombia (G. Hernández de Alba); *Czechoslovakia* (Jaroslav Böhm, Jan Eisner, Girí Neustupny); *Denmark* (Jöhs Brönsted, Poul Nörlund, H.C. Broholm, Therkel Mathiassen); *Ecuador* (Jacinto Jijón y Caamaño); *Egypt* (M. Amer, S.A. Huzayyin); *Esthonia* (H. Moora); *Federation of Malaya* (M.W.F. Tweedie, H.D. Collings); *Finland* (C.A. Nordman, Ella Kivikoski, Nils Cleve); *France* (Abbé H. Breuil, R. Vaufrey, R. Lantier, Claude Schaeffer); *French North Africa* (Ernest Balout); *Greece* (Sp. Marinatos, Georges Mylonas); *Hungary* (János Banner, Mihály Parducz, Pál Patay, Amalia Moszolies); *Indonesia* (F.O.K.Bosch, A.N.J. Van der Koop, H.R. Van Heekeren); *Ireland* (Sean O'Riordain, Joseph Raftery); *Israel* (M. Stekalis); *Italy* (Piero Barocelli, A.C. Blanc, Bernabo Brea); *Kenya* (L.S.B. Leakey); *Lithuania* (J. Puzinas); *Luxembourg* (Joseph Meyers); *Mexico* (P. Bosch-Gimpera, Pablo Martinez del Rio, Wigberto Jiménez Moreno); *Netherlands* (A.E. Van Giffen, A.W. Byvanck; G.H.R. Koenigswald); *Norway* (A.W. Brögger, Johs Böe, Björn Hougen, Sigurd Grieg); *Peru* (J. Frisancho, Luis E. Valcárcel); *Poland* (Roman Jackimowicz, Joseph Kostrzewski, Wladimir Antoniwicz, M. Jazdewski); *Portugal* (A.A. Mendes-Corrêa, Joaquim Fontes, Mario Cardoso, J. Rodriguez Dos Santos); *Roumania* (Radu Vulpe, Ion Nestor); *Spain* (J.S. Serra-Ráfols, Luis Pericot García, Blas Taracena, Antonia García y Bellido); *Sweden* (Sune Lindqvist, Birger Nerman, Marten Stenberger, Holger Arbman); *Switzerland* (O. Tschumi, E. Vogt, Karl Keller-Tarnuzzer, Marc R. Sauter); *Turkey* (Sevket A. Kansu, Hamit Zübeir Kosay); *Union of South Africa* (A.J.H. Goodwin, Van Riet Lowe); *United Kingdom* (V. Gordon Childe, C.F.A. Hawkes, J.G.D. Clark, Stuart Piggot); *United States of America* (C.E. Guthe, Hugh Hencken, Robert Braidwood, James B. Griffin); *Yugoslavia* (Mihovil Abramic, M. Grbic).

10 MEETINGS: In principle, the Permanent Council organizes an international meeting every four years.

11 VOTING: By individual vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Proceedings of Congresses.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded at an international meeting in Bern in 1931. First Congress, London, 1932; Second Congress, Oslo, 1936.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: Proceedings of the First International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, London, 16 August, 1932 (Oxford University Press, 1934).

16 COMMENTS: Third Congress, Zürich, 14-19 August, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA (ICES)

(CONSEIL PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL POUR L'EXPLORATION DE LA MER)

2 ADDRESS: Post Box 20, Charlottenlund Slot, Charlottenlund, Denmark. *Telephone:* Helrup 1865. *Cable address:* MEREXPLORATION.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: Practical scientific investigations of the Food Fishes, Plankton and Seawater, with the purpose of forming a basis for International Conventions aiming at securing a better output of the fisheries.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Council* consists of delegates elected by the Governments interested. Each Government appoints two delegates. The Council appoints a President and four Vice-Presidents who form the *Bureau.* The Council is a deliberate body and the Bureau has the executive authority. The Bureau appoints a Secretary-General who is responsible for the administrative business of the Council under the Bureau. *Bureau: President:* Dr. K.A. Andersson (Sweden); *Vice-Presidents:* A.T.A. Dobson (U.K.), G.H. Lienesch (Netherlands), Dr. A. Ramalho (Portugal), Prof. J. Le Gall (France); *Secretary-General:* Dr. H. Blegvad (Denmark).

6 MEMBERS: *Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.*

7 COMMISSIONS: The Council has the following Committees: *Finance Committee, Editorial Committee, Statistical, Hydrographical, Salmon and Trout and Plankton Committees, Whaling Committee, Herring Committee and Area Committees:* 1) the North Eastern Area, 2) the North Western Area, 3) the Atlantic Slope, 4) Northern North Sea, 5) Southern South Sea, 6) Transition Area, 7) Baltic Area.

9 FINANCES: Contributions from participating countries.

10 MEETINGS: A statutory meeting, as a rule, is held once a year.

11 VOTING: Each participating country has two votes which can be cast by either two or one delegate.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Rapports et Procès-Verbaux des Réunions", "Bulletin Hydrographique," "Journal du Conseil," "Bulletin Statistique," "Annales Biologiques."

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded 22 July, 1902, to execute the programme for the international investigations of the Sea, adopted at the conferences held at Stockholm (1899) and Christiania (1901).

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS (ICSU)

(CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES UNIONS SCIENTIFIQUES)

2 ADDRESS: *General Secretary:* Prof. F.J.M. Stratton, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, U.K. *Legal seat:* Brussels, Belgium. *Liaison Office:* Unesco House, 19, avenue Kléber, Paris 16ᵉ, France.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To co-ordinate the national adhering organizations, and also the various

international unions; to direct international scientific activity in subjects which do not fall within the purview of any existing international associations; to enter, through the national adhering organizations, into relation with the governments of the countries adhering to the Council in order to promote scientific investigation in these countries.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *General Assembly* of the Council consists of delegates from national scientific organizations, delegates from the International Unions, and the members of the Executive Committee. The work of the Council is directed by the General Assembly. The *Executive Committee* directs the affairs of the Council between two General Assemblies. It consists of the Bureau, two delegates from each of the General Unions and one from each of the Specialized Unions. These delegates are nominated by the Unions. *The Bureau: President:* Prof. Alexander von Muralt (Switzerland); *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. Emile Borel (France), Prof. H. Solberg (Norway); *General Secretary:* Prof. F.J.M. Stratton (U.K.); *Retiring President:* Dr. John A. Fleming (U.S.A.); *Ordinary Members:* Dr. J.N. Mukhherjee (India), Colonel E. Herbays (Belgium).

6 MEMBERS: Membership in the Council includes both adhering countries and international unions. A country may adhere to the Council either by its appropriate national organization, or by its government. *Countries adhering by National Organization: Argentina:* Academia Nacional de Ciencias, Buenos-Aires; *Australia:* National Research Council, Sydney, N.S.W.; *Belgium:* Académie Royale de Belgique, Brussels; *Brazil:* Serviço Geologico e Mineralogico, Rio de Janeiro; *Canada:* National Research Council, Ottawa, Ontario; *China:* Academia Sinica, Nanking; *Cuba:* Academia de Ciencias Medicas, Fisicas y Naturales, La Habana; *Czechoslovakia:* National Research Council, Narodni Museum, Prague; *Denmark:* Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Copenhagen; *Finland:* Suomalainen Tiedeakatemia, Helsinki; *France:* Académie des Sciences, Paris; *Greece:* Academy of Athens, Athens; *Hungary:* Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Könyvtára, Budapest; *India:* National Institute of Sciences of India, New Delhi; *Indonesia:* Organisesi Penjelidiken Dalam Ilmu Pengetaluem Alam, Batavia; *Italy:* Consiglio Nazionale di Ricerche, Rome; *Japan:* National Research Council, Tokio; *Mexico:* Direccion de Estudios Geograficos y Climatologicos, Mexico D.F.; *Netherlands:* Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam; *New Zealand:* Royal Society of New Zealand, Wellington; *Norway:* Det Norske Videnskaps Akademi, Oslo; *Peru:* Instituto Geografico Militar, Lima; *Philippines:* National Research Council, University of the Philippines, Manila; *Poland:* Polska Akademia Umiejetnosck, Cracow; *Roumania:* Academia Roumana, Bucharest; *Sweden:* Kungliga Vetenskaps Akademien, Stockholm; *Switzerland:* Société Helvétique des Sciences Naturelles, Académie des Sciences, Geneva; *Union of South Africa:* Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Pretoria; *United Kingdom:* The Royal Society, London; *United States of America:* National Research Council, Washington, D.C.; *Uruguay:* Instituto Geografico, Estado Mayor del Ejercito, Montevideo; *Vatican:* Pontifici Accademia delle Scienze e Nuovi Lincei, Vatican City; *Yugoslavia:* Srpske Akademije, Belgrade. *Countries adhering by government: Bulgaria, Chile, Egypt, Morocco, Pakistan, Portugal, Tunisia. International Unions:* International Astronomical Union (IAU), see p. 12; International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS), see p. 42; International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), see p. 56; International Union of Crystallography (IUCr), see p. 43; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), see p. 45; International Geographical Union (IGU), see p. 28; International Union of History of Science (IUHS), see p. 55; International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP), see p. 58; International Scientific Radio Union (URSI), see p. 38; International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (IUTAM), see p. 60.

7 COMMISSIONS: The Council has a Committee on Science and its Social Relations

(CSSR), which has 14 members with Prof. J.M. Burgers (Netherlands) as Chairman, and Prof. M. Florkin (Belgium) as Secretary.

The Council has under it the following joint Commissions (a joint commission being a commission dealing with problems concerning several international scientific unions):

Ionosphere. Unions concerned: IAU (4 members); IUGG (5 members); IUPAP (2 members); URSI (2 members). Parent Union: URSI, Chairman: Sir Edward Appleton (U.K.); Secretary: Dr. W.J.G. Beynon (U.K.).

Oceanography. Unions concerned: IUBS (6 members). Parent Union: IUGG. Chairman: Prof. H. Boschma (Netherlands); Secretary: Lt. Col. R.B. Seymour Sewell (U.K.).

Physico-Chemical Data and Standards. Unions concerned: IUPAC (3 members); IUPAP (3 members); Parent Union: IUPAC. Chairman: Prof. J.P. Wibaut (Netherlands); Secretary: Prof. J. Timmermans (Belgium).

Radio-Meterology. Unions concerned: IUGG (3 members); IUPAP (3 members); URSI (3 members). Parent Union: URSI. Chairman: Dr. C.R. Burrows (U.S.A.); Secretary: W.E. Gordon (U.S.A.).

Rheology. Unions concerned: IUPAC (3 members); IUGG (2 members); IUBS (4 members); IUPAP (2 members); IUTAM (2 members). Parent Union: IUPAP. Chairman: Prof. Th. von Karman (U.S.A.); Secretary: Prof. J.M. Burgers (Netherlands).

Solar and Terrestrial Relationships. Unions concerned: IAU (10 members); URSI (3 members). Parent Union: IAU. Chairman: Dr. L. d'Azambuja (France).

The following Joint Commissions have been approved by the Executive Committee and have recently been formed:

High Altitude Research Stations. Unions concerned: IAU (3 members); IUBS (4 members); IUGG (3 members); IUPAP (4 members). Parent Union: IUBS.

Radioactivity Standards and Units. Unions concerned: IUPAC (3 members); IUPAP (3 members). Parent Union: IUBS.

Spectroscopy. Unions concerned: IAU (6 members); IUPAP (8 members). Parent Union; IUPAP.

Physics Abstracting. Unions concerned: IUPAP (4 members); IAU; IUCr; IUGG; IUHS; IUTAM; URSI (1 member each). Parent Union: IUPAP.

Radio-Biology. Unions concerned: IUBS (6 members); IUPAP (2 members); IUPAC (2 members). Parent Union: IUBS. At the meeting of the Bureau in Paris in January 1950 a policy committee was appointed to consider the structure of ICSU and its Unions.

9 FINANCES: The Council is supported by the subscriptions of the adhering organizations. Each country pays an annual contribution of 500 gold francs. The Unions pay contributions to the Council, which in no case exceeds 1.5 per cent of their total budget. The Council has also received grants-in-aid from UNESCO for specific projects since 1947.

10 MEETINGS: General Assembly meetings are held, as a rule, every three years. The Executive Committee has had annual meetings since 1945.

11 VOTING: Voting at General Assemblies is by individual vote of the delegates present on matters of scientific interest. On questions of finance or administration each country casts one vote, which can be forwarded to the President, if the adhering organization is not represented by a delegate. Each General Union has three votes, each Specialized Union two votes.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "International Research Council, Reports of proceedings," published after each General Assembly. "International Council of Scientific Unions, Reports of Proceedings," vol. I, 1931; II, 1934; III, 1937; IV, 1946. ICSU publications issued with UNESCO support: in 1947: "Reports of Proceedings, 1947;" "Monthly Bulletin of Information;" "Report, Joint Commission on

Physico-Chemical Standards;" "Report, Joint Commission on Viscosity;" "Report, Joint Commission on Oceanography;" "Report, Joint Commission on Solar and Terrestrial Relationships." In 1948: "Reports on Proceedings, 1948;" "Monthly Bulletin of Information;" "Report of the Commission on Radiometeorology;" "Report of the Commission on Solar and Terrestrial Relationships;" "Report of the Committee on Science and its Social Relations."

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: A formal Agreement of unlimited duration was concluded in December 1946 between the Council and UNESCO. By this Agreement, UNESCO recognizes the international scientific Unions as providing a natural and appropriate form for the international organization of science and ICSU as their co-ordinating and representive body, ICSU recognizes UNESCO as the principal agency of the United Nations in the field of international scientific relations, and declares its acceptance of the principles underlying the constitution of UNESCO. The Agreement provides for the furtherance of freedom of scientific information, permanent consultation, reciprocal representation, exchange of information and documentation, travel facilities for scientific personnel attending international conferences and financial support by UNESCO. In certain cases, UNESCO may invite ICSU or its component Unions to undertake specific tasks of scientifc importance, and provide financial support where necessary. A liaison officer appointed by ICSU (Dr. Establier, 1947-1949; Dr. Ronald Fraser, 1949) represents the Council at UNESCO headquarters.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Research Council was founded in 1919. It assumed the name of the International Council of Scientific Unions at the General Assembly held in Brussels in 1931. Constitutive Assembly Brussels 1919 (3 Unions organized: IAU, IUGG, IUPAC). Second Assembly, Brussels, July 1922 (4 additional Unions set up: URSI, IUPAP, IGU, IUBS). Third Assembly, Brussels, 1925, Extraordinary Assembly, Brussels, June 1926. Fourth Assembly, Brussels, 1928. Fifth Assembly of the International Research Council and First Assembly of ICSU, Brussels, July 1931. Second Assembly of ICSU, Brussels, 1934. Third Assembly, London, 1937. Fourth Assembly, London, 1946 (3 other Unions added: IUCr, IUTAM, and IUHS). Fifth Assembly, Copenhagen, 1949.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CULTURE COLLECTIONS OF MICRO-ORGANISMS (IFCC)

(FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES COLLECTIONS DE CULTURES DE MICRO-ORGANISMES)

2 ADDRESS: Centre de Collection de Types Microbiens, 19, avenue César-Roux, Lausanne, Switzerland.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To federate culture collection of micro-organisms throughout the world and to bring them into association with the Centre de Collection de Types Microbiens, Lausanne, for the purpose of exchange of cultures and information. To further the issue of the Centre's periodic Bulletins and the preparation of a world catalogue of strains of micro-organisms. To recommend appropriate aid to selected culture collections by means of subventions.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Federation operates through the Standing Commission of the Nomenclature Committee of the International Association of Microbiologists, consisting of: *Chairman:* Prof. A.J. Kluyver; *Members:* Dr. H. Aragão, Dr. R.E.

Buchanan, Sir Alexander Fleming, Prof. P. Hauduroy, Prof. Th. Madsen, Prof. Stuart Mudd, Prof. E.G.D. Murray; *Secretary:* Dr. Ralph St. John-Brooks.

6 MEMBERS: All collaborators with the Centre de Collection de Types Microbiens are ipso-facto members of the Federation.

8 FACILITIES: *Algeria:* Institut Pasteur d'Algérie, Alger. *Argentina:* Faculdad de Agronomía y Veterinari, Catedra de Bacteriología, Buenos Aires. *Australia:* The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Parkville, N.2, Victoria; Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Health, Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, Parkville, N.2, Victoria; Bacteriology Department, The University, South Australia Salmonella Centre for Australia, Adelaide; The University of Sydney, Department of Bacteriology, Sydney, N.S.W. *Austria:* Hygienisches Univ. Institut, Vienna. *Belgium:* Institut de Médecine Tropicale Prince Léopold, Department of Bacteriology, Antwerp; Université de Louvain, Institut Agronomique, Département de Microbiologie, Heverlé. *Brazil:* Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro; Colecão Brasileira de Tipos Microbianos, Laboratorio de Parisotologia, Faculdade Nacional de Medicina, Universidade do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro. *British West Indies:* Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, The Hankey Culture Collection, Trinidad. *Bulgaria:* Société Bulgare de Microbiologie, Sofia. *Canada:* Department of Agriculture, Division of Bacteriology and Dairy Research, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. *China:* The Industrial Fermentation Laboratory of the National Bureau of Industrial Research (Ministry of Economic Affairs), Shanghai; Microbiological Collection of the National Shenyang Medical College, Shenyang. *Czechoslovakia:* Centre de Collection de Types Microbiens de Tchécoslovaquie, Department of Parasitology, Charles University, Prague; The Centre for Pathogenic Micro-organisms, Institute of Public Health, Prague; The Institute of Micology and Chemistry of Fermentations of the Polytechnic school, Prague; The Department of Microbiology of the State Institute for Agricultural Research, Prague; The Institute of Plant Physiology. Culture Collection Algarum, Hepaticarum et Muscorum, Ustav Pro Fysiologii Rostlin, Charles University, Prague. *Denmark:* Statens Seruminstitut, Enterobacteriaceae Centre, Copenhagen. *Egypt:* Faculty of Medicine, Fouad I University, Kasr El-Aini Hospital, Bacteriological Department, Cairo. *France:* Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Laboratoire de Cryptogamie, Paris; Institut Pasteur de Lille, Lille; Université de Paris, Faculté de Médecine, Section de Mycobiologie Médicale, Paris; Institut Pasteur de Paris: Service de la Tuberculose, Service de Physiologie végétale et de Mycologie, Service de Bactériologie, Service de Virus, Service du Bactériographe; Le Laboratoire du Bactériographe, Paris. *French West Africa:* Institut Pasteur de l'Afrique Occidentale Française, Dakar. *India:* Indian Institute of Science, The National Collection of Type Cultures, Malleswaram, Bangalore; Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Division of Mycology and Plant Pathology, Indian Type Culture Collection, New Delhi; Carmichael Medical College, Department of Botany, Calcutta. *Indonesia :* s'Lands Plantentuin, Treub-Laboratorium, Buitenzorg, Java. *Italy:* Laboratorio di Batteriologia, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Università di Pavia, Istituto ed Orto Botanico, Laboratorio Crittogamico, Pavia. *Netherlands:* Instituut voor Tropische Hygiene, Bacteriological Department, Amsterdam; Centraal-bureau voor Schimmelcultures, Baarn; Technische Hoogeschool, Laboratorium voor Microbiologie, Delft; *New Zealand:* University of Otago, Medical School, Dunedin, C.1. *Persia:* Institut d'Etat des sérums et vaccins (Institut Razi), collection des souches microbiennes, Hessarek-Karedj. *Philippines:* University of the Philippines, Institute of Hygiene, Manila. *Switzerland:* Centre de Collection de types Microbiens, Institut d'Hygiène, Lausanne; Union Laitière Vaudoise (U.L.V.), Lausanne; Département de l'Intérieur, Institut vétérinaire de laboratoire de recherches Galli-Valerio, Lausanne; Station Fédérale d'Essais de Cultures, Montagibert, Lausanne. *Tunis:* Institut Pasteur de Tunis, Tunis. *Turkey:* Institut d'Hygiène de l'Université d'Istanbul, Istanbul. *United*

Kingdom: Botany School, Culture Collection of Algae and Protozoa, Cambridge; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Sub-department of Medical Mycology, London; Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, Surrey; The Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Culture Collection, Beckenham, Kent. *United States of America:* American Type Culture Collection, Washington, D.C.; University of Illinois, Noyes Laboratory of Chemistry, Department of Bacteriology; Rutgers University, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N.J.; Division of Laboratories and Research, New York State Department of Health, Collection of Type Cultures, Albany, N.Y.; United States Department of Agriculture, Northern Regional Research Laboratory Fermentation Division, Culture collection, Peoria, 3; Hopkins Marine Station, Department of Microbiology, Culture Collection, Pacific Grove, Calif; University of California, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, Division of Bacteriology, Collection of Phytopathogenic Bacteria, Davis, Calif.; The Trudeau Foundation for the Clinical and Experimental Study of Pulmonary Disease, The Trudeau Laboratory, Trudeau, N.Y. *Uruguay:* Facultad de Medicina, Instituto de Higiene, Department of Parasitology, Culture Collection, Montevideo.

9 FINANCES: Members are under no financial obligation to the Federation. Incidental expenses will be covered by the sponsoring bodies.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The International Association of Microbiologists is the Microbiological Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences, which is federated in ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The inception of the International Federation of Culture Collections of Micro-organisms was in the first instance stimulated by UNESCO. The Federation originated at the Fourth International Congress for Microbiology, Copenhagen, 1947, in association with the International Association of Microbiologists, and the Centre de Collection de Types Microbiens.

INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION OF THE HIGH ALTITUDE RESEARCH STATION, JUNGFRAUJOCH

(FONDATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA STATION SCIENTIFIQUE DU JUNGFRAUJOCH)

2 ADDRESS: 5, Bühlplatz, Bern, Switzerland.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote all fields of science interested in high altitude experimentation (Astronomy, Astrophysics, Physics (especially cosmic rays), Geophysics, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Physiology, Medicine, Zoology, Botany, etc.).

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Foundation has a *Council* which is at the same time the *Administrative Council* of the Research Station. The Council consists of two representatives of each adhering organization and the President of the Foundation. OFFICERS: *President of the Foundation:* Prof. A. von Muralt (Switzerland); *Administration of the Station: President:* Prof. A. von Muralt; *Treasurer:* E. Tenger (Switzerland); *Secretary:* Dr. R. Stämpfli (Switzerland).

6 MEMBERS: The Foundation has the following members: *Austria:* Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna; *Belgium:* Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique, Brussels; *France:* Université de Paris, Paris; *Germany:* Kaiser-Wilhelm Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften, Berlin; *Switzerland:* Société Helvétique des Sciences Naturelles, Bern, and Société Anonyme du Chemin de Fer de la Jungfrau, Bern; *United Kingdom:* Royal Society of London, London.

8 FACILITIES: This Station is easily accessible by the Jungfraujoch Railway. It has power supplied from the railway and a set of storage batteries for emergency; gas and running water; a good supply of material, such as glassware, etc., a well equipped machine shop, a number of large laboratory rooms, a library and good living quarters where 20 scientists can work simultaneously.

9 FINANCES: At the formation of the Foundation, in 1930, a sum of 550,000 Swiss francs was given by the five member States: Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland, United Kingdom (Belgium joined later), and a sum of 290,332 Swiss francs was given by the following donors: Gebh. A. Guyer, Zurich; Rockefeller Foundation, New York; Club Alpin Suisse; Guyerzellerbank S.A., Zurich; Banque Cantonale de Berne, Bern; Spar und Leihkasse, Bern; Berner Oberland-Bahnen, Interlaken. The Station receives every year a contribution from the Federal Government, the Government of the Canton of Bern and the Jungfraujoch Railway, for the running expenses of the Station. Since 1943 the Governments of the following Cantons have contributed: Basle, Fribourg, Neuchâtel, Zurich. The Canton of Vaud contributed in the years 1943 and 1944. Any country may adhere to the Foundation through its main scientific organization by contributing a minimum of 50,000 Swiss francs in a lump sum or within a period of five years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The Station has published a brochure on the first 15 years of the Station in both French (Quinze ans de Station Scientifique du Jungfraujoch) and German (Fünfzehn Jahre Hochalpine Forschungsstation Jungfraujoch).
The Station itself does not publish any scientific papers but during the first fifteen years, from 1931 to 1946, 238 papers were published by scientists who had worked at the Station.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Station is affiliated to ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: When in 1894 the concession was given to the Jungfrau Railway Company, it was stipulated that the Railway Company should build an Observatory on the Jungfraujoch. The railway was started in 1896 and finished in 1912. In 1922 the Swiss Jungfraujoch Commission was formed. In 1927 Prof. W.R. Hess succeeded Prof. A. de Quervain as President of the Swiss Jungfraujoch Commission. In 1930 the International Foundation was created and on 4 July 1931 the Station was opened.

INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL UNION (IGU)

(UNION GEOGRAPHIQUE INTERNATIONALE (UGI))

2 ADDRESS: c/o the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York 32, N.Y., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The purpose of the Union as defined by its Statutes are: 1) Promotion of study of problems which concern geography. 2) Encouragement and co-ordination of research requiring co-operation between several countries and insuring scientific discussion as well as publication. 3) Giving continuity to International Geographical Congresses and Commissions thereof. It is to be noted that, although International Geographical Congresses date from the Nineteenth Century, the Union has, since its formation in 1922, served to give continuity to the administration of the Congresses.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The work of the Union is set by the delegates of the adhering

countries at the *General Assembly.* The General Assembly elects a Bureau composed of a President, not more than seven Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer. This Bureau forms the *Executive Committee* of the Union. OFFICERS (1949 to 1952): *President:* Prof. George B. Cressey (U.S.A.); *Vice-Presidents:* Mlle Marguerite A. Lefèvre (Belgium), Prof. Roberto Almagia (Italy), Prof. Orlando Ribeiro (Portugal), Prof. Cristovam Leito de Castro (Brazil), Prof. L. Dudley Stamp (U.K.), Prof. Hans Boesch (Switzerland), Prof. George H. Kuriyan (India); *Secretary-Treasurer:* Prof George H.T. Kimble (Canada); *Honorary President* (for life): Prof. E. de Martonne (France).

6 MEMBERS: Each adhering country forms a National Committee. It is created on the initiative of its National Academy of Sciences, its National Research council or a similar national institution. The following countries adhere to the Union: *Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.*

7 COMMISSIONS: There are now 13 Commissions in the Union, namely: 1) *Population,* Chairman: Alan G. Ogilvie (U.K.); 2) *Industrial Ports,* Chairman: W.E. Boermann (Netherlands); 3) *Bibliography of Ancient Maps,* Chairman: Roberto Amalgia (Italy); 4) *Geographic Utilization of Aerial Photographs,* Chairman: M. Barrère (France); 5) *International Map of the World,* Chairman: John K. Wright (U.S.A.); 6) *Agrarian Geography,* Chairman: Daniel Faucher (France); 7) *Medical Geography,* Chairman: Jacques M. May (U.S.A.); 8) *Inventory of World Land Use,* Chairman: Samuel van Valkenburg (U.S.A.); 9) *Regional Planning,* Chairman: Jean Gottmann (France); 10) *Periglacial Morphology,* Chairman: Hans W. Ahlmann (Sweden); 11) *Soil Erosion,* Chairman: Edward Ackerman (U.S.A.); 12) *Terraces,* Chairman: H. Baulig (France); 13) *Erosion Surfaces,* Chairman: E. de Martonne (France).

9 FINANCES: The General Assembly, held at Lisbon in April 1949, changed all regulations and established the following categories for annual contribution:

Category	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Number of contribution units:	1	2	3	5	7	9	12	15

Each contribution unit was set at U.S. $100. Each adhering country is to select a category to which it wishes to adhere.

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly meets every three or four years. The date and place of the General Assembly are set by the preceding General Assembly. An Extraordinary General Assembly may be called upon demand of one-third of the adhering countries. The Executive Committee meets usually once a year.

11 VOTING: Each adhering country has one vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Rapports de la Commission de l'Habitat Rural:" 1, 1928; II, 1930; III, 1931, "Rapport de la Commission pour l'Etude de la Surpopulation," 1934. "L'Extension des Régions Privées d'Ecoulement vers l'Océan," 1928. "Rapports de la Commission des Terrasses pliocènes et pléistocènes," I, 1928; II, 1930; III, 1932; IV, 1934; V, 1938; VI, 1949. "Rapport de la Commission des Variations Climatiques," 1938. "Rapports de la Commission Permanente de Photographie Aérienne:" I, 1934; II, 1938. "Travaux Topographiques et Cartographiques de 1931 à 1934," 1934 and "1934 à 1938," 1938. "Rapport de la Commission pour la Cartographie des Surfaces d'Aplanissement Tertiaires," 1938. "Bibliographie des Cartes de Surfaces d'Aplanissement," 1938. "Comptes-rendus des Congrès Internationaux de Géographie," published by each Congress in Liaison with the Assembly of the International Geographical Union. The following were published with the financial aid of UNESCO: "Rapport de la Commission pour la Cartographie des Surfaces d'Aplanissement," Louvain 1949; "Sixième rapport de la Commission

pour l'étude des terrasses pliocènes et pléistocènes," Louvain 1949; "Bibliographie Géographique Internationale, 1945-1946," Paris 1949; "1947," Paris 1949; Bibliographie Cartographique Internationale 1946-1947," Paris 1949.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Union is federated in ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Geographical Union was formally organized under the International Research Council on July 27, 1922, by delegates from Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom. The first discussions for the formation of the Union under the International Research Council were in Brussels in July 1919. The second General Assembly was held in Brussels on April 15, 1924.

INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

(CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL GÉOLOGIQUE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Grove, London, S.W.7., U.K.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To contribute to the advancement of investigations relating to the study of the Earth, considered from theoretical and practical points of view.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Council*, which conducts the meetings of the Congress, is composed of members of the Organizing Committee for the Session, Presidents of the National Delegations, Directors of Geological surveys, societies and universities, and members of the Congress whom the Council sees fit to co-opt. The *Bureau*, elected at the opening session of each Congress, carries on the business of the Congress between Sessions. The *General Meeting*, composed of all the members of each Session. OFFICERS *of the Bureau: President:* Prof. H.H. Read (President of the General Organizing Committee); *Vice-Presidents:* The Head of each Government Delegation, F.N. Ashcroft (Treasurer of the General Organizing Committee), Sir Edward Bailey (Honorary Member of the General Organizing Committee), Prof. O.T. Jones (Foreign Secretary of the Geological Society of London); *General Secretaries:* A.J. Butler, Prof. L. Hawkes.

6 MEMBERS: Delegations to the Eighteenth Session, London, 1948, from: *Algeria; Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; Australia; Austria; Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland; Belgium; Belgian Congo; British Guiana; Burma; Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China; Cyprus; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Finland; France; Overseas France; Gold Coast; Hungary; Hyderabad; India; Indonesia; Ireland; Italy; Kenya; Malaya; Mexico; Morocco; Netherlands; Newfoundland; New Zealand; Nigeria; Norway; Portugal; Roumania; Salvador; Sierra Leone; Southern Rhodesia; South-West Africa; Sweden, Switzerland; Tanganyika; Thailand; Transjordan; Trinidad; Tunisia; Uganda; Union of South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom; United States of America.*

7 COMMISSIONS: As reconstituted or created at the Seventeenth Session: *Spendiarov Prize:* E.B. Bailey (U.K.), President. *Lexicon of Stratigraphy:* L. Waagen (Austria), President; S.H. Haughton (Union of South Africa), Secretary. *Fossil Man:* V.C. Madsen (Denmark), President. *Crust of the Earth:* P. Fourmarier (Belgium), President; M. M. Tetiaeff (U.S.S.R.), Secretary. *Geophysics and Geothermics:* P.M. Nikiforov (U.S.S.R.), President. *Geological Map of Europe:* M. Verse (Germany), President; G. Fliegel (Germany), Vice-President; W. Schriel (Germany), Secretary. *Geological Map of the World:* M. Verse (Germany), President; G. Fliegel (Germany), Vice-President; W. Schriel (Germany), Secretary. *Distribution of the*

Gondwana (Karroo) System: A.W. Rogers (Union of South Africa), Secretary. *International Geological Map of Africa:* A. Lacroix (France), President; E.B. Bailey (U.K.), Vice-President; P. Fourmarier (Belgium), Vice-President; E. de Margerie (France), General Secretary. *African Surveys:* A.W. Rogers (Union of South Africa), Honorary President; F. Blondel (France), Secretary. *Authors Abstracts:* M. Goldman (U.S.A.), President. *Petrology, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry:* F.J. Loewinson-Lessing (U.S.S.R.), President; Vice-Presidents: A.E. Fersman (U.S.S.R.), W.M. Goldschmidt (Norway), A. Harker (U.K.), A. Lacroix (France). *Determination of Geological Age by Radiological Methods:* A. Lanne (U.S.A.), President; W.I. Vernadsky (U.S.S.R.), Vice-President.

9 FINANCES: Subsides from governments of countries in which the Congress sessions are held; contributions from individuals.

10 MEETINGS: Sessions of the Congress are generally held every three years.

11 VOTING: By individual vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The Proceedings of each session are published as soon as possible after the closing of the session. They contain the papers read at the meetings of the session, the discussions arising therefrom, and a general report on finance and other matter treated by the Congress.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in Buffalo, N..Y., U.S.A., 1876. The Seventeenth Session was held in Moscow in 1937. During the Eighteenth Session in London in 1948, a proposal to the effect that the Congress become a Union and seek federation in ICSU, was discussed. It was decided that the decision be postponed until the 1952 Session, to be held in Algiers.

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU (IHB)

(BUREAU HYDROGRAPHIQUE INTERNATIONAL)

2 ADDRESS: Quai des Etats-Unis, Monte-Carlo, Monaco.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To establish a permanent association between the hydrographic services of the various states; to co-ordinate their work in order to promote easier and safer navigation on all seas; to endeavour to obtain uniformity in hydrographic documents, and to advance the science of hydrography.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Directing Committee* (composed of the President and two Directors) elected by the International Hydrographic Conference, every five years. OFFICERS: *President:* Vice-Admiral J.D. Nares, D.S.O., Royal British Navy (retired); *Director:* Rear-Admiral C.L. Nichols, U.S.N. (retired); *Second Director:* vacant; *Secretary-General:* Capitaine de Vaisseau de réserve H. Bencker, French Navy.

6 MEMBERS: *Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay.*

8 FACILITIES: Charts, sailing directions and standard nautical publications.

9 FINANCES: Each member shall subscribe two shares of 2,000 gold francs; members having 50,000 tons of shipping or more (Navy and Merchant Marine) shall contribute supplementary shares in accordance with the tonnage they possess.

10 MEETINGS: International Hydrographic Conference, every 5 years.

11 VOTING: Each Member has one vote only on all questions submitted to Conferences, except at the election of the Directing Committee and the Secretary-General, when each Member has two votes and those countries possessing more than 100,000 tons of shipping (Navy and Merchant Marine) shall have additional votes in accordance with a scale established by the Statutes of the Bureau.

Tons	Supplementary Votes
100,000-499,999	1
500,000-1,999,999	2
2,000,000-7,999,999	3
Above 8,000,000	4

12 PUBLICATIONS: Reports of Proceedings of the International Hydrographic Conferences 1919, 1926, 1929 (supplementary conference), 1932, 1937, 1947; Statutes of the Bureau; Annual Reports since 1922; Hydrographic Review published twice a year since 1925; International Hydrographic Bulletin, published monthly since 1928; Year-Book 1950, one volume, giving the titles, addresses, etc., of hydrographers all over the world; about 40 special publications on technical subjects, including a Hydrographic Dictionary in several languages.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Hydrographic Bureau was founded in 1921. At the Fifth International Hydrographic Conference held in Monaco in 1947, a re-draft of the Statutes of the Bureau was accepted.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EMBRYOLOGY (IIE)

(INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL D'EMBRYOLOGIE)

2 ADDRESS: Janskerkhof 2, Utrecht, Netherlands.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The purpose of the Institute is the furtherance of Embryology. The Institute is a self-perpetuating body of the leading embryologists of all countries, who fill vacancies by election. Periodical meetings and symposia are arranged.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Executive Committee,* elected by the active members. OFFICERS for 1949: *President:* Prof. M.W. Woerdeman (Netherlands); *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. E. Fauré-Frémiet (France), Prof. A. Dalcq (Belgium); *Secretary-Treasurer:* Prof. C. Raven (Netherlands); *Honorary-President:* Prof. J. Boeke (Netherlands).

6 MEMBERS: Individual Members, by countries: *Australia* 1; *Belgium* 8; *China* 3; *Denmark* 1; *Finland* 1; *France* 6; *Germany* 8; *Italy* 4; *Netherlands* 5; *Norway* 1; *Portugal* 1; *Sweden* 4; *Switzerland* 6; *Union of South Africa* 2; *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* 5; *United Kingdom* 7; *United States of America* 7; *Uruguay* 1.

8 FACILITIES: The Hubrecht Laboratory is the seat and principal centre of the Institute. All members are entitled to the use of the collections and the Library of the Hubrecht Laboratory.

9 FINANCES: Annual Budget: approximately 600 Dutch guilders, received in the form of subscriptions from members and donations.

11 VOTING: Individual vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Minutes of the meetings; membership lists; annual report.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Institute is the

Embryological Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences which is federated in ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Institute was founded in June 1911, by Prof. A.A.W. Hubrecht (Netherlands), Prof. F. Keibel (Germany), Prof. R. Assheton (U.K.), and others. It affiliated to the IUBS in July 1947. Three meetings have been held since World War II: April, 1947, July, 1948 and September, 1949.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF THEORETICAL SCIENCES

(INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES THÉORIQUES)

2 ADDRESS: 221, avenue de Tervueren, Brussels, Belgium. *Telephone:* 33.23.11.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: a) The co-ordination of modern theoretical principles; b) the organization of annual international meetings in the form of symposia of some 40 scientists in an intellectual centre; c) the holding, at the head-quarters of the Secretariat, of frequent round-table discussions limited to special problems; d) the organization of a "Science Home" for some dozen young research workers (the home was formally opened on 22 January 1949); e) the publication of Scientific Archives.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *General Assembly; Academic Council* (elected by the Assembly for 6 years); *Secretariat; Administrative Board.* OFFICERS in 1949: *Director:* Stanislas Dockx; *Members of the Academic Council: President:* L.E.J. Brouwer; *Secretary:* J.L. Destouches; *Members:* M.J. Sirks, F. Gonseth, R. Feys.

6 MEMBERS: Three honorary members; thirty-nine titular members: *Belgium* 8; *France* 8; *Netherlands* 6; *Switzerland* 3; *United Kingdom* 3; *United States of America* 8; *Corresponding members* 7.

8 FACILITIES: Research centre; Library; Gramophone records; Documentation service.

9 FINANCES: Grants from the International Association for Scientific Collaboration.

10 MEETINGS: Annual symposia.

11 VOTING: By individual ballot.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Archives of the International Institute of Theoretical Sciences, appearing at irregular intervals.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Institute is affiliated to the International Federation of Philosophic Societies, the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and the International Union for Philosophy of Science.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded, 12 July 1944. The first symposium of the International Academy of the Philosophy of Science was held in September 1947. Formal opening of the Secretariat and the "Science Home" on 22 January 1949.

INTERNATIONAL ISOSTATIC INSTITUTE (III)

(INSTITUT ISOSTATIQUE INTERNATIONAL)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Prof. W.A. Heiskanen, The Finnish Geodetic Institute, Helsinki, Finland.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To provide a centre for the systematic and uniform topographic-isostatic reduction of gravity measurements made all over the world and for the studying of the geoid and of the isostatic structure of the earth's crust.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: OFFICERS: *Director of the Institute:* Prof. W.A. Heiskanen (Finland).

9 FINANCES: Funds for the Institute are partly provided in an annual grant from the International Association of Geodesy, one of the constituent Associations of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics; the Institute receives its main support from the Finnish Government and from some Finnish foundations.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The results of the various investigations undertaken by the Institute have been published in the series "Publications of the Isostatic Institute of the International Association of Geodesy," with Prof. Heikanen and his colleagues as authors.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Through the International Association of Geodesy with the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, and ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Association of Geodesy recommended the foundation of such an organization, and the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics approved the establishment of the Isostatic Institute, at the General Assembly at Edinburgh, in 1936.

INTERNATIONAL LATITUDE SERVICE (ILS)

(SERVICE INTERNATIONAL DES LATITUDES)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Prof. Gino Cecchini, Direttore in cargo dell' Osservatorio Astronomico di Torino, Turin, Pino Torinese, Italy.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To make observations of latitude variations in various observatories, and to record and transmit this information for the use of astronomical observatories engaged in meridian observations, and in the reduction of survey observations. The results achieved by the Service contain material for the investigation of the lunar effect on latitude, and for the separation of the true polar motion from errors in star places and from local effects.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Central Bureau.* OFFICERS: *Director:* Prof. Gino Cecchini (Italy).

9 FINANCES: The two contributing Unions (International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, and International Astronomical Union) give equal annual subventions

to the Central Bureau and share in providing special grants for publication costs. The remaining expenses of the Central Bureau are provided from national funds.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Provisional results are usually published annually in an astronomical journal. The detailed results have been published in a series of volumes, of which Volume 9, containing results for 1935-1948 inclusive, is in preparation.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Affiliated to the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, and to the International Astronomical Union.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Latitude Service was initiated by the XIth "Konferenz der Internationalen Erdmessung" in 1895, which agreed to provide funds for the determination of polar motion to which the variation in latitude is due. Latitude observatories were set up at fixed stations on the parallel of latitude 39°8'N.: Mizusawa in Japan. Tschardjui in Russian Turkestan, Carloforte in Sardinia, Gaithersburg, Cincinnatti and Ukiah in the United States of America. Observations began at all these stations in 1899, and the "Central-bureau der Internationalen Erdmessung," in Potsdam, undertook the reductions. At various times during World War I the service was depleted by the discontinuation of three of the stations, but observations were carried on by the "Association Géodésique Restreinte" until 1922, when the newly formed Unions of Astronomy and Geodesy and Geophysics assumed joint responsibility for support of the Central Bureau, which was transferred from Potsdam to Mizusawa. New stations were opened in Kitab (Russian Turkestan) in 1930, and the station at Gaithersburg was re-opened in 1932. Two new stations were established in latitude 34°55'S, one in Adelaïde, and the other at La Plata. Only the Russian, Japanese and American stations continued to operate throughout World War II, but by 1947, observations were once more being undertaken at all the stations. The General Assembly (1948) of the International Astronomical Union recommended the re-establishment of the Observatory at Adelaide, interrupted since 1940. The Central Bureau was transferred from Mizusawa to Capodimonte in 1936, and to Turin in 1949.

INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (IMO)

(ORGANISATION MÉTÉOROLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (OMI))

2 ADDRESS: rue Etraz 5, Lausanne, Switzerland. *Telephone:* 3.63.38. *Cable address:* OMI LAUSANNE.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To co-ordinate, standardize and improve world meteorological activities and to encourage an efficient exchange of meteorological information between countries.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Conference of Directors* (CD) composed of 100 Directors of meteorological networks of 89 countries and colonies, decides all major administrative and technical questions concerning the IMO. *International Meteorological Committee* (IMC) composed of two honorary members and 25 members of the CD, sees to the execution of the decisions taken by the CD. An *Executive Council* of the IMC is responsible for determining the composition of the Secretariat and for administering the budget. OFFICERS *of the IMC: President:* Sir Nelson K. Johnson, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Kingsway, London W.C.2, U.K.; *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. F.W. Reichelderfer (U.S.A.) ; Dr. Th. Hesselberg (Norway) ; R. Viaut (France) ; *Chief of Secretariat:* Dr. G. Swoboda (Czechoslovakia).

6 **MEMBERS:** The Directors of Meteorological Services of: *Afghanistan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, British East Africa, British Guiana, British West Africa, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussia Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroons, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador, Egypt, Esthonia Soviet Socialist Republic, Finland, France, French Coast of Somaliland, French Equatorial Africa, French Possessions in Oceania, French West Africa, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indo-China, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia Soviet Socialist Republic, Lebanon, Lithuania Soviet Socialist Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaya, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia (Popular Republic of), Morocco, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Rhodesia, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togoland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

7 **COMMISSIONS:** 1) Technical Commissions and their Presidents: *Aerological Commission (CAé)*: Dr. Sverre Petterssen, Hq. Air Weather Service, Andrews Air Force Base, Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A. *Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (CAgM)*: V.V. Sinelshikov, Ministry of Agriculture, Hydro-Meteorogical Office, Orlikov Lane I/II, Moscow, U.S.S.R. *Commission for Bibliography and Publications (CBP)*: M. Mézin, Etablissement Central de Météorologie, 196, rue de l'Université, Paris (7^e), France. *Climatological Commission (CCl)*: Ing. Francisco Xavier Rodrigues de Souza, Serviço de Meteorologia, Praça 15 de Novembro N° 2, 5° Pavimento, Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil. *Hydrological Commission (CHy)*: V.A. Uryvaev, State Hydrological Institute, 23 Line 2, V.O., Leningrad 53, U.S.S.R. *Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation (CIMO)*: Dr. J. Patterson, Meteorological Division, 315 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada. *Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology (CMAé)*: A.H. Nagle, c/o Weather Bureau, 24th and M Streets N.W., Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A. *Commission for Maritime Meteorology (CMM)*: Cmdr. C.E.N. Frankcom, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. U.K. *Commission for Polar Meteorology (CPM)*: Prof. Dr. H.U. Sverdrup, Norsk Polarinstitutt, Observatoriegt. 1, Oslo, Norway. *Commission for Radio-Electric Meteorology (CREM)*: Dr. Ing. Jean Lugeon, Station Centrale Suisse de Météorologie, Krähbühstrasse 58, Zurich, Switzerland. *Commission for Synoptic Weather Information (CSWI)*: I.R. Tannehill, U.S. Weather Bureau, 24th and M Streets N.W., Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A. *Temporary Commission for the Liquidation of the Polar Year* 1932-1933 *(TCLPYC)*: Dr. Jno A. Fleming, Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1530 P Street N.W., Washington 5, D.C., U.S.A.

2) Regional Commissions and their Presidents: *Regional Commission I (Africa)*: N.P. Sellick, Rhodesian Meteorological Service, P.O. Box 66, Causeway, Salisbury, Rhodesia. *Regional Commission II (Asia)*: Dr. H.P. Berlage, Djawatan Meteorologi dor Geofisik, Djalan Geredja Ingriss 3, Djakarta, Indonesia. *Regional Commission III (South America)*: Ing. Alfredo G. Galmarini, Servicio Meteorològico Nacional, Paseo Colòn 317, Buenos-Aires, Argentina. *Regional Commission IV (North and Central America)*: Dr. F.W. Reichelderfer, U.S. Weather Bureau, 24th and M Streets, N.W., Washington 25, D.C. U.S.A. *Regional Commission V (South-West Pacific)*: H.N. Warren, Meteorological Branch, Victoria Street, Box 1289 K, G.P.O., Melbourne, Australia. *Regional Commission VI (Europe)*: A. Viaut, Météorologie Nationale, 1, quai Branly, Paris 7^e, France.

8 **FACILITIES:** Library (in formation).

9 **FINANCES:** Contributions from adhering countries. Budget for 1950/1951: 518,730 Swiss francs.

10 **MEETINGS:** *Executive Council* every year; *International Meteorological Committee* every three years at least; *Conferences of Directors* every six years at least.

11 **VOTING:** By individual vote; by country when requested.

12 **PUBLICATIONS:** Numerous manuals, minutes of the various meetings from 1920 to 1950, etc.

14 **SHORT HISTORY:** The International Meteorological Organization was created in 1878 in Utrecht. *Conferences of Directors* have been held in: Leipzig 1872, Vienna 1873, Rome 1879, Munich 1891, Paris 1896, Innsbruck 1905, Paris 1919, Utrecht 1923, Copenhagen 1929, Warsaw 1935, London 1946, Washington 1947. The *International Meteorological Committee* has met in: Vienna 1873, Utrecht 1874, London 1876, Utrecht 1878, Rome 1879, Bern 1880, Copenhagen 1882, Paris 1885, Zurich 1888, Uppsala 1894, St. Petersburg 1899, Paris 1900, Southport 1903, Innsbruck 1905, Paris 1907, Berlin 1910, Rome 1913, London 1919, Paris 1919, London 1921, Utrecht 1923, Vienna 1926, Copenhagen 1929, Locarno 1931, De Bilt 1933, Warsaw 1935, Salzburg 1937, Berlin 1939, London 1946, Paris 1946, Washington 1947.
The *Conference of Directors* which met in Washington D.C., U.S.A., from 22 September to 11 October, 1947, established a World Meteorological Convention, which provides for the transformation of the International Meteorological Organization into a World Meteorological Organization (WMO), inter-governmental in character, after the deposit with the Government of the United States of America of the thirtieth instrument of ratification of or accession to the Convention. This World Meteorological Organization will be a United Nations Specialized Agency. The Convention of the World Meteorological Organization entered into force on 23 March, 1950, after having been ratified or acceded to by the following countries: Iceland, New Zealand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Byelorussia Soviet Socialist Republic, Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic, Roumania, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Norway, United Kingdom, Lebanon, Finland, Switzerland, Australia, Philippines, India, United States of America, Mexico, Thailand, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Burma, Dominican Republic, Israel, France, Peru, Egypt, Union of South Africa, Greece, Iraq. Membership of the World Meteorological Organization as of 30 June, 1950: 34 States and 17 Territories or Groups of territories, in total 51 Members.
The first Congress of the World Meteorological Organization will be held at Paris In March-April, 1951. In the meantime, the IMO will continue to exercice its functions as the body competent for the international co-ordination of practical activities in the meteorological field and as the recognized preparatory body for the World Meteorological Organization and interim caretaker for its responsibilities.

INTERNATIONAL PALEONTOLOGICAL UNION (IPU)

(UNION INTERNATIONALE DE PALÉONTOLOGIE)

2 **ADDRESS:** c/o H.E. Vokes, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

3 **NATURE:** Non-governmental.

4 **AIMS:** Promoting and co-ordinating international activities in Paleontology and Stratigraphy.

5 **GOVERNING BODIES:** *Executive Committee of three*: the Secretary and two members. **OFFICERS:** *President:* A. Morley Davies (U.K.); *Vice-Presidents:* H.I. Harrington

(Argentina), B.F. Howell (U.S.A.), W.I. Jongmans (Netherlands), A. Kryshtofovitch (U.S.S.R.), I. Piveteau (France), C.J. Stubblefield (U.K.), Y.C. Sun (China), V. van Straelen (Belgium); *Secretary:* H.E. Vokes (U.S.A.); *Treasurer:* Leif Stormer (Norway).

6 MEMBERS: Any Society occupied with the study of Paleontology may be a member. At the Moscow Congress (1937) 52 such organizations were listed. Any individual engaged in paleontological work may be a member.

6 COMMISSIONS: Committee on Paleontologia Universalis; Committee on Proterozoic Correlation; Committee on Nomenclature of Types; Committee on Cataloguing and Distribution of Type-Specimens; Committee on Fossil Man.

9 FINANCES: Each member contributes U.S. $1 annually.

10 MEETINGS: Coincident with meetings of the International Geological Congress. normally at three yearly intervals.

11 VOTING: By individual vote.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Union is affiliated to the International Geological Congress.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The formation of the Union was proposed by B.F. Howell at International Geological Congress, Washington, 27 July, 1933. Constitution framed by a committee of paleontologists with B.F. Howell as Secretary. First meeting at International Geological Congress, Moscow, 21 July 1937; second meeting at International Geological Congress, London, 25 August 1948.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RADIO UNION

(UNION RADIO-SCIENTIFIQUE INTERNATIONALE (URSI))

2 ADDRESS: General Secretariat, 42, rue des Minimes, Brussels, Belgium. *Telephone:* 12.88.65.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To develop on an international basis, scientific studies pertaining to radio-electricity, and particularly: a) to initiate and organize research requiring international co-operation, and also allow scientific discussions and publication of those researches; b) to facilitate the setting up of common methods of measurements as well as the comparison and standardization of measuring instruments.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *General Assembly,* constituted by members of the Bureau and delegates of the National Committees. *Executive Committee,* composed of one representative of each National Committee, meets during the General Assembly. *Bureau,* composed of the President, Vice-Presidents, the Secretary and the Treasurer. *General Scretary's Office,* deals with routine matters, and publishes the papers and reviews of the Union. OFFICERS: *Honorary Presidents:* M. R. Bureau (France), Prof. Dr. W.E. Eccles (U.K.), Dr. E.H. Rayner (U.K.); *President:* Sir Edward V. Appleton (U.K.); *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. J.H. Dellinger (U.S.A.), Prof. A. Dorsimont (Belgium), P. Lejay (France), Prof. Dr. J. Lugeon (Switzerland), Dr. H. Sterky (Sweden), Prof. B. van der Pol (Netherlands); *Secretary:* Ing. E. Herbays (Belgium); *Treasurer:* Prof. Ch. Manneback (Belgium).

6 MEMBERS: National Committees in: *Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,*

Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia; others are being formed in Argentina, Canada, China, India, Mexico, Roumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

7 COMMISSIONS: 1. Measurements and Standardization (Mesures et Etalonnages); *Chairman:* Dr. J.H. Dellinger (U.S.A.). 2. Troposphere and Wave Propagation (Troposphère et Propagation des Ondes); *Chairman:* Dr. Chas. R. Burrows (U.S.A.). 3. Ionosphere and Wave Propagation (Ionosphère et Propagation des Ondes); *Chairman:* Sir Edward V. Appleton (U.K.). 4. Terrestrial Atmospherics (Atmosphériques terrestres); *Chairman:* Prof. H. Norinder (Sweden). 5. Extra-Terrestrial Radio Noise (Radio-bruits d'origine extra-terrestre); *Chairman:* Dr. D.F. Martyn (Australia). 6. Waves and Oscillations (Ondes et Oscillations); *Chairman:* Prof. B. van der Pol (Netherlands). 7. Electronics (Electronique); *Chairman:* Dr. G. Lehmann (France).

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions from adhering countries, based on a scale according to population. Unit Contribution: 450 gold francs. Donations received with the approval of the Executive Committee.

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly meets normally every two years.

11 VOTING: Each country sends a number of delegates based on a scale of population as follows:

	Votes	*Units of Subscription*
Less than 5 million inhabitants	1	1
5 to 10 million inhabitants	2	2
10 to 15 million inhabitants	3	3
15 to 20 million inhabitants	4	5
Over 20 million inhabitants	5	8

12 PUBLICATIONS: Monthly Bulletin, Special Reports of Commissions, Proceedings of General Assemblies.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Union is federated in ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Union replaced the International Commission on Scientific Wireless Telegraphy, founded in 1913. General Assemblies have been held in Washington, Brussels, Copenhagen, London, Venice (1938), Paris (1946), and Stockholm (July 1948).

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CELL BIOLOGY (ISCB)

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE CYTOLOGIE EXPÉRIMENTALE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Dr. J.F. Danielli, Royal Cancer Hospital, London, S.W.3, U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote international co-operation in the special fields of experimental cytology and allied fields: to organize periodically International Congresses for experimental cytology and histology; the publication of descriptive, experimental and technical studies pertaining to cell biology.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The business of the Society is conducted by a *Committee of Ordinary Members* consisting of the Officers and six other Members: of these, two must belong to the *Board of Executives* for the current *Congress* of the Society.

The Officers and other Members of the Committee are elected on the last day of each Congress. OFFICERS: *President:* Prof. J. Runnström (Sweden); *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. E. Fauré-Fremiet (France), Prof. E. Newton Harvey (U.S.A.), Dr. G. Levi (Italy); *Secretary and Treasurer:* Dr. J.F. Danielli (U.K.).; *other Members of the Committee:* Prof. T. Caspersson (Sweden), Dr. Honor B. Fell (U.K.), Prof. A. Frey-Wyssling (Switzerland), Prof. G.C. Heringa (Netherlands), Prof. H. Okkels (Denmark), Prof. Paul Weiss (U.S.A.).

6 MEMBERS: The Society consists of ordinary members and honorary members. Ordinary membership is restricted to individuals who are, or have been, engaged in the field of experimental cytology and histology, or have directed research in those fields.

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions received annually from members: amount determined by each congress. Until the next Congress, £1 per year.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Proceedings of the Congresses; "Experimental Cell Research" and "Annual Review of Cytology."

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Society is the Section of Cell Biology of the International Union of Biological Sciences.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Society for Cell Biology was organized at the Sixth International Congress of Experimental Cytology, held in Stockholm, July 10-17, 1947, and replaces the International Society for Experimental Cytology.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOLVAY INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY

(INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE CHIMIE SOLVAY)

2 ADDRESS: 50, avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, Brussels, Belgium.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote research in chemistry, chiefly by the organization of Councils every three years in Brussels, Belgium.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Institute is governed by an Administrative Committee of five members, all Belgians, and a Scientific Committee of eight members. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* J. Bordet (Belgium); *Secretary:* Prof. van den Dungen (Belgium). *International Scientific Committee: Chairman:* Prof. P. Karrer (Switzerland); *Secretary:* Prof. J. Timmermans (Belgium). There are six foreign members in addition to the Chairman and Secretary.

9 FINANCES: The original capital of the Institute, supplied by M. Ernest Solvay, is now exhausted; since 1949, its maintenance is covered by an annual grant from the Free University of Brussels.

10 MEETINGS: The Institute holds a Council every three years; the seventh was held in 1947.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The reports and discussions of each Council are published in book form; the seventh was issued in 1948.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Institute was founded in 1913 by M. Ernest Solvay and ownership surrendered by the Solvay family in 1922. The first Council was held in Brussels in 1922 and the meetings were continued regularly until 1937. The seventh Council met in 1947 after a break of ten years due to the war. No more than 25 members appointed by the Scientific Committee may attend the Councils, which discuss reports distributed beforehand.

INTERNATIONAL TIME BUREAU

(BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE L'HEURE (BIH))

2 ADDRESS: 61, avenue de l'Observatoire, Paris 14^{e}, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: Transmission of accurate time signals, both regular and occasional (or experimental) for specific purpose; these signals are based on the astronomical observations at the Observatory of Paris, but with due account being taken of radio telegraphic signals from other observatories. Reception of time signals from other observatories and their inter-comparison. Publication of these comparisons with all necessary details. The International Bureau serves as the executive organ of the International Time Commission, which is the thirty-first Commission of the International Astronomical Union. In 1947, the Bureau received fifty-one different sets of signals each day and the number is still growing. In addition to the hourly signals transmitted by the contributing observatories, the Bureau also registers the signals transmitted by the Washington Bureau of Standards on three wave-lengths simultaneously throughout the 24 hours, as well as the signals sent by other similar institutions. The determination of true time, which was interrupted by the war, was resumed in 1946.

5 OFFICERS: *Director:* A. Danjon, Directeur de l'Observatoire de Paris, France; *Head of Services:* N. Stoyko, Astronome Titulaire, chef de service à l'Observatoire de Paris, France.

8 FACILITIES: Equipment for time measurements and for transmitting and receiving time signals by radio, etc.

9 FINANCES: The International Astronomical Union contributes 2/3 and the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics 1/3 to the annual budget of the Bureau. These two Unions have received a yearly grant-in-aid from UNESCO for supporting this bureau since 1947.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The Bureau publishes an annual report; "Bulletin Horaire," which contains the determinations of true time and the results of the various intercomparisons and corrections; the "Bulletin" appears, approximately, every two months.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The International Time Bureau is affiliated to the International Astronomical Union, and the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Bureau de l'Heure was created in 1919, when the Commission on Time was formed as one of the constituent commissions of the International Astronomical Union. A central Bureau was established at the Paris Observatory for the transmission of accurate time signals by radio and other means, and for the receipt and co-ordination of time signals from the observatories of other countries. The International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics has become partly responsible for the maintenance of the Bureau, since 1922.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES (IUBS)

(UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SCIENCES BIOLOGIQUES)

2 ADDRESS: 57, rue Cuvier, Paris 5^{e}, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The object of the International Union of Biological Sciences is to promote the study of different branches of Biology, both pure and applied: 1) to initiate and organize research in which the co-operation of different countries is advantageous; 2) to provide for the scientific discussion of problems and for the publication of the results of research; 3) to encourage the establishment and improvement of research laboratories which are accessible to students of all nationalities; 4) to promote the organization of international Congresses and of international scientific excursions; 5) to facilitate the preparation and publication of bibliographies.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The work of the Union is controlled by the *General Assembly*, and directed by a *Bureau* and *Executive Committee.* The *Executive Committee* consists of the Bureau and two representatives of each Section. *Bureau: President:* Prof. H. Munro Fox (U.K.); *Vice-President:* Prof. J. Runnström (Sweden); *General-Secretary:* Prof. P. Vayssière (France); *Secretary:* Dr. Stuart Mudd (U.S.A.); *Treasurer:* Prof. F. Chodat (Switzerland).

6 MEMBERS: A country may adhere to the Union by its National Committee. The following countries are members: *Argentina:* Comité argentin des Recherches biologiques, Instituto de Medicina experimental, Buenos-Aires; *Belgium:* Comité National des Sciences biologiques de Belgique, Brussels; *Brazil:* Société de Biologie, Rio de Janeiro; *Bulgaria:* Académie des Sciences, Sofia; *China:* Academia Sinica, Nanking; *Colombia:* Instituto de Ciencías Naturales, Union Nacional de Colombia, Bogota; *Czechoslovakia:* Comité National des Sciences biologiques, Prague; *Denmark:* Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Copenhagen; *Finland:* Suomalainen Tiedakatemia, Helsinki; *France:* Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles, Paris; *India:* The Council of scientific and industrial Research, New Delhi; *Italy:* Comitato italiano di Scienze Biologiche, Rome; *Japan:* Conseil National des Recherches, Tokyo; *Mexico:* Sociedad mexicana de Historia Natural, Mexico, D.F.; *Morocco:* Institut scientifique chérifien, Rabat; *Netherlands:* Biologische Raad van Nederland, Amsterdam; *Norway:* The Secretary det Norske Videnskaps Akademi, Oslo; *Peru:* Instituto de Biologia Andina, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos de Lima; *Poland:* The Secretary General of Polska Akademija Umiejecnosei, Cracow; *Portugal:* Sociedade Portuguese di Ciencias Naturais, Instituto de Fisiologia, Faculdade de Medicina, Lisbon; *Spain:* Consejo superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, Madrid; *Sweden:* Kungelige Svenska Vetenskapsakademien, Stockholm; *Switzerland:* Comité suisse de l'Union internationale des Sciences biologiques, Zurich; *Union of South Africa:* Navorsings-Toekenningsraad, Research Grant Board, Johannesburg; *United Kingdom:* National Committee of the Biological Sciences of the Royal Society, London; *United States of America:* National Research Council (Division of Biology and Agriculture), Washington, D.C.; *Uruguay:* Institut neurologique, Faculté de Médecine, Montevideo; *Yugoslavia:* Comité national yougoslave de l'Union Internationale des Sciences biologiques, Belgrade.

7 COMMISSIONS: The Union has the following Sections: *Biometry:* Chairman (provisional): Prof. R.A. Fisher (U.K.); *Botany:* Chairman: Prof. C. Skottsberg (Sweden); *Cell Biology:* Chairman: Prof. J.E. Runnström (Sweden); *Embryology:* Chairman: Prof. N.W. Woerdeman (Netherlands); *Entomology:* Chairman: Prof.

René Jeannel (France) ; *Genetics:* Chairman: Prof. F.A.E. Crew (U.K.).; *Limnology:* Chairman: Prof. G. Alm (Sweden) ; *Microbiology:* Chairman: Sir Alexander Fleming (U.K.) ; *Zoology:* Chairman: Dr. E. Hindle (U.K.).

9 FINANCES: The contribution for each country is determined as follows: The number of units of contribution to be paid by each country is 8, 4, 2, 1. Each country can choose the number of units of contribution it wishes to pay and may change this number later in accordance with the importance of its scientific establishments, with the importance which it attributes to the Union, and with its financial resources.

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly meets every three years. The Executive Committee meets both just before and after the General Assembly. The Bureau meets usually twice a year with a meeting in October in Paris.

11 VOTING: On matters of administration and finance, each country has one vote. On scientific matters, each delegate has one vote. Countries may have three delegates as a maximum.

12 PUBLICATIONS: 1947: "Procès-Verbal de la IX^e Assemblée Générale"; 1948 : "Report of the International Congress of Genetics", "Report of the International Congress of Zoology", "Report of the International Congress of Entomology", "Report on Botanical Nomenclature", "Brochure on Zoological Research Work of General Interest", Directory: "Terminologia Geneticae et Cytologicae", "Index Herbariorum".

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Union is federated in ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Preparatory Conference of the Union was held at Brussels in 1919, and the Constituent General Assembly at Brussels in 1922. General Assemblies: III, Brussels, 1925; IV, Paris, 1926; V, Geneva, 1927; VI, Brussels, 1928; VII, Brussels, 1931; VIII, Amsterdam, 1935; IX, Copenhagen, July, 1947.

16 COMMENTS: The Xth General Assembly will be held in Stockholm in 1950.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CRYSTALLOGRAPHY (IUCr)

(UNION INTERNATIONALE DE CRISTALLOGRAPHIE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Dr. R.C. Evans, Crystallographic Laboratory, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote international co-operation in crystallography; to promote international publication of crystallographic research and of crystallographic works; to facilitate standardization of methods and of units in crystallography; to form a focus for the relations of crystallography to other sciences.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The work of the Union is directed by the *General Assembly* of delegates appointed by the adhering bodies. The Officers of the Union, elected by the General Assembly, constitute the Executive Committee, and hold office until the end of the General Assembly following that of their election. OFFICERS: *Executive Committee: President:* Prof. Sir Lawrence Bragg (U.K.) ; *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. A. Westgren (Sweden), Dr. R.W.G. Wyckoff (U.S.A.) ; *General-Secretary:* Dr. R.C. Evans (U.K.) ; *Editor:* Prof. P.P. Ewald (U.K.) ; *Other members:* Prof. M.J. Buerger (U.S.A.), Dr. A.L. Patterson (U.S.A.), J. Wyart (France) ; *Honorary President:* Prof. M. von Laue (Germany).

6 MEMBERS: A country adheres to the Union through a National Committee duly recognized by the General Assembly. Each National Committee represents Crystallography in its own country. *Adhering Countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Union of South Africa, United States of America.*

7 COMMISSIONS: *Commission on "Acta Crystallographica":* Chairman: Prof. P.P. Ewald (U.K.). *Commission on Structure Reports:* Chairman: A.J.C. Wilson (U.K.). *Commission on International Tables:* Chairman: Prof. Kathleen Lonsdale (U.K.). *Commission on Crystallographic Data:* Chairman: Dr. F.W. Matthews (Canada). *Commission on Crystallographic Apparatus:* Chairman: Prof. I. Fankuchen (U.S.A.). *Commission on Crystallographic Nomenclature:* Chairman: Dr. W.L. Bond (U.S.A.).

9 FINANCES: The Union is financed by contributions paid annually by the adhering countries. The unit contribution is the gold equivalent of U.S. $60 and the number of units paid depends on the group to which the country chooses to belong :

Group	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Number of contribution Units	1	2	3	5	7	9	12	15

A yearly grant-in-aid for publication of "Acta Crystallographica" and "Structure Reports" has been received from UNESCO since 1947.

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly normally meets every three years. The Executive Committee meets whenever necessary.

11 VOTING: Voting at General Assemblies is by countries, which have votes in accordance with the Group in which they adhere, as follows:

Group	I-III	IV-VI	VII-VIII
Number of votes	1	3	5

Any adhering country not represented may forward its votes to the President by post.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Acta Crystallographica", a bimonthly periodical. "Structure Reports", a periodical Review of recently published crystal structure determinations. "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography."

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Union is federated in ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: A Union of Crystallography was proposed at the International Conference on Crystallography held in London, July 1946. A Provisional Committee was formed, and a sub-committee entrusted with the work of preparing a Constitution. The Statutes were accepted at the First General Assembly, held at Harvard University, July 28 - August 3, 1948, and attended by some 350 delegates. The Union was accepted as a member of the International Council of Scientific Unions on April 7, 1947.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: International Union of Crystallography, "Minutes of Meetings of the First General Assembly held at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., on 29 and 30 July and 3 August 1948".

16 COMMENTS: Second Assembly to be held in Europe, during the summer of 1950.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS (IUGG)

(UNION GÉODÉSIQUE ET GÉOPHYSIQUE INTERNATIONALE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Dr. J.M. Stagg, 34 King's Road, Richmond, Surrey, U. K.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote the study of problems relating to the figure and physics of the earth; to initiate, facilitate and co-ordinate research into, and investigation of, those problems of geodesy and geophysics which require international co-operation; to provide for discussion, comparison and publication. The primary activities of the Union are carried on by the constituent International Associations and Commissions in their various fields of scientific investigation.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The final authority in all matters of the Union, scientific, administrative and financial, is the body of delegates from member countries meeting in General Assembly. The *General Assembly* elects a President, two Vice-Presidents and a General-Secretary of the Union.
The main administrative and policy-making body, especially in matters involving finance, is the *Council* of the Union. Each member country has one representative on the Council, which meets at times of General Assemblies of the Union or as called by the President. The *Executive Committee* is a smaller body whose primary function is to decide on important matters of technical and administrative urgency in the intervals between Assemblies; the Executive Committee also makes recommendations to the Council on general matters of policy of the Union and its Associations. The President, the two Vice-Presidents, the retiring President, and the General-Secretary of the Union and the President of each of the Associations make up the Executive Committee.
A *Finance Committee* of five members is elected by the Council. Its function is to scrutinize the accounts of the Union and its components and to make recommendations on all financial matters to the Council. No officer of the Union or of the Associations can be a member of this Finance Committee.
Continuity of function between General Assemblies is maintained by the *Bureau* of the Union, comprising the President and the General-Secretary. The work of the Bureau is to give effect to the decisions of the General Assembly, and to carry on the administrative affairs of the Union in accordance with the Assembly's instructions.
OFFICERS: *President:* Prof. F.A. Vening Meinesz (Netherlands); *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. S. Chapman (U.K.), Dr. L.H. Adams (U.S.A.); *General-Secretary:* Dr. J.M. Stagg (U.K.)

6 MEMBERS: The Union is a Confederation of seven International Associations, dealing respectively with Geodesy, Seismology, Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism and Electricity, Oceanography, Vulcanology, and Hydrology. For a description of these seven association see Annex I to VII. Membership is open to any country in which independent activity in geodesy or geophysics has been or is being developed, and automatically carries with it membership of each of the component International Associations and Commissions of the Union. The adhering organ of a country may be its Government, or its Academy of Science, or an organization or service representing the sciences concerned. The Countries presently adhering to the Union are : *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Czeckoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indo-China, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria,*

Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.
Prospective additional members: *Brazil, Japan.*

7 COMMISSIONS AND SUB-ORGANIZATIONS: The Union has a *Joint Committee on the Physics of the Earth's Interior* ("Joint" because it concerns a number of Associations which have been formed within the Union); *Chairman:* Prof. B. Gutenberg (U.S.A.).
The International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics provides for the following international services : 1) *the International Latitude Service* (*Turin*), jointly with the International Astronomical Union; 2) *the Isostatic Institute* (*Helsinki*), mainly sustained by Finland, with subventions from the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics; 3) *le Bureau International de l'Heure* (*Paris*), jointly with the International Astronomical Union; 4) *the International Seismological Summary* (*Kew*), mainly sustained hitherto by funds from various British seismological interests; 5) *Standard Sea Water Service* (*Copenhagen*).

9 FINANCES: The Union has eight categories of membership, numbered 1 to 8. Choice of category is left to the country seeking membership, though the decision whether any particular choice is accepted is in the hands of the Council of the Union. The category determines the number of units of subscription to be paid to the Union annually by each country. At the present time the unit of subscription is £100.

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly of the Union meets every three years.

11 VOTING: In scientific and administrative matters, each country has one vote. In financial matters each country has one vote more than its category number.

12 PUBLICATIONS: A Report of each General Assembly is published by the Bureau of the Union, at present at 34, King's Road, Richmond, Surrey, U.K. The Union publications to date are: No. 1. First General Assembly, Rome, 1922; No. 2. Second General Assembly, Madrid, 1924; No. 3. Third General Assembly, Prague, 1927; No. 4. Fourth General Assembly, Stockholm, 1930; No. 5. Fifth General Assembly, Lisbon, 1933; No. 6. Sixth General Assembly, Edinburgh, 1936; No. 7. Seventh General Assembly, Washington, 1939; No. 8. War Years, 1939-45, and Extraordinary Assembly, Cambridge, 1946. (1947); No. 9. Statutes and By-laws, operative from 1st January, 1947 (1947); No. 10. Description of the Union and Its Constituent Associations, with an Account of their Scientific Activities (1947); No. 11. Eighth General Assembly, Oslo, 1948.
For the Publications of the Associations of the Union, see Annex I to VII.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Union is federated in ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics was formed in Brussels, in 1919 as a confederation of six International Associations dealing respectively with Geodesy, Seismology, Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism and Electricity, Physical Oceanography and Vulcanology; a seventh Association for Hydrology was added in 1936. The Association of Geodesy had already been in existence since 1867 as the Europäische Gradmessung, and the Association of Seismology was originally formed in 1903.

16 COMMENTS: The next General Assembly of the Union will take place in Brussels in 1951.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS (IUGG)

Annex I

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GEODESY (IAG)

(Association internationale de géodésie)

2 ADDRESS: Central Bureau: 19, rue Auber, Paris 9^e, France.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: The aims of the International Association of Geodesy are: general documentation in the field of geodesy and organization of geodetic enterprises of synthetic and international character.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Permanent Committee* of the International Association of Geodesy, being analogous in its composition and functions to the Council of IUGG, has one representative from each adhering country. The *Executive Committee* of the International Association of Geodesy, which is composed of the Chairman of the five Sections into which the Association is divided, fulfils a function in the administration of the Association comparable with that of the Executive Committee of the Union.
OFFICERS: *President:* W.D. Lambert (U.S.A.); *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. C.F. Baeschlin (Switzerland), Dr. A. Letroye (Belgium); *Secretary:* Prof. P. Tardi (France). The Secretary of the Association is Director of the Central Bureau which is charged with organizing international activities decided upon by the Association.

6 MEMBERS: The countries adhering to the IUGG are members of the Association: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indo-China, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.* Prospective additional members: *Brazil, Turkey.*

7 COMMSSIONS: The International Association of Geodesy has five sections, namely: *triangulation, precision levelling, geodetic astronomy of position, gravimetry, study of the geoid.* Each section comprises a number of Commissions. In addition to these Sections and Commissions there are a number of rapporteurs, each of whom is charged with preparing a triennial report on some major problem of geodesy. The principal reports submitted normally deal with (a) triangulations and bases; (b) precision levelling; (c) the determinations of geodetic astronomy; (d) gravimetric observations; (e) projection systems; (f) tides in the earth's core; and (g) isostasy and the deviation from the vertical. The publication of these reports forms one of the primary activities of the Association of Geodesy.

8 FACILITIES: The International Association of Geodesy supports the following permanent services: 1) *Bureau International de l'Heure* (jointly with the Associations of Seismology and Meteorology and the International Union of Astronomy); 2) *the International Latitude Service* (in collaboration with the International Union of Astronomy); 3) *the Isostatic Institute in Helsinki.* In addition, the Central Bureau in Paris has organized an important International Geodetic Bibliography, which gives a complete index of all articles on geodesy published in any country.

9 FINANCES: Funds are provided by IUGG.

10 MEETINGS: Meetings are held in common with the Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

12 PUBLICATIONS: 1) *The Geodetic Bulletin,* published every three months; this includes important scientific articles on geodesy as well as the proceedings of the Association and of the Union and a synopsis of important works on geodesy published in the various adhering countries. The Bulletin contains the Reports of the General Assembly of the Association and the communications submitted at those Assemblies. 2) *General Reports* on important problems in geodesy. 3) *International Geodetic Bibliography,* published normally every three years. 4) *Special publications,* e.g., tables of the international ellipsoid of reference (in two systems, sexagesimal and centesimal), and tables of natural values of trigonometric lines and angles in the centesimal systems (eight decimals).

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Association is one of the component Associations of the IUGG.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Association of Geodesy succeeded to the inheritance of the former International Geodetic Association, which functioned before World War I and had its Bureau at the Geodetic Institute at Potsdam. The Bureau was directed by the celebrated German geodetist, Helmert. The organization of the International Latitude Service and the International Bureau of Weights and Measures were two results of the activities of the Geodetic Association at that time.

Annex II

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SEISMOLOGY (IAS)

(Association internationale de sismologie)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Prof. J. Rothé, 38, boulevard d'Anvers, Strasbourg, France.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To further the advancement of the science of seismology in its various aspects, economic and social as well as scientific. To further these objects, the Association: 1) facilitates the exchange of seismological information about particular earthquakes as recorded at the observatories, organizes rapid transmission of data in order to determine the location and depth of the origin; 2) discusses the suitability of new types of seismograph; recommends the establishment of new seismological stations in the world network; defines the various phases of earth movements and decides on the international symbols used to represent these phases; 3) arranges for the discussion and adoption for international use of travel time-tables showing the duration of propagation of principal earthquake phases; 4) establishes an international scale for the direct observation of earthquakes; publishes annual catalogues of earth movements felt or recorded throughout the world, and 5) publishes seismological memoirs and papers and makes them available to all interested.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Association is administered by a *Bureau* consisting of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary of the Association and by an *Executive Committee* nominated at the General Assembly which is convened at the time of the General Assembly of the Union and at intermediate times as decided by the Bureau. OFFICERS: *President:* Dr. R. Stoneley (U.K.); *Vice-Presidents:* F. Neumann (U.S.A.), Dr. C. Charlier (Belgium); *Secretary:* Prof. J. Rothé (France).

6 MEMBERS: All countries adhering to the IUGG are members of the Association:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indo-China, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.
Prospective additional member: *Brazil.*

8 FACILITIES: The International Association of Seismology maintains the *International Bureau of Seismology* at Strasbourg, France, a collection centre for the publication of the Seismological Bulletin and other seismological papers; this Bureau maintains a comprehensive library of seismological literature. The Association also partially supports the *International Seismological Summary*, at Kew, an international permanent service for seismology.

9 FINANCES: Funds are provided by IUGG.

10 MEETINGS: Meetings are held in common with the Assembly of the IUGG.

12 PUBLICATIONS: 1) *Publications du Bureau central seismologique international:* Série A: *Travaux Scientifiques* (seventeen volumes between 1922 and 1950); Série B: *Monographies* (seven volumes between 1924, and 1937). 2) *Comptes-rendus des séances des Conférences de l'Association* (nine volumes). 3) *Bulletin mensuel provisoire du Bureau International de Seismologie* (roneotype). 4) *International Seismological Summary,* quarterly since 1918.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Association is one of the component Associations of the IUGG.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The scientific study of earth movements began at the end of the nineteenth century, when the invention and later improvment of instruments for recording earthquakes showed that the waves propagated from a seismic disturbance encircled the earth in a few minutes. It was soon realized that progress could not be made by isolated researches and that continuous international collaboration was indispensable. An International Association of Seismology was founded at Strasbourg in 1901 and the Central Bureau established there was charged with organizing international exchange of information about earthquakes and with arranging for publication of catalogues and memoirs. That Association was dissolved after World War I, and the present International Association of Seismology was founded at Rome in 1922 as one of the component Associations of the IUGG.

Annex III

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF METEOROLOGY (IAM)
(Association internationale de météorologie)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Prof. J. van Mieghem, Institut Royal Météorologique de Belgique, 3, avenue Circulaire, Uccle, Brussels, Belgium.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: 1) To promote meteorological research and investigation, particularly in those fields which require international co-operation by several countries; 2) to provide a forum for the discussion of results and trends in modern meteorological research; 3) to provide for the discussion of those subjects of meteorological research and investigation which overlap the fields of other sciences.

5 OFFICERS: *President:* Prof. J. Bjerknes (U.S.A.); *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. K.R. Ramanathan (India), Dr. F.W. Reichelderfer (U.S.A.); *Secretary:* Prof. J. van Mieghem (Belgium).

6 MEMBERS: All countries adhering to the IUGG are members of the Association: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indo-China, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.* Prospective additional members: *Brazil, Turkey.*

7 COMMISSIONS: The International Association of Meteorology has one principal Commission at the present time, the *Commission on Radiation,* which is charged with the setting up of standards in actinometry and the provision of advice on the types of instruments and standard filters to be used in investigations in this field; the Association also maintains a *Commission on Ozone.*

9 FINANCES: Funds are provided by IUGG.

10 MEETINGS: Meetings are held in common with the Assembly of the IUGG.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The Association publishes after each Assembly a report which includes the papers, communications and proposals submitted to the Association and a summary of the discussions. These are published under the title *Procès-Verbaux des Séances de l'Association de Météorologie;* Series I deals with the activities of the Association and Series II contains the meteorological memoirs and summaries of discussions. In addition, the Association has subsidized the publication of a *bibliography on actinometry* carried out at the Office National Météorologique in Paris.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Association is one of the component Associations of the IUGG.

16 COMMENTS: The Association has given grants for investigations on the measurements of ozone in the atmosphere on an international scale and for investigations in synoptic aerology. The Association contributes to the support of the Bureau International de l'Heure and has been actively interested in the work of the Commission on Raz de Marée.

Annex IV

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY (IATME)

(Association internationale de magnétisme et électricité terrestres)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Dr. J.W. Joyce, 6641, 32nd Street, N.W., Washington, 15, D.C., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: The international co-ordination of effort in the furtherance of the sciences of terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity. The problems of these sciences depend for their solution on observational data covering the whole globe. It is therefore essential that arrangements for recording such data should be made; that countries or institutions should accept responsibility for the oceans and the sparsely populated areas of the land and, in particular, that data should be obtained for the Arctic and Antarctic regions. It is also important that observations should be made and published according to a common plan and to the requisite degree of accuracy and that some international body should accept responsibility for collating certain of the data, for maintaining instrumental standards, for distributing information and for arranging special kinds of investigation.

5 OFFICERS: *President*: Prof. S. Chapman (U.K.); *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. J. Coulomb

(France), Prof. B.F.J. Schonland (Union of South Africa); *Secretary:* Dr. J.W. Joyce (U.S.A.).

6 MEMBERS: The countries adhering to the IUGG are members of the Association: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indo-China, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.* Prospective additional members: *Brazil, Turkey.*

7 COMMISSIONS: The Association has the following Committees: 1) Selection of Sites of new observatories for terrestrial magnetism and electricity; 2) Aurora; 3) Study of the relationship between solar activity and terrestrial magnetism; 4) Magnetic secular-variation stations; 5) Ionic equilibrium; 6) Magnetic charts: (a) organization of the work; (b) methodology; 7) Registration in Iceland of giant pulsations; 8) Methods of observatory publication; 9) Classification of magnetic literature; 10) Promotion of international comparisons of magnetic standards; 11) Observational technique; 12) Three-hour range indices for magnetic characterization.

8 FACILITIES: The following permanent or quasi-permanent services are sponsored by the Association, which also contributes funds for their support; 1) Photographic reproduction of magnetograms, particularly those of the Polar Year, on micro-film to facilitate lending of records for purposes of research; 2) International comparison of magnetic standards; 3) Preparation and maintenance of a list of observatories; 4) Collection, analysis and publication of data on the magnetic character or activity of each day, involving collection of data observatories all over the world. This work was extended specially to cover the Polar Year data and has been or will be extended backwards to 1890 or as far back as the date of the respective observatories permit; 5) Preparation and publication of an Auroral Atlas.

9 FINANCES: Funds are provided by IUGG.

10 MEETINGS: The Association meets every three years at the same time as the General Assembly of the IUGG.

12 PUBLICATIONS: 1) At the conclusion of each Assembly the Association publishes a *Bulletin*, containing agenda and minutes of meetings, proposals and resolutions, national reports, special reports, communicated papers, etc. So far 13 Bulletins have been published. 2) Material collected by permanent services sponsored by the Association.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Association is one of the component Associations of the IUGG.

Annex V

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICAL OCEANOGRAPHY (IAPO)

(Association internationale d'océanographie physique)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Prof. H. Mosby, Geofysisk Institut, Bergen (Norway).

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: The Association aims at the advancement of the study of the oceans in the mathematical, physical, and chemical aspects of such study. The design of instruments for the measurement of oceanographical elements, the planning of expeditions, the techniques of observation and the study and distribution of oceanographical elements are included in the topics considered by the Association.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

5 OFFICERS: *President:* Prof. H.U. Sverdrup (Norway); *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. J. Proudman (U.K.), Dr. C. O'D. Iselin (U.S.A.); *Secretary:* Prof. H. Mosby (Norway).

6 MEMBERS: The countries adhering to the IUGG are members of the Association: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indo-China, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.* Prospective additional members: *Brazil, Turkey.*

7 COMMISSIONS: The Association has the following Committees: 1) Committee on Tides; 2) Commitee on Mean-Sea Level and its Variations; 3) Committee on Nomenclature of Ocean-Bottom Features; 4) Committee on Oceanographical Observations from Atlantic Weather Ships; 5) Committee on Preparation of Technical Handbook on Physical Oceanography; 6) Committee on Questions concerning Preparation of a Bibliography.

9 FINANCES: Funds are provided by IUGG.

10 MEETINGS: The Association meets every three years at the same time as the General Assembly of the IUGG.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Scientific Publications: S.F. Grace: I. Historical Review of Dynamical Explanations of Tides in Non-elongated Enclosed Seas and Lakes. II. Historical Review of Dynamical Explanations of the Tides of the Mediterranean, the Baltic Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Arctic Ocean, 1931; Tidal Bibliography (third instalment), 1932; Bibliography on Tides and Certain Kindred Matters (fourth instalment), 1936; Phil E. Church: Temperatures of the Western North Atlantic from Thermograph Records, 1937; Monthly and Annual Mean Height of Sea-Level, up to and including the Year 1936, 1940; Bibliography on Tides and Certain Kindred Matters (fifth instalment), 1939; J.P. Jacobsen and Martin Knudsen: Urnormal 1937 or Primary Standard Sea Water 1939, 1940; Report of the Committee on the Criteria and Nomenclature of the Major Divisions of the Ocean Bottom, 1940; Chemical Methods and Units, Report from a Committee consisting of B. Helland-Hansen, F.P. Jacobsen and Thomas G. Thompson 1939, 1948; Monthly and Annual Mean Heights of Sea-Level 1937-1946, 1950. Proceedings: General Assemblies Lisbon, September, 1933; Edinburgh, September, 1936; Washington, September, 1939; General Assembly, Oslo, 1948-1949.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Association is one of the component Associations of the IUGG.

16 COMMENTS: The Association organized the International Gulf Stream Expedition of 1938, in which seven ships from six countries took part. It has also given financial assistance to the following scientific undertakings: (a) the preparation of a supply of primary standard sea-water by Prof. M. Knudsen of Copenhagen; (b) the preparation of a new edition of the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans by the International Hydrographic Bureau of Monaco.

Annex VI

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VULCANOLOGY (IAV)
(Association internationale de volcanologie)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Prof. F. Signore, via Tasso N. 199, Naples, Italy.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: 1) Promotion of research in all matters relating to volcanic activity, especially in regard to active volcanoes. As the study of vulcanology depends on many other sciences, in particular mineralogy, chemistry and physical chemistry, the Association aims at co-ordinating researches in these sciences for the benefit of vulcanologists. 2) Collection of reports on volcanic activity, both subaerial and submarine. 3) Collection of reports dealing with the progress of vulcanological research and 4) Distribution of information collected by the Bureau to those interested in vulcanology.

5 OFFICERS: *President:* Prof. B.G. Escher (Netherlands); *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. H. Williams (U.S.A.), Prof. L. Glangeaud (France), Dr. MacGregor (U.K.), Prof. Niels Nielsen (Denmark); *Secretary:* Prof. F. Signore (Italy).

6 MEMBERS: The countries adhering to the IUGG are members of the Association: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indo-China, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.* Prospective additional members: *Brazil, Japan.*

9 FINANCES: Funds are provided by IUGG.

10 MEETINGS: The Association meets every three years at the same time as the General Assembly of the IUGG.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The Association publishes at Naples the *Bulletin Volcanologique* at frequent intervals. Since the inception of the Association, twelve volumes of the Bulletin have been published in Series I, and Series II (begun in 1937) now comprises ten volumes. The Bulletin includes addresses and reports presented at the Assemblies of the Association and data from the naval ministries of adhering countries. A *Catalogue of Volcanoes of the World* is in course of preparation.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Association is one of the component Associations of the IUGG.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Association was founded as one of the component Associations of the IUGG in 1919, during the Assembly of the International Research Council at Brussels. Naples was selected as the seat of the Central Bureau of the Association, with Catania and Hawaii as subsidiary centres.

Annex VII

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HYDROLOGY (IAH)
(Association internationale d'hydrologie scientifique)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Prof. L.J. Tison, 61, rue des Ronces, Gentbrugge, Belgium.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: The objects of the Association are the promotion of the study of problems

of hydrology both on and below the earth's surface. The Association initiates and co-ordinates research and investigation, particularly in those aspects of the subject which require international co-operation. The Association arranges for discussion, comparaison, and publication of the results of these investigations.

5 OFFICERS: *President:* Mr. Merrill Bernard (U.S.A.); *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. V. Frolow (France), Prof. G. de Marchi (Italy); *Secretary:* Prof. L.J. Tison (Belgium).

6 MEMBERS: The countries adhering to the IUGG are members of the Association: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indo-China, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.* Prospective additional member: *Brazil.*

7 COMMISSIONS: There are three Commissions: Surface Waters, Snow and Glaciers, Subterranean Waters, and a Temporary Committee on Land Erosion.

9 FINANCES: Funds are provided by IUGG.

10 MEETINGS: The Association meets every three years at the same time as the General Assembly of the IUGG.

12 PUBLICATIONS: After each Assembly the Association publishes a substantial volume in the series "Travaux de l'Association Internationale d'Hydrologie." Each volume contains a great number of scientific papers dealing with the various branches of hydrology discussed at the Assembly. The Association also publishes a Bibliography each year.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Association is one of the component Associations of the IUGG.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Association was created in 1922 as one of the constituent associations of the IUGG.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(UNION INTERNATIONALE D'HISTOIRE DES SCIENCES)

2 ADDRESS: 12, rue Colbert, Paris 2^{e}, France. *Telephone:* RIChelieu 68-17.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To encourage studies on the history of science.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Council* consisting of a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, two Counsellors, and an Executive Secretary. The Permanent Secretary and Comptroller-Treasurer of the International Academy of the History of Science are *ex-officio* members of the Council. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Ch. Singer (U.K.); *Vice-Chairmen:* A. Reymond (Switzerland), G. Sarton (U.S.A.); *Executive Secretary:* P. Sergescu (Roumania); *Assistant Secretary:* P. Brunet (France); *Comptroller-Treasurer:* J.A. Vollgraff (Netherlands); their terms of office expire in 1950.

6 MEMBERS: Eighteen national groups representing the following countries: *Argentina* (Chairman: Prof. Gregorio Aroez Alfaro); *Belgium* (Chairman: Paul Ver Eecke); *Brazil* (Chairman: Col. Fr. Jaguaribe Gomes de Mattos); *Czechoslovakia* (Chairman: Quido Vetter); *France* (Chairman: Gaston Bachelard); *Hungary* (The Committee consists of the Science Section of the Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Budapest); *Israel* (Chairman: F.S. Bodenheimer); *Italy* (Chairman: Prof. R. Alma-

gia); *Luxembourg* (Chairman: J. Koppes); *Netherlands* (Chairman: Dr. A. Schierbeck); *Portugal* (Chairman: Dr. Arlindo Camilo Monteiro); *Roumania* (Chairman: Dr. V.G. Gomoiu); *Sweden* (Chairman: J. Nordström); *Switzerland* (Chairman: Prof. W.H. Schopfer); *Turkey* (Chairman: Prof. A. Süheyl Uenver); *United Kingdom* (Chairman: Prof. E.N. da C. Andrade, F.R.S.); *United States of America* (the Committee has not yet been formed); *Uruguay* (Chairman: Ed. Garcia de Zuniga).
Individual members: 1) All members of the International Academy of the History of Science; 2) Representatives elected by the National Groups for the History of Science (two for each country) for a period of three years.

7 COMMISSIONS: 1. History of the Social Repercussions of Science; Chairman: L. Rosenfeld (U.K.); Secretary: S. Lilley (U.K.); II. Teaching history of science; Chairman: A. Reymond (Switzerland); III. Bibliography; Chairman: Mrs. D. Waley Singer (U.K.); IV. Publications; Secretary: P. Sergescu (Roumania); V. Middle East; Chairman: Prof. F.S. Bodenheimer (Israel). International Section for the History of Medicine; Secretary-General: Prof. J. Guiart (France).

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions are paid by the National Groups.

10 MEETINGS: General Assembly at least every three years (1947, 1950). The Council meets every year.

11 VOTING: By countries (each National Group has one vote); by Associations (each Section has one vote) and by individual ballot (each full member of the International Academy of the History of Science).

12 PUBLICATIONS: International Archives of the History of Science (quarterly). Subscription rate: U.S. $8; average circulation 1,000. Formerly called: "Archeion," which forms the first series of 25 volumes of the International Archives of the History of Science. The new title was adopted in October 1947. *Other documents:* Work being carried out by the five Commissions; a volume of essays on the history of the social implications of science, an international enquiry on the teaching of the history of science, the catalogue of scientific manuscripts prior to 1501, a critical edition of Arab and Hebrew texts and a collection of monographs.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Union is federated in ICSU; the International Society of the History of Medicine is affiliated to the Union.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Union was set up at Lausanne in 1947 during the session of the International Academy of the History of Science.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: International Archives of the History of Science.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY (IUPAC)

(UNION INTERNATIONALE DE CHIMIE PURE ET APPLIQUÉE)

2 ADDRESS: 28, rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7^e, France.
Secretariat: Prof. R. Delaby, Faculté de Pharmacie, 4, avenue de l'Observatoire, Paris 6^e, France.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To organize permanent co-operation between Chemistry Associations in Member Countries; to co-ordinate their scientific and technical resources; to

promote progress in all branches of Chemistry, mainly by convening conferences, congresses and round-table discussions.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Union's work is carried out through a Council and Committees. The *Council* of the Union consists of delegates from each of the Member Countries, the number of delegates being fixed according to their category (see 9. Finances). The OFFICERS, elected by the Council of the Union, consist of a Chairman, six Vice-Chairmen, six elected Members, a Secretary-General, a Treasurer and the two previous Chairmen. The *Executive Committee* comprises: the Chairman, the 1st Vice-Chairman, one of the six elected members, the Secretary-General and the Treasurer. OFFICERS (1947 to 1951): *Chairman:* Prof. H.R. Kruyt (Netherlands); *Vice-Chairmen:* Prof. Sir Ian Heilbron (U.K.), Prof. P. Jolibois (France), Prof. P. Karrer (Switzerland), Prof. A. Nesmeyanov (U.S.S.R.), Prof. W.A. Noyes, Jr. (U.S.A.), Prof. A. Tiselius (Sweden); *Members:* Prof. E. Berner (Norway), Prof. V. Deulofeu (Argentina), Prof. F. Giordani (Italy), Prof. Sir Robert Robinson (U.K.), Prof. O. Tomicek (Czechoslovakia), Prof. S. Veibel (Denmark); *Secretary-General:* Prof. R. Delaby (France); *Treasurer:* Dr. L.H. Lampitt (U.K.); *Former Chairman:* Prof. M.T. Bogert (U.S.A.).

6 MEMBERS: Countries represented by their National Committee: *Argentina, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chili, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.* Countries represented by their Governments: *Colombia, India, Uruguay.*

7 COMMISSIONS:

A) *Special Committees:* 1) Finance; Chairman: Dr. L.H. Lampitt (U.K.); 2) Chemical Encyclopaediae and Documentation; Chairman: Prof. C.S. Marvel (U.S.A.); 3) Tables of Constants; Chairman: Prof. E. Briner (Suisse).

B) *Physical Chemistry Section:* Chairman: Prof. W.A. Noyes Jr. (U.S.A.): 1) Physico-Chemical Symbols and Co-ordination of Scientific Terminology; Chairman: Prof. H.J.T. Ellingham (U.K.); 2) Thermochemistry; Chairman: Prof. F.D. Rossini (U.S.A.); 3) Weston Cell; Chairman: Dr. G.W. Vinal (U.S.A.); 4) Macromolecular Chemistry; Chairman: Prof. H. Mark (U.S.A.); 5) Physico-Chemical Data and Standards; Chairman: Prof. J.P. Wibaut (Netherlands); 6) Standards, Units and Data of Radioactivity; Chairman: Prof. F.A. Paneth (U.K.). The International Union of Pure and Applied Physics is also represented on Committees 5 and 6.

C) *Inorganic Chemistry Section:* Chairman: Prof. P. Jolibois (France): 1) Atomic Weights; Chairman: Dr. E. Wichers (U.S.A.); 2) Nomenclature; Chairman: Prof. H. Bassett (U.K.); 3) Pure Metals and their Protection; Chairman (to be appointed); 4) High Temperatures and Refractory Materials; Chairman (to be appointed); 5) Geo-Chemical Localization of Elements; Chairman (to be appointed).

D) *Organic Chemistry Section:* Chairman: Prof. P. Karrer (Switzerland): 1) Nomenclature; Chairman: Prof. P.E. Verkade (Netherlands); 2) Codification, Numbering and Classification of Organic Compounds; Chairman: Prof. P.E. Verkade.

E) *Bio-Chemistry Section:* Chairman: Prof. A. Tiselius (Sweden): 1) Nomenclature; Chairman (by ballot).

F) *Analytical Chemistry Section:* Honorary Chairman: Prof. Sir Ian Heilbron (U.K.); Chairman: Prof. C.J. van Nieuwenburg (Netherlands): 1) New Reactions and Analytical Reagents; Chairman: Prof. J. Gillis (Belgium).

G) *Applied Chemistry Section:* Chairman: Dr. L.H. Lampitt (U.K.): 1) Toxicology and Industrial Hygiene; Chairman: Dean R. Fabre (France); 2) Standardization of the Purity of Chemical Products; Chairman: J.D. Pratt; 3) Standardization of Laboratory Equipment; Chairman: Prof. R. Dubrisay (France); 4) Study of Fatty Substances; Chairman: Dr. K.A. Williams (U.K.).

9 FINANCES: The annual subscription fixed for each country is proportionate to the amount of chemical research it carries out as follows: *Category A:* France, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America — minimum subscription: U.S. $675, 6 delegates; *Category B:* Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Union of South Africa — minimum annual subscription: U.S. $525, 4 delegates; *Category C:* Other countries — minimum annual subscription: U.S. $375, 2 delegates.

10 MEETINGS: The Council and the Committees meet during the General Conference held once every two years. The Executive Committee meets as a rule every three months.

11 VOTING: Each country has one vote per delegate.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The Proceedings have been published at the close of each Conference and amounted at the end of 1949 to 2333 quarto pages. Each volume gives the names of the Union's officers (and sometimes of its Committees), lists of member organizations, delegates, the minutes of meetings of the Council and the General Assembly of each Conference and a number of reports of general interest. Mention should also be made of the reports which are too specialized or too lengthy for inclusion in the Proceedings, some of which are on sale in book shops, for example: "Tables of Reagents for Mineral Analysis," in three languages (first report 409 pages, third report 1937-47, 204 pages), "Reagents" to be recommended" (second report, 1945, 288 pages) and "Unified Methods for the Analysis of Fatty Substances," three editions, in 1936, 1938 and 1948.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Union is federated in ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Union, founded in 1919, has more or less carried on the work of the International Association of Chemical Societies which before World War I was under the Chairmanship of the famous organic chemist, Albin Haller, and was subsidized by the generous philanthropist, Ernest Solvay; but under the new organization, the various Chemical Groups in each country were to set up a National Council or form a Federation. The national bodies then grouped to form a Confederation, which was at first inter-allied and then international after the admission of organizations from neutral countries. The Confederation thus established assumed the title of International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, which in 1930 was abbreviated to "International Union of Chemistry," but the full title was resumed at the Fifteenth Conference.

16 COMMENTS: The Fifteenth Conference was held at Amsterdam on 5-10 September 1949. President: Prof. T.P. Wibaut; Vice-President: Dr. W. Sieger, Amsterdamsche Chimiefabriek, Amsterdam; Secretary: Mlle A.C. Schippers; Treasurer: Dr. V. Veldstra. The following Conferences will take place either at Oxford or in Paris (1952) and in Stockholm (1953). The Sixteenth Conference and the Twelfth Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry will be held in New York and Washington in 1951.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS (IUPAP)

(UNION INTERNATIONALE DE PHYSIQUE PURE ET APPLIQUÉE)

2 ADDRESS: 3, boulevard Pasteur, Paris 15^e, France.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To create and encourage international co-operation in physics; to co-ordinate the work of preparation and publication of abstracts of papers and of tables of physical constants; to bring about international agreement on matters of units, standards, nomenclature and notations; to support research in suitable directions.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The government of the Union is in the charge of the *General Assembly*, which is composed of the delegates from all adhering countries. The General Assembly elects a *Bureau* composed of a President, Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-General, to administer the affairs of the organization between meeting of the Assembly. The Bureau forms the *Excutive Committee* between two General Assemblies. OFFICERS: *President:* Prof. H.A. Kramers (Netherlands); *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. G. Bialobrzeski (Poland), Dr. K.K. Darrow (U.S.A.), Sir Charles Darwin (U.K.), Prof. P.P. Ewald (U.K.), Dr. C.J. Gorter (Netherlands), Dr. J.C. Jacobsen (Denmark), Prof. P. Scherrer (Switzerland), Prof. J.C. Slater (U.S.A.), Prof. E. Amaldi (Italy); *Secretary-General:* Prof. P. Fleury (France).

6 MEMBERS: Each adhering country has a National Committee for liaison with the Union. The National Committee may be created on the initiative of the National Academy of Sciences, or of the National Research Council, or of other similar organizations, or of the Government, where such organizations do not exist. *Australia:* Australian Research Council, Sydney, N.S.W.; *Belgium:* Comité National, Ghent; *Canada:* National Research Council, Ottawa, Ontario; *China:* National Peiping Academy, Peiping; *Czechoslovakia:* National Research Council, Prague; *Denmark:* National Committee, Copenhagen; *Finland:* National Committee, Helsingfors; *France:* Comité National, Paris; *Italy:* National Committee, Rome; *Netherlands:* National Committee, Amsterdam; *Norway:* National Committee, Oslo; *Poland:* National Committee, Warsaw; *Roumania:* Academy of Sciences, Bucharest; *Sweden:* Svenska National Kommitteen för Physik, Stockholm; *Switzerland:* Comité National, Lausanne; *Union of South Africa:* South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Pretoria; *United Kingdom:* National Committee, London; *United States of America;* National Committee, New-York, N.Y.

7 COMMISSIONS: 1) *Symbols, Units and Nomenclature* (SUN); Chairman: Prof. A. Perard (France). 2) *Optics* (CIO); Chairman: T. Smith (U.K.). 3) *Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics;* Chairman: Dr. E. Guggenheim (U.K.). 6) *Radioactive Units;* Secretary: Irène Joliot-Curie (France). 7) *Cosmic Rays:* Chairman: Prof. J. Clay (Netherlands).

9 FINANCES: The unit of subscription for 1948 was U.S. $40. Contributions are based on a scale; countries with populations of less than five million pay one unit, cast one vote; five to ten million, two units, two votes; ten to fifteen million, three units, three votes; fifteen to twenty million, five units, four votes; over twenty million, eight units, five votes. The Union has received grants-in-aid from UNESCO since 1947.

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly meets every three years. The Executive Committee has met once every year since 1947.

11 VOTING: Each country has a number of votes based on the scale shown above (see item 9.).

12 **PUBLICATIONS:** "Les Rayons Cosmiques," Hermann, Paris, France, 1936; "Transmutations," Hermann, Paris, France, 1936; "L'Etat solide de la Matière," Hermann, Paris, France, 1936; "Les Nouvelles Théories de la Physique," The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris, France, 1938; "Les Déterminations physico-chimiques des Poids Moléculaires et Atomiques des Gaz," The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris, France, 1938; "Le Magnétisme," 3 volumes, The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris, France, 1939.

The Union published with UNESCO's grants-in-aid 1947:
One brochure on the Union, 4 circulars for general information, 1 report on the International Commission on Optics, and 3 circulars for information on the International Commission on Optics; in 1948: 10 circulars for general information on the Union; 4 reports of the Commission on Symbols, Units and Nomenclature; 1 report on the Symposium on Cosmic Rays, held with a grant-in-aid from UNESCO, at Cracow, in October 1947; 1 report on the Symposium on Thermodynamics held with a grant-in-aid from UNESCO at Brussels in January 1948; 27 reports of the International Commission on Optics; and 1 report on the meeting on Low Temperature Physics held with a grant-in-aid from UNESCO at Amsterdam in July 1948.

14 **RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:** The Union is federated in ICSU.

14 **SHORT HISTORY:** The Constitutive Assembly of the Union was held in Paris, December 1923. Its work was interrupted by World War II, and is now being recommenced with the financial support of UNESCO. General Assemblies were held in Paris in 1947, and in Amsterdam, July 1948.

15 **BIBLIOGRAPHY:** "L'Union Internationale de Physique Pure et Appliquée," September 1947; "International Union of Pure and Applied Physics," Document SG 48-6, July 1948.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THEORETICAL AND APPLIED MECHANICS (IUTAM)

(UNION INTERNATIONALE DE MÉCANIQUE THÉORIQUE ET APPLIQUÉE)

2 **ADDRESS:** c/o Prof. J.M. Burgers, Van Houtenstraat 1, Delft, Netherlands.
(For the academic year 1950-1951: c/o Prof. F.H. van den Dungen, 41, avenue de l'Arbalète, Boitsfort, Brussels, Belgium.)

3 **NATURE:** Non-governmental.

4 **AIMS:** The objects of the Union are: to form a link between persons and national or international organizations engaged in scientific work (theoretical or experimental) in mechanics or related sciences; to co-operate with the International Committee for the Congresses of Applied Mechanics when requested, and to organize other international meetings for subjects falling within the field of theoretical and applied mechanics; to engage in other activities meant to promote development of mechanics, both theoretical and applied, as a branch of science.

5 **GOVERNING BODIES:** The highest authority of the Union is its *General Assembly*, which is composed of representatives of organizations adhering to the Union, members elected by the General Assembly, and representatives of Committees of the Union (if so decided by the General Assembly). The General Assembly has power to decide all questions affecting the Union, including alterations to the statutes. The work of the Union is carried on by the *Bureau* between meetings of the Assembly.

The Bureau consists of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, all appointed by the General Assembly, and also 4 members elected by the General Assembly. OFFICERS (1948-1952): *President:* J. Pérès (France); *Vice-President:* R.V. Southwell (U.K.).; *Secretary:* J.M. Burgers (Netherlands); *Treasurer:* H.L. Dryden (U.S.A.).

6 MEMBERS: Adhering Organizations: International Committee for the Congresses of Applied Mechanics; the Royal Society of London; the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; le Comité National Français de Mécanique; the National Committee on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics of the Czechoslovak National Council of Researches; the Norwegian Academy of Sciences and Letters; Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, of Italy; Comité National de Mécanique Théorique et Appliquée de la Classe des Sciences de l'Académie Royale de Belgique; U.S. National Committee on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics; the Academy of Technical Sciences of Denmark; Swedish National Committee for Mechanics; Turkish Society of Pure and Applied Mathematics; the Department of Scientific Research of the Government of India; the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. Individual Members elected by the General Assembly: *Belgium* (2), *Bulgaria* (1), *China* (2), *Czechoslovakia* (1), *Denmark* (1), *France* (3), *Italy* (1), *Netherlands* (2), *Norway* (2), *Poland* (2), *Sweden* (1), *Switzerland* (2), *Turkey* (1), *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* (2), *United Kingdom* (3), *United States of America* (5).

7 COMMISSIONS: There are four Committees: Committee to consider the provision and activities of computing laboratories; Chairman: Prof. J. Pérès (France); Committee to collect and compare data on internal damping of materials; Chairman: Prof. F.H. van den Dungen (Belgium); Committee for the Symposium (held in 1949) on Problems of Motion of Gaseous Masses of Cosmical Dimensions (co-operating with IAU); Committee to organize in 1950 a Symposium on Problems of Motion of the Earth's Crust (co-operating with IUGG).

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions from member organizations; grant-in-aid from UNESCO.

10 MEETINGS: Meetings of the General Assembly are called at intervals by the Bureau. The Bureau meets at least once a year.

11 VOTING: Every member of the Assembly has one vote. Organizations adhering to the Union are graded in five categories which decide the number of representatives (and votes) of each and the number of units of subscription it must pay.

12 PUBLICATIONS: IUTAM: Report September 1948; Report 1949.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Union is federated in ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in Paris, September 1946; admitted to ICSU, 1947.

16 COMMENTS: The VIIIth Congress is to be held in 1952 at Istanbul.

OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

(INSTITUT OCÉANOGRAPHIQUE)

2 ADDRESS: 195, rue Saint-Jacques, Paris 5^e, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The object of the Oceanographic Institute is to study and teach the scien of Oceanography (marine geography, geology, hydrology, biology, etc.).

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Administrative Board* consisting exclusively of French members: *Chairman:* Pierre Caillaux; *1st Vice-Chairman:* Admiral Durand-Viel; *2nd Vice-Chairman:* Prof. Louis Fage; *Secretary-Treasurer:* Georges Smagghe; *Members;* Prof. Jean Cabannes, Gérard Vernes. *Technical and Scientific Committee* consisting of 30 members chosen, irrespective of nationality, from among scientists throughout the world who seem best qualified in the various branches of Oceanography. However, at least one third of the Committee's members must be French. The following countries are at present represented on the Committee: *Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Monaco, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America. Chairman:* Duc M. de Broglie (France); *Vice-Chairman:* Prof. Jean Cabannes (France); *Secretary:* Prof. Paul Portier (France); *Director of the Museum:* Commandant J. Rouch (France).

8 FACILITIES: Laboratories, libraries and an aquarium.

9 FINANCES: The Oceanographic Institute, which was first endowed in 1906 with 4,000,000 francs by Prince Albert I of Monaco and with a further 4,000,000 francs again in 1919, has, since its establishment, organized study courses and lectures free of charge. Apart from the endowment, the educational establishment in Paris and the Monaco Museum have no other revenue than the entrance fees paid by visitors to the Museum.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Les Annales de l'Institut Océanographique" (Paris); "Le Bulletin de l'Institut Océanographique" (Monaco); "Les Résultats des Campagnes Scientifiques de S.A.S. le Prince Albert I^{er} de Monaco" (Monaco).

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Oceanographic Institute was founded in 1906 by H.S.H. Prince Albert I of Monaco. Attached to its headquarters in Paris is the Monaco Oceanographic Museum, in which collections from the scientific expeditions of Prince Albert I of Monaco are exhibited and the marine laboratories are situated.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL PHYSIOLOGICAL CONGRESSES

(COMITÉ PERMANENT DES CONGRÈS PHYSIOLOGIQUES INTERNATIONAUX)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Prof. G. Liljestrand, Karolinska Institutet, Farmakologiska Laboratoriet, Stockholm, Sweden.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The periodical organization of international physiological congresses.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Bureau of the XVIIIth Congress:* Fysiologisk Institut, Juliane Mariesvej 32, Copenhagen, Denmark.

6 MEMBERS: More than 1200 physiologists from 38 countries attended the XVIIth Congress.

8 FACILITIES: Physiological Record Office, Sonnenweg 6, Basle, Switzerland.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Abstracts of Communications after each Congress.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The XVIIth International Physiological Congress met at Oxford, U.K., 21-25 July, 1947; *President:* Sir Henry Dale, F.R.S. (U.K.).

16 COMMENTS: The Permanent Committee of nine members meets during each Congress to decide the meeting of the next. The XVIIIth International Congress will be held at Copenhagen in 1950.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESSES

(COMITÉ PERMANENT DES CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX DE ZOOLOGIE (CPCIZ))

2 ADDRESS: Secretariat: 195, rue Saint-Jacques, Paris 5^e, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To study the problems of general zoology and to bring together zoologists from all countries of the world.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Standing Committee: Chairman:* Prof. M. Caullery (France); *Secretary:* Prof. L. Fage (France); *Members:* Prof. F. Baltzer (Switzerland), Prof. H. Boschma (Netherlands), Prof. A. Ghigi (Italy), Dr. E. Hindle (U.K.), Prof. S. Hörstadius (Sweden), Prof. R. Jorge (Portugal), Prof. A. Kühn (Germany), Prof. E.N. Pavlovsky (U.S.S.R.), Prof. R. Sparck (Denmark), G.C. Simpson (U.S.A.), Dr. V van Straelen (Belgium), E. Witschi (U.S.A.).

9 FINANCES: The administrative expenses of the Standing Committee are covered by grants from the International Union of Biological Sciences.

10 MEETINGS: A Congress every five years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Proceedings of Congresses.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Standing Committee is affiliated to the Zoology Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Established in 1889.

16 COMMENTS: The next Congress will be held at Copenhagen in 1953.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR GENETICS CONGRESSES (PICGenC)

(COMITÉ PERMANENT DES CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX DE GÉNÉTIQUE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Prof. G. Bonnier, Stockholms Hogskola, Stockholm, Sweden.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: Organization of periodical international Genetics congresses.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Permanent International Committee,* elected at the Eighth International Congress of Genetics held at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1948. *President:* Dr. G. Bonnier (Sweden), representing Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden; *other Members:* Dr. M. Demerec (U.S.A.), representing the United States of America; Dr. A. Dreyfus (Brazil), representing Brazil; Dr. B. Ephrussi (France), representing France; Dr. M.A. Fikry (Egypt), representing Egypt; Dr. E.B. Ford (U.K.), representing the British Commonwealth and the United Kingdom; Dr. E. Hadorn (Switzerland), representing Austria and Switzerland; Dr. H. Kihava (Japan), representing Japan; Dr. G. Montalenti (Italy), representing Italy; Dr. M.J. Sirks (Netherlands) representing Belgium and the Netherlands; Dr. H. Stubbe (Germany) representing Germany; Dr. C.C. Tan (China), representing China; Dr. A. de Zulueta (Spain), representing Spain.

9 FINANCES: Administrative expenses are covered by an annual grant from the International Union of Biological Sciences.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Proceedings of the Congress, published after each meeting.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Committee is the Genetics Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences, which is federated in ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Eighth International Congress of Genetics was held on 7-14 July, 1948, at Stockholm. *President:* Prof. Hermann J. Muller (U.S.A.); *Secretary:* Prof. G. Bonnier (Sweden).

16 COMMENTS: The International Congresses of Genetics are held normally at regular five-year intervals. The Committee has neither a constitution nor by-laws, and functions between sessions with the purpose in mind that the decisions of the Congress regarding the following session shall be carried out. The organization of the Congress is left to the Organizing Committee, composed of geneticists of the country where the next meeting is to be held.

THE ZOOLOGICAL STATION OF NAPLES (ZSN)

(STATION ZOOLOGIQUE DE NAPLES)

STAZIONE ZOOLIGICA DI NAPOLI

2 ADDRESS: Naples, Italy.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To carry on research on a wide variety of biological problems.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Administrative Council* is composed of 7 members under the chairmanship of the Mayor of Naples. A representative of the International Union of Biological Sciences sits on the Council. *Director:* Dr. Reinhard Dohrn (Italy).

6 MEMBERS: The following countries have "tables" for research at the Station: *Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.*
Countries affiliated in the past: *Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.*

8 FACILITIES: The Station is well-equipped for research in marine biology. It has a large number of laboratory rooms, scientific equipment, library, aquaria, boats, etc.

9 FINANCES: The Station was self-supporting before World War II. Its income comes from: 1) contributions for "tables"; 2) receipts from the visits to the aquarium; 3) sale of preserved material and of publications; 4) contribution from the Italian Government, and 5) grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, etc.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Pubblicazioni della Stazione Zoologica di Napoli, Vols. I-XXIII, 1918-1950; Fauna e Flora del Golfo di Napoli, Monographs I-XXXVIII.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Station is affiliated to the International Union of Biological Sciences, which is itself federated in ICSU.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Station was created in 1873, solely through the efforts of Dr. Anton Dohrn, with private funds and subsidies from the German Government. After World War I, the Station was re-organized into an "ente morale" (incorporated institution). It has exercised a profound influence on the development of marine biology during the past 75 years.

INTER-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY

(SOCIÉTÉ INTER-AMÉRICAINE D'ANTHROPOLOGIE ET DE GÉOGRAPHIE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o the Secretary, Dr. Ralph L. Beals, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To formulate and maintain scientific objectives in the rapidly increasing volume of social science investigation in the Americas with particular reference to anthropology and geography; to foster interchange of information, views, and methods among anthropologists, geographers, and students of cultural problems of the Americas; to co-ordinate anthropology and geography with other sciences; to foster local or regional societies devoted to anthropology and geography and to co-operate with existing societies; to serve as a bond among American anthropologists and geographers and anthropological and geographical organizations present and prospective; and to publish and encourage the publication of matter pertaining to anthropology and geography and related fields.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: A *Council* and *Board of Trustees.* Nominations to the Council shall be submitted to members who vote by mail. When elected, the Council appoints the officers, viz. a *President,* two *Vice-Presidents,* a *Secretary:* Dr. Ralph L. Beals (U.S.A.), a *Treasurer* and an *Editor.*

6 MEMBER: The Society has a membership of approximately eight hundred of which a quarter are Latin Americans. Following countries are represented: *Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haïti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.*

9 FINANCES: Funds for the promotion of the project were supplied in part by the Smithonian Institute, and partly by the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Regular funds are the dues of individual members.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The Society began the publication of a quarterly in January, 1943 (Acta Americana).

PAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

(INSTITUT PAN-AMERICAIN DE GÉOGRAPHIE ET D'HISTOIRE)

2 ADDRESS: Observatorio 192, Tacubaya, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To serve for the co-ordination, distribution, and publication of geographical and historical studies in the American States; to serve as an organ of co-operation between the geographical and historical institutes of America in order to facilitate the study of the problems which concern geography and history; to initiate and co-ordinate investigations which require the co-operation of several countries, and direct scientific discussions; to undertake the publication of all units the American States may send to it; to make studies looking to the clarification of frontier

questions, provided all countries, directly interested in said question so request; to organize a great archive of historical maps and documents relative to America and also a library of matters revelant to the Institute.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *General Assembly*, composed of the delegates and representatives of each of the American States; *Executive Committee.* OFFICERS (1946-1950): *President:* José Carlos de Macedo Soares (Brazil); *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. Robert H. Randal (U.S.A.), General Eduardo Zubia (Uruguay).

6 MEMBERS: The twenty-one American Governments.

7 COMMISSIONS: 1) Committee of Cartography; *President:* Dr. Robert H. Randall (U.S.A.). 2) Committee of Geography; *President:* Chistovam Leite de Castro (Brazil). 3) Committee of History; *President:* Dr. Silvio Zavala (Mexico). Each Committee is formed of representatives of the American countries, appointed by their respective governments. In each country, the three representatives of the technical committees form the National Section of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, responsible for the execution of projects and studies of interest to the International Institute.

9 FINANCES: Schedule for the annual quotas of members based on population and ranging from U.S. $10 to U.S. $200.

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly shall meet every four years. The Executive Committee meets whenever necessary, usually every two years.

11 VOTING: Resolution adopted by the Assembly on scientific subjects are taken by a majority vote of the Delegations present and resolutions on administrative matters by a majority vote of the Delegations of the States adhering to the Institute. The by-laws may be modified by the General Assembly with the approval of two-thirds of the delegations of member states.

12 PUBLICATIONS: A quarterly publication in Spanish "Revista de Historia de America" and two bi-annual publications "Boletín Bibliográfico de Anthropología Americana" and "Revista Geografica". The Institute also issues from time to time publications dealing with special subjects of interest in connection with its work.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Official relations with the Organization of American States.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Pan-American Institute of Geography and History was founded in 1929.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "Handbook of International Organizations in the Americas," Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D.C., 1945, p. 307-310.

16 COMMENTS: The IVth General Assembly of the Institute took place from 22 August to 3 September 1947 in Caracas. The Assembly has appointed a "Steering Committee" of five members which deals with problems concerning the life of the Institute, and four sections for technical and scientific subjects, as follows: 1) Cartographic Topography, Geodesy and Geomorphology; 2) Human Geography and Ethnography, History of Geography, Biological Geography and Economic Geography; 3) Prehistory, Pre-Colombian History and Archaeology, History of the Colonial Period, Research in libraries and archives, especially in Spain and in Portugal; 4) History of the Emancipation of the American countries, History of the Period of the Independence, Organization of Libraries, Map collections, Collection of the Institute's periodicals and museum.

CHAPTER II

APPLIED SCIENCES

A. AGRICULTURE

DAIRY INDUSTRIES SOCIETY, INTERNATIONAL (DISI)

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DES INDUSTRIES LAITIÈRES)

2 ADDRESS: 1108, 16th Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A. *Telephone:* Executive 3776.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To foster the extension of dairy industrial enterprise internationally through an interchange and dissemination of scientific, technological, economic, dietary and other relevant information and through a bringing together of persons and entities devoted thereto.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The government of this Society is vested in the *Board of Directors* who are voting members elected by the voting members annually by a majority of the votes cast for Directors at the annual meeting. The Board of Directors consists of nine Directors at large with a minimum of nine Directors for stated areas. The Board of Directors determines the number of Area Directorships to be filled at a given time and the conditions which govern the determination of the Area Directorships. The Board elects from among its own number annually a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. There is an *Executive Committee* of the Board of Directors comprising seven members, two of whom are respectively the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board, chosen annually by that body, and between meetings of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee thereof exercises the full powers of the Board of Directors. OFFICERS: *President:* J. Findlay Russell (U.K.); *Vice-President:* Irwing C. Reynolds (U.S.A.); *Treasurer:* Ralph L. Young (U.S.A.); *Managing Director:* Roberts Everett (U.S.A.); *Secretary:* George F. Rowe; *Directors at Large:* Frank S. Board, Joseph O. Eastlack, Peter K. Mackenzie (U.K.); R.E. Olson, Irving C, Reynolds, Robert Rosenbaum, George E. Wallis (U.S.A.), Gösta Winberg (Sweden), Carl A. Wood (U.S.A.); *Area Directors:* Harlod A. Braham (Jamaica), J.H. Bryant (Australia), Elias Corral de la Hoz (Mexico), Dr. Francisco de la Fuente (Cuba), David Gwinn (U.S.A.), Félipe E. Rodrigues (Portugal), Jacques Baron Superville (Argentina), Bart van der Heyde (Netherlands), J. Matthews (U.K.), Dr. Joacquím Molano-Compuzano (Colombia). Mitsugi Sato (Japan), K.L. Wallace (Canada).

6 MEMBERS: Associations with organizational membership include: Canadian Dairy Industry Suppliers' Association, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Dairy Farmers Association Ltd. Jamaica, B.W.I.; Junta Nacional dos Productos Pecuarios, Portugal; Milk Industry Foundation, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; Coop. Nacional de Productores de Leche, Montevideo, Uruguay. Officers or directors of the following associations are members: National Dairy Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.; The Quebec Dairy Technicians Associations, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada; Association Amicale des Anciens Elèves de la Section des Etudes Supérieures des Industries du Lait, France; Farmers' Co-operative Dairy Association, Sweden; Co-operative Society Ltd., Dairy Engineers Association, U.K.; Associated Milk Dealers, Inc., Chicago, Ill., Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, New York, N.Y., Columbus Milk Distributors' Association, Columbus, Ohio, Illinois Dairy Products Association, Chicago, Ill., Milk Dealers' Association of Metropolitan New York, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. The Society has about 325 individual members in 45 countries.

7 COMMISSIONS: Committees on Area Development; Dairy Economics; Education;

Health Standards; Dairy Industrial Management; Standard Terminology; Milk Production; Dairy Processing; Publications.

8 FACILITIES: The Society maintains a placement service for its members, an information and consultation centre, and the International Dairy Museum, at Philadelphia, Penn., U.S.A.

9 FINANCES: *Annual dues:* Active members: 1) Company, U.S. $120; 2) Commercial Organization, U.S. $60; 3) Educational Organization, U.S. $24; 4) Individual, U.S. $15; 5) Government official, or teacher, or scientist—in educational institutions, U.S. $6. Associate members: 1) Company, U.S. $48; 2) Organization, U.S. $24; 3) Individual, U.S. $9; 4) Student, U.S. $3.

10 MEETINGS: The Society meets annually.

11 VOTING: Individual vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: *Handbooks:* "Sanitation in Dairy Farming," "Sanitation in Dairy Processing," "Pasteurisation," "Farm Colling of Milk," "Separators and Clarifiers," "Packaging and Closures," "Milk Transportation," DISI "Bulletin" in English and Spanish. DISI "Report to Members" in English and Spanish. "English-Spanish and Spanish-English Glossary of Dairy Terminology."

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Society was organized at Atlantic City, N.J., U.S.A., in 1946.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON THE PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF ANIMAL REPRODUCTION AND ON ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

(PREMIER CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL SUR LA PHYSIO-PATHOLOGY DE LA REPRODUCTION ANIMALE ET DE LA FÉCONDATION ARTIFICIELLE)

2 ADDRESS: Via Bronzetti 17, Milan, Italy.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The Congress deals with biological, breeding and pathological problems of animal reproduction; the methodological and practical problems of artificial insemination of animals; and the legislative and organizational problems of artificial insemination and of animal reproduction.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Permanent Committee,* in charge of the management of the Congress. OFFICERS: *President:* Prof. N. Lagerlöf (Sweden); *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. J. Hammond (U.K.), Prof. E. Sörensen (Denmark); *Secretary-General:* Prof. T. Bonadonna (Italy); *Members:* J. Anderson (Kenya), Prof. E. Garcia Mata (Argentina), Prof. R.M.C. Gunn (Australia), Prof. G. Lesbouyries (France), Prof. B.B. Morgan (U.S.A.).

9 FINANCES: Individual fees for members participating in the Congress: U.S. $8 or £2; for others: U.S. $4 or £I.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The first International Congress on the Physiology and Pathology of Animal Reproduction and on Artificial Insemination was held from 23 to 30 June, 1948, at Milan. More than 600 delegates attended from 40 countries, including Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslavakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia. A permanent Commitee was set up to organize the second Congress, to take place within three years.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

(ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE (OAA))

2 ADDRESS: 1201, Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A. *Telephone:* Executive 7760. *Cable address:* FOODAGRI WASHINGTON. *European Regional Office:* Villa Borghese, Rome, Italy. *Near East Regional Office:* 7 Sh. Madrab el Nihab, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt. *Regional Office for Asia and the Far East:* Maliwan Mansion, Bangkok, Thailand.

3 NATURE: Inter-Governmental.

4 AIMS: To raise levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples, to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, to better the condition of rural populations, and thus to contribute toward an expanding world economy (Preamble of the Constitution). 1. The Organization shall collect, analyse, interpret, and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture. 2. The organization shall promote and, where appropriate, shall recommend national and international action with respect to a) scientific, technological, social and economic research relating to nutrition, food and agriculture; b) the improvement of education and administration relating to nutrition, food and agriculture, and the spread of public knowledge of nutritional and agricultural science and practice; c) the conservation of natural resources and the adoption of improved methods of agricultural production; d) the improvement of the processing, marketing, and distribution of food and agricultural products; e) the adoption of policies for the provision of adequate agricultural credit, national and international; f) the adoption of international policies with respect to agricultural commodity arrangements. 3. It shall also be the function of the Organization a) to furnish such technical assistance as governments may request; b) to organize, in co-operation with the governments concerned, such missions as may be needed to assist them to fulfill the obligations arising from their acceptance of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture; and c) generally to take all necessary and appropriate action to implement the purposes of the Organization as set forth in the Preamble. (Art. I of the Constitution).

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Conference* of the Organization in which each Member nation is represented by one member. Each member nation may appoint an alternate, associates and advisers to its member of the Conference. The Conference determines the policy and approves the budget of the Organization. It may, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, make recommendations concerning questions relating to food and agriculture to be submitted to member nations for consideration with a view to implementation by national action. It may also, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, submit conventions concerning questions relating to food and agriculture to member nations for consideration with a view to their acceptance by the appropriate constitutional procedure.

The *Council*, elected by the Conference, consists of 18 member nations, which are each represented by one member. The Conference appoints an independent Chairman of the Council. *Member countries of the FAO Council* in 1949: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America.

The *Secretariat* whose head is the *Director-General.* The Director-General appoints the members of the staff, subject to approval of the Council of his appointment of a Deputy Director-General. OFFICERS: *Director-General:* Norris E. Dodd (U.S.A.); *Deputy Director-General:* Sir Herbert Broadley, K.B.E. (U.K.);

Counsellor: F.L. Mc-Dougall (Australia); *Regional representative for Europe:* A.H. Boerma (Netherlands); *Regional representative for the Far East:* W.H. Cummings (U.S.A.); *Regional representative for the Near East:* Mahmoud Tewfik Hefnawy Pasha (Egypt); *Regional representative for Latin America:* (to be appointed); *Independent Chairman of the Council:* Viscount Bruce of Melbourne; *Vice-Chairmen:* Dr. G.S.H. Barton (Canada), Prof. André Mayer (France), B.R. Sen (India).

6 MEMBERS: As of 1 August 1949 : *Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, El Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

7 COMMISSIONS: The Conference may establish technical and regional standing committees or may appoint committees to study and report on many matters pertaining to the purpose of the Organization, such as for example: *The European Commission on Forestry and Forest Products* (See page 98); *The Latin-America Commission on Forestry and Forest Products* (See page 101); *The International Rice Commission* (See page 86); *The Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council* (See page 207).
COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL: *The Committee on Financial Control.* This Committee is appointed by the Council of FAO at its first meeting following each Conference session. It is composed of a *Chairman,* from among the persons indicated to represent their governments on the Council and of four persons in the government service of member nations selected for their special competence in financial administration. No two of the persons on this Committee may be of the same nationality. The function of the Committee is to consider those financial and related questions which the Council may delegate to it. Members of the Committee on 1 August 1949: *Chairman:* Enrique Perez-Cisneros (Cuba); *Vice-Chairman:* Christian Valensi (France); *Members:* Nivarti Sundaresan (India), Allan Christelow (U.K.), Ralph Roberts (U.S.A.).
The Technical Co-ordinating Committee. The Technical Co-ordinating Committee, which is appointed by the Council, is composed of the Chairman of the Council, the Chairmen of the Standing Advisory Committees, and the Chairman of the Committee on Financial Control. Its purpose is to advise the Director-General from time to time on the co-ordination of the work undertaken by the technical divisions of the Organization in accordance with the decisions of the Conference. Other Committees of the Council as for 7 August 1949 are the *Committee on Relations with International Organizations,* the *Committee on the Site of the Permanent Headquarters,* a *Special Committee on the Scale of Contributions,* and the *Commodity Working Party.*
Standing Advisory Committees. The Council, upon the recommendation of the Director-General, appoints the Standing Advisory Committees, which are on 1 August 1949: 1) Agriculture; 2) Economics; 3) Fisheries; 4) Forestry and Forest Products; 5) Nutrition; 6) Rural Welfare; 7) Statistics. The members of these Committees are appointed in their personal capacity and not as representatives of their respective governments, and are selected for their scientific, administrative, or other technical competence in the particular fields in question.

9 FINANCES: The annual budget is allocated among the member nations in proportion determined by the Conference. Each Member nation contributes to the Organization its share of the expenses.

10 MEETINGS: The Conference meets at least once in every two years.

11 VOTING: Each Member nation has one vote.

12 PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS: "World Food Survey", 1946. "The State of Food and Agriculture", 1947, 1948. "European Programs of Agricultural Reconstruction and Development", 1948. "First Annual Report of the Director-General to the FAO Conference", July 1946. "Second Annual Report of the Director-General to the FAO Conference", July 1947. "Work of FAO—1947/48", —Third Annual Report of the Director-General, September 1948. "Report..." of the I, II, III, and IV Sessions. "The Work of FAO", a general report to the First Session of the Conference of the FAO, 1945. "Report of the Preparatory Commission on World Food Proposals", 1947. "Report of the FAO Mission for Greece", 1947. "Report of the FAO Mission for Poland", 1948. "Report of the FAO Mission for Siam", 1948. "Report of the FAO Mission for Venezuela", 1949. "Breeding Livestock Adapted to Unfavourable Environments", 1948. "Soil Conservation: An International Study", 1948. "World Fiber Survey", August 1947. "Fisheries Bulletin", monthly, commencing with Vol. I, no. 1, August 1948. "Energy-Yielding Components of Food and Computation of Calorie Values", 1947. "Rice and Rice Diets", September 1948. "Essentials of Rural Welfare", 1949. "International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics 1941/42-1945/46", 1947. "Yearbook of Food and Agriculture Statistics", 1947, 1948. "Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics", 1947. "Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics", 1947, 1948. "Monthly Bulletin, Food and Agriculture Statistics", commencing Vol. I, no. 1. July 1948. "Commodity Bulletins", no. 1-13. "Information Service Bulletin", 1945, Vol. I, no. 1; 1946, Vol. 1, no. 2-6; 1947, Vol. II, no. 1-6; 1948, Vol. III, no. 1-6; name changed 1949 to "FAO Bulletin", Vol. IV, no. 1-4. "Unasylva", (bi-monthly) 1947, Vol. I, no. 1-3; 1948, Vol. II, no. 1-6; 1949, Vol. III, no. 1-3.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Organization is a UN Specialized Agency. Agreement with the United Nations since 14 December, 1946.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was the first of the permanent United Nations Organizations to be launched after the war. It fulfils the ideas of President Roosevelt who realizing that food is basic to human well-being and the future peace of the world, convened in May 1943 the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs Va., U.S.A. On the recommendation of the Hot Springs Conference, the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture was set up in July 1943 which prepared a constitution of FAO to be submitted to governments. FAO officially came into being on 16 October 1945. The *First Session* of the Conference was held in Quebec, Canada, from October 16 to November 1, 1945. It was primarily concerned with setting up the Organization and defining its responsibilities. The temporary Headquarters of FAO were established in Washington, D.C. The Organization assumed direction of the work of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome and early in 1947 this became the Temporary European Regional Office of FAO. In June 1946, the International Emergency Food Council was created to allocate short supplies for the duration of the world food emergency. The *Second Session* of the Conference was held at Copenhagen from September 2 to 13, 1946. This Session dealt also with problems of organization; as a result of the Proposals for a World Food Board, the debate centered on the powers and functions to be vested in FAO in relation to world food supplies. The *Third Session,* held in Geneva in August 1947, had to consider an important change in the Constitution. As a result of the recommendation of the Preparatory Commission on World Food Proposals (which met at Washington, D.C., from October 28, 1946, to January 24, 1947), the Council of FAO was established. The 18-nation *Council,* composed of official representatives of governments, succeeded to the former Executive Committee of FAO, whose members served as individuals. The *Fourth Session,* held in Washington beginning 15 November, 1948, was chiefly concerned with the world situation relating to

production, marketing, and consumption of food and agricultural products including fish and timber.

FAO *missions* have been sent to make surveys of the major agricultural problems in certain member countries. Such missions were sent: to Greece in May 1946; to Poland in July 1947; and to Thailand and Venezuela in January 1948.

Several *regional meetings* have been held to lay foundations for future work. An international Timber Conference was convened by FAO at Marianske Lazne, Czechoslovakia, in 1947 to meet the problem of a grave shortage of timber for the construction of houses and other purposes. In February 1948 at Cairo, Egypt, representatives of Near East countries made proposals for irrigation and other improvements capable of greatly stimulating the economy of that region. Following that Conference, representatives of European National FAO Committees, meeting in Rome, dealt with problems of agricultural rehabilitation and development in Europe. In February and March 1948, at Baguio, in the Philippines, a series of Conferences drew up plans for co-operative action designed to increase rice and fish supplies and improve the nutrition of peoples of South and East Asia. In April 1948, at Teresopolis, Brazil, a Timber Conference agreed on measures for developing the forest resources of Latin-American countries. In July 1948, at Montevideo, Uruguay, the countries of Latin America made plans for future work in nutrition. In June 1949, at Paris, France, the European members agreed to the establishment of an FAO Technological Agriculture Committee for Europe. Representatives of FAO Member countries in Latin America meeting at Palmira, Colombia, in January 1949, formulated a co-operative programme to protect stored grains from damage by insects and rodents. In March 1949, at Singapore, FAO inaugurated the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council. The purpose of the Council is to help countries of the South-East Asia region to develop the fisheries resources of the region. Fifteen countries accepted the constitution of the International Rice Commission at an organization meeting of the body held at Bangkok, Thailand, in March 1949. The Commission grew out of the rice meeting sponsored by FAO at Baguio in 1948. It will function to promote co-operative action in matters relating to the production, conservation, and distribution of rice. An FAO Timber and Forest Utilization Conference for Asia and the Pacific area was held in Mysore, India, in March 1949. In June 1949, countries interested in rinderpest research and control measures in Asia and the Far East were represented at a meeting in Bangkok, Thailand. The *Council of FAO* functions as the executive body of the Organization between annual sessions of the Conference. It keeps the world food and agricultural situation under review and when situations are becoming critical it may propose national or international action. The Council advises the Director-General on matters of policy and administration and exercises the function of financial control for the Organization. On the advice of the Director-General, the Council may authorize him to convene general, technical, regional or other special conferances. It appoints a co-ordinating committee, composed of the chairmen of the Council, the Standing Advisory Committees, and the Committee on Financial Control to advise the Director-General on the work of the technical divisions of the staff. The Council advises the Director-General on the Organization's programme of work and assists in preparations for the sessions of the Conference. From January 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949, the Council supervised the work of the International Emergency Food Committee in recommending the allocation of scarce food and supplies. At its Sixth Session, held in Paris in June 1949, the Council drew attention to the emerging local food surpluses calling for possible international action at the fifth Session of the Conference, Washington, D.C., November 1949. Joint organizational arrangements have been effected for co-operative activity between FAO and the United Nations Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America. Following the International Timber Conference held at Marianske Lazne in 1947, a European Timber Committee, staffed by FAO, was set up at Geneva within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe. In 1949, the ECE established a Committee on Agricultural Problems which is serviced by technical officers of FAO. Joint FAO/ECAFE Working Parties on Agricultural Requisites were created in 1948. They completed their work and presented their reports in 1949.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-1947", Department of Public Information, United Nations, Lake Success, New York, 1947, 991 pages. "Final Act and Section Reports, United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture", Hot Springs, Va., 1943, 61 pages. "The Work of FAO", a general report to the First Session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1945, 57 pages. "First Annual Report of the Director-General to the FAO Conference", July, 1946, 45 pages. "Second Annual Report of the Director-General to the FAO Conference", July 1947, 33 pages. "Work of FAO" 1947/48. —Third Annual Report of the Director General, September 1948, 90 pages. "Reports..." of the I, II, III, and IV Sessions of the Conference - Quebec, January 1946, 89 pages; Copenhagen, September 1946, 70 pages; Geneva, December 1947, 81 pages; and Washington, November 1948, 100 pages. "Survey Graphic", special food issue, March 1948, 184 pages.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOD ANATOMISTS (IAWA)

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES ANATOMISTES DU BOIS)

2 ADDRESS: Office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Division of Forest Products, C.S.I.R., Yarra Bank Road, Melbourne S.C.4, Victoria, Australia.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: 1) To interchange ideas and information through correspondence and meetings; 2) to facilitate the collection and exchange of material; 3) to work toward standard terminology and descriptions; 4) to stimulate the publication of scientific articles and abstracts; 5) to stimulate and assist the study and teaching of wood anatomy; 6) to engage in any other activity consistant with the object of the Association.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Council of Twelve,* elected every three years. Represented in the Council are: Australia, Brazil, France, India, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. *Secretary-Treasurer:* H.E. Dadswell (Australia).

6 MEMBERS: The Association has 132 members from 29 countries.

10 MEETINGS: Meetings are infrequent, usually in connection with meetings of the International Botanical Congress.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Glossary of Terms Used in Describing Woods". "News Bulletin", twice a year.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Officially constituted in Paris, 4 July, 1931, as a result of the meeting of Wood Anatomists during the meeting of the International Botanical Congress at Cambridge the year before.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING (ICAE)

(COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DU GÉNIE RURAL (CIGR))

2 ADDRESS: Initial seat: Institut Agronomique de l'Etat, Gembloux, Belgium.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote intercourse between the agricultural engineering specialists in the various nations; to co-ordinate research and other work of international interest; to approach public authorities and international agricultural associations with a view to obtain their moral and financial support for the application of the Commission's programme; to promote the formation of a national section of agricultural engineering in countries where such a section does not exist; to encourage the organization of future international congresses and contribute to their success; to give publicity to and further the application of the recommendations of the international congresses: to found an International Review of Agricultural Engineering.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: OFFICERS: *Chairman:* A. Blanc (France); *Vice-Chairmen:* M. Passerini (Italy), Mr. Ingham (U.K.), M. Boudry (Switzerland); *Secretary:* A. Moureau (Belgium); *Treasurer:* M. Lemierre (France). The present terms of office expire in 1951.

6 MEMBERS: The Commission consists of titular and corresponding members. Each country is represented by 4 to 8 titular members, there being one or two specialized delegates for each section. The same delegate may belong to several sections.

7 COMMISSIONS: The Commission is composed of four sections: 1) Scientific study of the soil; agricultural hydraulics and rural improvements; 2) Farm buildings; 3) Agricultural machinery; use of electricity in agriculture; 4) Scientific organization of labour in agriculture. In addition, the ICAE has five sub-committees. Four of them correspond to each of the foregoing sections and include, for each nation, the specialized delegate in the section under the sub-committee. The fifth sub-committee includes: 1) the Bureau of the Commission, 2) one delegate for each nation, appointed by the national delegation. The object of this sub-committee is to study general questions or questions interesting several sub-committees which may be examined without calling up the whole Commission.

9 FINANCES: The members of the ICAE pay for each section an annual subscription fixed every year at the first meeting of the Commission. Should no meeting take place, the rate of subscription fixed for the preceding year shall be maintained. The subscription is quoted in the current money of the treasurer's country. All sums paid in remain the property of the ICAE.

10 MEETINGS: The Bureau of the ICAE meets at least once a year in a place fixed by general agreement.

11 VOTING: By individual ballot.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Bulletin of the ICAE, appearing at irregular intervals.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Established at the First International Congress of Agricultural Engineering, Liége, Belgium, in 1930; Second Congress in Madrid, in 1935; Third Congress, postponed owing to the war will take place in Rome in 1951.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

(COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES INDUSTRIES AGRICOLES)

2 ADDRESS: 18, avenue de Villars, Paris 7^{e}, France. *Telephone:* SUFfren 31-85. *Cable address:* INTERINDAGR PARIS. Also *Regional Secretariats:* 51, route de Frontenex, Geneva, Switzerland. *Telephone:* 52.959. *Cable address:* INTERINDAGR GENEVE; 38, boulevard du Régent, Brussels, Belgium. *Telephone:* 12.79.42; c/o Prof. Helrey, MacDonald College, P.O. Box 300, P.Q., Canada. *Telephone:* Sainte-Anne 335.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To study scientific, technical and economic questions directly or indirectly affecting the food, agricultural and biological industries in various countries; to co-ordinate the investigations in progress on those questions; to collect and disseminate the relevant documentation; to draw up an informative plan of the scientific work, experiments and research that should be undertaken in connection with the food, agricultural and biological industries; to give an opinion on such draft arrangements and conventions as may be submitted to it by Governments and international organizations; to ensure regular contact with the National Commissions of the food, agricultural and biological industries; to establish an International Information Centre for questions of concern to the food, agricultural and biological industries; to arrange for meetings of the International Congresses dealing either with the whole of the food, agricultural and biological industries or with any particular branch of those industries; to organize international exhibitions on the subject of the above-mentioned industries, either concurrently with the Congresses or independently of the latter; to serve as a link between international organizations having similar objects, with a view to joint action.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: General Assembly consisting of delegates of contracting Governments. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Dr. Baron P.G. Kronaker (Belgium); *Vice-Chairmen* (only four are designated for the time being): Baron Ricasoli (Italy), Alexis Jaubert (France), the Chairman of the Delegation of the Hungarian Government (Hungary), Dudok van Heel (Netherlands); *Rapporteur General:* Prof. J. Pérard (France); *Assistant Rapporteur General:* Henry Ickx (Belgium); *General-Secretary:* Henry-François Dupont (France); *Diplomatic Adviser:* Albert Bodard (France); *Technical* Advisers: Louis de Saint-Rat (France); Dr. Alexandre Lindenberg (France).

6 MEMBERS: *Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, British Honduras, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, El Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.*

7 COMMISSIONS: Sub-Committee on Liquid Residue (Paris), Dairy Sub-Committee (Paris), Sub-Committee on Methods of Analysis (Paris), Sub-Committee on Statistics (Rome), Sub-Committee on Anti-parasitic Products (Geneva).

8 FACILITIES: Laboratory, library, periodical file with abstracts of all relevant material, micro-film and photo-copy Service, etc.

9 FINANCES: Finances covered by the associated Governments. The Budget for 1949 was 24,123,000 French francs.

10 MEETINGS: Once or twice, every year. Last meeting in Paris, March 1950.

11 VOTING: By country.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "International Review of Agricultural Industries" containing abstracts of relevant papers; "Bulletin Analytique des Brevets Français;" "Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires;" "Encyclopédie Internationale des Industries Agricoles;" Lexicons of terms used in the Agricultural Industries.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded at the suggestion of the French Government during the International Congress of Agricultural Industries held in Paris, ratified by the agreement of 31 March, 1934. Continued its publication all during the war, except for brief intervals, by establishing headquarters in Annecy, in the Unoccupied Zone of France, and in Geneva. Congresses : Brussels, 1935; Scheveningen, 1937; Budapest, 1939; Paris, 1948.

16 COMMENTS: Next Congress: Brussels, from 9 to 15 July 1950.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR HORTICULTURAL CONGRESSES

(COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL POUR LES CONGRÈS D'HORTICULTURE)

2 ADDRESS: "De Rollepaal," Dedemsvaart, Netherlands. *Telephone:* 34. *Cable address:* RUYS ROLLEPAAL, DEDEMSVAART.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: Choice of dates and location of congresses. Ensure that during the congresses the Committee does not discuss questions of a commercial or economic nature, to carry out all the resolutions taken by the international horticultural congresses, to diffuse as far as possible all resolutions taken by an authorized congress and to take the necessary steps for their realization.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Committee* is self-governing. OFFICERS: *President* and *Vice-President* are elected at every Congress. *Secretary:* Dr. J.D. Ruys (Netherlands). The President of each Congress is the Government delegate of the country where the Congress is held, and the Vice-President is the delegate of the country where the Congress decides to hold next congress. The Secretary is the only permanent officer.

6 MEMBERS: The following countries were represented on the Committee in 1939: *Belgium, British Colonies, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

10 MEETINS: Congresses are held every three years.

11 VOTING: By individual vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Proceedings" are published by the organizing society after each congress.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Committee was organized in 1927, to co-ordinate international horticultural congresses. Under its auspices, congresses were held in Vienna (1927), London (1930), Paris (1932), Rome (1935), and Berlin (1938). A meeting scheduled for Oslo in 1942 was postponed because of the war. The work of the Bureau of the Committee, the Horticultural Section of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome was also interrupted in 1939. After the war the Committee resumed its activities and a meeting of delegates was held at Amsterdam in April 1949. It was decided at that meeting to hold the next International Horticultural Congress in London, in September 1952.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS

(CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES INGÉNIEURS ET TECHNICIENS DE L'AGRICULTURE (CITA))

2 ADDRESS: Beethovenstrasse 24, Zurich, Switzerland. *Telephone:* 27.34.88. *Cable address:* CITAGRONOM ZURICH.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To establish and develop relations between the agricultural engineers and technicians of different countries with regard to the progress and extension of agricultural technology and related fields in the world.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: OFFICERS: *Honorary President:* Dr. Figl (Austria); *President:* Ernest Feisst (Switzerland); *Deputy President:* Prof. L. Brétignière (France); *General Secretary:* Prof. Dr. Franco Angelini (Italy).

6 MEMBERS: National associations of technical agriculturists in various countries.

9 FINANCES: Annual subscription of 0.50 Swiss francs by each member of a national association in each country.

10 MEETINGS: Every year.

11 VOTING: By country and by association.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "La Technique Agricole Internationale" (quarterly).

14 SHORT HISTORY: Until October 1948, the official name was: "Fédération Internationale des Techniciens Agronomes" (FITA). From 29 October 1948, it has become "Confédération Internationale des Ingénieurs et Techniciens de l'Agriculture" (CITA).

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS (ICAE)

(CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DES ÉCONOMISTES AGRICOLES)

2 ADDRESS: Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devon, U.K. *Cable adress:* LEONELM TOTNES.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To foster the development of the science of agricultural economics and to further the application of the results of economic investigation, of agricultural processes, and of agricultural organization, in the improvement of economic and social conditions relating to agriculture and rural life.

5 OFFICERS: President: Leonard K. Elmhirst (U.K.).; *Secretary-Treasurer:* J.R. Currie (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: The majority of the members are professional agricultural economists engaged in research, teaching or public administration, but membership is representative as well of a wide range of agricultural and economic interests. Except for libraries, no official organization as such is encouraged to take out membership, which in the main is confined to individuals in their private capacities only.

9 FINANCES: The Conference was at first mainly dependent for its financial support on Dartington Hall. The financial dependence later decreased as the sale of published proceedings increased, and as the countries acting as hosts were able to meet an increased proportion of the preparatory expenses.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The inaugural meeting was in 1929, when 50 agricultural economists from 11 countries met for two weeks at Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devon, U.K., to discuss common problems. The Second Conference was held at Cornell University, U.S.A., in 1930, with 300 members of 20 countries present. At this meeting, a formal constitution was drawn up and approved. Three succeeding Conferences were held in Germany, United Kingdom, and Canada. The Sixth Conference which was to be held in Hungary in 1941 was prevented by the outbreak of the war. The first post-war Conference was held in August-September 1947, at Dartington Hall.

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FEDERATION

(FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE LAITERIE)

2 ADDRESS: 63, rue Joseph-Bens, Brussels, Belgium.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To group together the dairy associations of all countries with a view to securing the universal development of the scientific and technical dairy interests by promoting the study and seeking of the solution of problems dealing with hygiene and dairy techniques and by initiating progragranda for legislation intended to promote honesty in the trade in dairy products.

5 COVERNING BODIES: The *International Permanent Bureau* composed of the President, Secretary-General, and active members, who are the delegates of the national committees. Since 1946, two Vice-Presidents have been elected, to assist the President and act as his deputies. OFFICERS: *President:* **Prof. Dr. Robert Burri** (Switzerland); *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. Mork (Norway), Dr. G. Mullie (Belgium); *Secretary-General ad interim:* Dr. K.L. de Vriendt (Belgium).

6 MEMBERS: The members of the Federation are affiliated national associations. The national associations vary in type from country to country, some being independent associations representing the dairy interests of the country, other federations of several dairy groups, other semi-official organizations, and others again being divisions of official governmental departments. In 1950, there are member national associations of the Federation in the following countries: *Independent Societies: Austria, Belgium, Israel, United Kingdom, Federation of Dairy Groups; Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Official Committees: Australia, Canada, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand.*

Steps have been taken to secure the re-affiliation of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, both of which left the organization after World War I.

Tropical Section: The Federation has a special Tropical Section to which the following countries, colonies and protectorates were attached in 1939: *Mediterranean Basin: Algeria, Cyprus, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia; West Central Africa: Belgian Congo, Cameroons, Gold Coast, Senegal; South Africa: Mauritius, North Rhodesia, Nyasaland, South Rhodesia, Swaziland; East Africa: Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Eritrea, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda; Asia: Annam, British India, Ceylon, Cochinchina, Laos, Tongking; Malaya: Dutch East Indies, Federated Malay States, Philippines; Australia: South Australia, Tasmania, West Australia; Central America and West Indies: Barbados, Curaçao, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Martinique, Trinidad.*

7 COMMISSIONS: *Permanent Commission of Studies* (Technical), with an Executive Bureau of the Commission (founded in 1928). *Temporary Special Commissions:* Special Commission for Cheese (1931); Special Commission for Condensed Milks (1928) and Dried Milks (1934); Commission for Industrial Dairy (1937); Special Commission for the Production and Control of Milk (1937); Special Commission for the Standardization of Methods of Analysis (1937); Commission for Dairy Economics (1946); Tropical Section (Dairy Industry in Tropical Countries).

9 FINANCES: Contributions of the affiliated organizations.

11 VOTING: By countries.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Bulletin," "Handbook of Information" (4 to 6 issues a year).

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in Brussels, September 11, 1903. The Federation has held congresses at: Brussels, 1903; Paris, 1905; The Hague, 1907; Budapest, 1909; Stockholm, 1911; Bern, 1914; Paris, 1926, London, 1928; Copenhagen, 1931; Rome and Milan, 1934; Berlin, 1937; Stockholm, 1949. General Assemblies were held in Bern in 1946, London in 1947, Copenhagen in 1948 and Stockholm in 1949.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS (IFAP)

(FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLES)

2 ADDRESS: 712, Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A. and 1, rue d'Hauteville, Paris 10^e, France. *Cable address:* IFAP WASHINGTON. *Telephone:* Washington: Sterling 4086; Paris: TAItbout 40-35.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote the well-being of all those who obtain their livelihood from the land and to assure to them the maintenance of adequate and stable remuneration; to exchange information and ideas; to discuss problems of mutual interest and to develop understanding of world problems and their effect on the agricultural primary produces of the world; to discover mutual interest among such organizations and to take co-ordinated action to further such interests; to encourage in any manner determined by the Federation efficiency of production, processing and marketing of agricultural commodities; to confer with, advise or assist, as the Federation may deem expedient, international organizations, such as FAO, on any matters affecting the interests or welfare of agricultural primary producers; to take active steps to encourage the formation and support of independent organizations of agricultural producers throughout the world, eligible for membership of the Federation, and to promote their admission to such membership so that the world-wide opinion of agricultural producers may be represented in the broadest possible basis; to do anything, either alone or in concert with any other persons or organizations, conducive to any of the objects above mentioned in any part of the world.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Council,* composed of delegates from each member organization. The *Executive Committee,* elected by the Council at each *Annual General Meeting,* consisting of the President and Vice-Presidents, and between three and five delegates, and which is charged with the administration of the policies set down by the Council, the collection of subscriptions, etc. For the duration of each *Annual General Meeting,* it is provided that several committees shall be established: Constitution and Membership Committee, Policy Committee, Steering Committee, and such other Committees as the Council may deem essential. OFFICERS: *President:* H.H. Hannam (Canada); *Vice-Presidents:* A.B. Kline (U.S.A.),

P. Martin (France), G. Rossouw (Union of South Africa); *Secretary-General:* Andrew Cairns (Canada); *Deputy Secretary General:* Roger Savary (France).

6 MEMBERS: Members in the following countries: *Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

9 FINANCES: Contributions from member organizations. Budget for 1950-1951, U.S. $91,323.

10 MEETINGS: Annual General Meeting of the Council.

11 VOTING: Where more than one organization in a country is admitted to membership, the vote is apportioned among them by mutual agreement. One vote per country.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "IFAP Monthly Bulletin" (in English and French).

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: IFAP has consultative status with ECOSOC, ILO and FAO while its Committee on European Economic Recovery has consultative status with the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. The Federation also has official relations with ITO; and works in close co-operation with several non-governmental organizations, including the Confederation of European Agriculture, and the World Federation of United Nations Associations.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Federation was inaugurated at a Conference held in London in May 1946. Its First Annual General Meeting was held at Scheveningen, Netherlands, in 1947; the Second in Paris, France, in 1948; the Third in Guelph, Canada, in 1949; and the Fourth in Saltsjöbaden, Sweden, in 1950.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF OLIVE GROWERS (IFOG)

(FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE D'OLÉICULTURE)

2 ADDRESS: Villa Borghese, Rome, Italy.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote the general interest of olive growers; to co-ordinate in the international sphere their efforts; to improve the methods of cultivating the olive tree; to perfect the processes of the manufacture of olive oil; to suppress fraud; to protect and increase by means of propaganda the consumption and use of olive oil, and in general to encourage and protect the production and consumption of and trade in olive oil. The Federation also organizes international congresses of olive growers, proposes the date on which they shall be held, and sees that their recommendations are carried out.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: A *General Committee,* consisting of members appointed by the member organizations and a Management Committee. OFFICERS: *President:* A. Rodriguez Gimeno; *First Vice-President:* Count G. Pavoncelli; *Secretary-General:* L. Donato.

6 MEMBERS: 1) The national olive growers' organizations and government departments dealing with olive growing; 2) the regional organizations, groups, corporations, syndicates and all other bodies whose duty it is to protect the production of and trade in olives and olive oil.

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions from national organizations belonging to the federation, based on the olive production of each country.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Federation was founded in November 1934 at a Conference in Rome called upon the initiative of the International Institute of Agriculture.

INTERNATIONAL GRASSLAND CONGRESS (IGC)

(CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES PATURAGES)

2 ADDRESS: Headquarters of the 1949 Congress: c/o Dr. C.K. Van Daalen, Bilthoven, Netherlands.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote the work of professional men engaged in various phases of grassland improvement.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Congress has 5 sections; each section has a President and a Vice-President, and they are entitled to one representative on the organization's committee, which determines and guides the work of the Congress. OFFICERS: *President:* Dr. O.S. Huizinga (Netherlands); *Secretary:* Dr. C.K. Van Daalen (Netherlands).

6 MEMBERS: The members are individuals, chiefly from countries of North-Western Europe.

7 COMMISSIONS: 5 sections: 1) soil and manuring; 2) genetics, breeding and seed production of grass and clovers; 3) grassland sociology and ecology, and botanical analysis of grassland; 4) establishment, management and utilization of pasture; and 5) nutritive value of grass and conservation of fodder.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The First Congress was held in Germany in 1927, the Second in Sweden and Denmark in 1930, the Third in Switzerland in 1934 and the Fourth in England and Scotland in 1937.

16 COMMENTS: The Fifth Congress was held 22 June - 7 July 1949 at Noordwijk aan Zee, Netherlands.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR-BEET RESEARCH

(INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE RECHERCHES BETTERAVIÈRES)

2 ADDRESS: 55, rue du Moulin, Tirlemont, Belgium. *Telephone:* 8.772 Tirlemont. *Cable address:* INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL TIRLEMONT.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote the improvement of the cultivation of sugar-beet by bringing together European experts concerned with this problem.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: OFFICERS: *President:* Dr. P.J.H. van Ginneken (Netherlands); *Members of the Administrative Board:* L. Decoux (Belgium), J. Delacroix (Belgium), V. Lund (Denmark), P. Dubois (France), J. Costello (Ireland), J. Eshuis

(Netherlands), J. van Ginneken (Netherlands), J. Rasmusson (Sweden), F. Rayns (U.K.), L. Stähli (Switzerland), Dona del Rose (Italy).

6 MEMBERS: *Individual members: Belgium* 29; *Canada* 1; *Czechoslovakia* 6; *Denmark* 6; *France* 56; *Ireland* 14; *Italy* 5; *Netherlands* 12; *Poland* 5; *Spain* 3; *Sweden* 7; *Switzerland* 2; *United Kingdom* 37; *United States of America* 11; *Yugoslavia* 1.

10 MEETING: Annual assembly at Brussels and a summer tour.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Proceedings of the International Institute of Sugar-beet Researches, published once a year and strictly confined to honorary and permanent members. Other documents: notices and periodicals for honorary and permanent members.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF EPIZOOTICS (IOE)

(OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES ÉPIZOOTIES)

2 ADDRESS: 12, rue de Prony, Paris 17e, France. *Telephone:* CARnot 45-74.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: 1) to collect and bring to the attention of governments facts concerning epizootic diseases and means of controlling them; 2) to stimulate and co-ordinate experimental or other research connected with the control of contagious diseases; 3) to prepare and encourage the conclusion of international agreements regarding control regulations, and to assist governments to enforce such regulations.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: A *Committee* composed of one permanent representative of each member country. It selects, by secret ballot, the President and the Vice-President of the office to serve for a term of 3 years. OFFICERS: *President:* Sir Daniel Cabot (U.K.); *Vice-President:* Prof. I. Altara (Italy); *Director:* Dr. G. Ramon (France). The Director of the Office is a salaried officer appointed by the Committee.

6 MEMBERS: *Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland, French West Africa, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indo-China, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal and colonies, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thaïland, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

9 FINANCES: The office is financed by prescribed contributions from member governments.

10 MEETINGS: The Committee meets at least once a year.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Bulletin de l'Office International des Epizooties," a monthly bulletin.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Agreement with FAO ("Note of Understanding"), concluded in September 1947; relations with WHO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Following upon an outbreak of rinderpest in Europe in 1920, an international conference to discuss the control of contagious diseases of animals was held in Paris in 1921. As a result of this conference, an international convention for the establishment of the International Office of Epizootics was concluded at Paris in 1924. The Office was not actually set up until 1927 by which time 29 countries had accepted the convention of 1924.

INTERNATIONAL POPLAR COMMISSION

(COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DU PEUPLIER (CIP))

2 ADDRESS: *Secretariat:* Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. *Telephone:* 2.80.00, Ext. 2243. *Cable address:* FAO UNATIONS.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote international collaboration in the study of all scientific, technical and economic questions relating to poplars.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *International Commission* and *Permanent Executive Committee.* OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Philibert Guinier (France: term of office expires 1951); *Vice-Chairman:* Dr. Houtzagers (Netherlands) 1951; *Members:* A. Herbignat (Belgium), G. Giordano (Italy), G. Piccarolo (Italy), J. Pourtet (France), R. Regnier (France), T.R. Peace (U.K.) (members are elected for a term of three years and a third are renewed each year); *Secretary:* R.G. Fontaine (France).

6 MEMBERS: National Poplar Commission, Brussels, *Belgium,* which joined in 1947; National Poplar Commission, Direction générale des Eaux et Forêts, *France,* 1947; National Poplar Commission, Budapest, *Hungary,* 1949; National Poplar Commission, General Directorate of Forests, Ministry of Agriculture, Rome, *Italy,* 1947; National Poplar Commission, Netherlands Forestry Department, Utrecht, *Netherlands,* 1947; Forest Tree Breeding Institute, Ekebo Kallstorp, *Sweden,* 1947; Bern Federal Inspectorate, *Switzerland,* 1947; Forestry Commission, Forest Research Station, Surrey, *United Kingdom,* 1947; National Poplar Commission, Sub-Committee on Poplar Problems of the National FAO Austrian Committee, Vienna, *Austria,* 1950, *Turkey,* 1950. Poland and Czechoslovakia, which attended the Constituent Assembly, have not yet formally joined the Commission. Each member country has set up a National Poplar Commission, which is generally a sub-committee of the FAO National Committee.

9 FINANCES: The expenses of the Secretariat are borne by FAO. National Commissions sometimes have their own budget. The expenses of the annual meeting of the Commission are defrayed by the inviting country.

10 MEETINGS: An International Poplar Congress will be organized every two or three years. The International Commission meets in spring every year and the Permanent Committee once or twice a year.

11 VOTING: By country.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Annual Reports, distributed free of charge to members and interested experts.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Commission maintains relations with FAO and with the International Union of Forest Research Organizations.

11 SHORT HISTORY: The International Poplar Commission was set up in Paris under the auspices of the FAO in April 1947. Its Constitution was approved at the second meeting in Venice in April 1948. The Third International Poplar Congress, organized at the same time as the Third Session of the International Poplar Commission, was held in Belgium and the Netherlands from 18 to 28 April 1949. The Fourth Session of the Commission was held in Geneva, in April 1950.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "International Poplar Commission, Report of the Second Session" (provisional edition, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland); "Rapport de la Troisième Session de la Commission Internationale du Peuplier et Compte Rendu du Troisième Congrès International du Peuplier, Belgique - Pays-Bas, Avril 1949" (published by FAO).

INTERNATIONAL RICE COMMISSION (IRC)

(COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DU RIZ)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Far Eastern Regional Office of FAO, Bangkok, Thailand.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: a) To formulate and to keep the scientific, technical and economic problems involved in the production, conservation, internal distribution and consumption of rice; b) to promote and co-ordinate research into these problems and apply the results of such research to the development and adoption of improved methods in every-day practice; c) to encourage and assist in the mobilization and use of scientifically and technically trained persons in such a way as to secure the greatest common benefit to member countries in matters relating to the production, conservation, internal distribution and consumption of rice; d) to undertake, where necessary and appropriate, co-operative projects directed toward the solution of common problems; e) to assemble, collect and disseminate, through FAO publications and otherwise, information relating to production, conservation, internal distribution and consumption of rice; f) to establish such committees and call such meetings of experts as the Commission may consider desirable for the performance of its functions; g) to recommend to member governments, through FAO, such national and international action as may appear to the Commission necessary or desirable for the solution of problems; h) to recommend to FAO the provision of technical assistance to member governments; i) to extend its good offices in assisting member governments to secure materials and equipment necessary for improvement of the production, conservation, internal distribution and consumption of rice; j) to report annually on its activities to the Council of FAO and to make such other reports to FAO on matters relating to the production, conservation, internal distribution and consumption of rice as the Commission itself may consider expedient or the Council of FAO may require.

5 OFFICERS: A *Chairman* is elected from among the delegates to serve a period of one year. The Director-General of FAO is to appoint a *Secretary* to the Commission and provide its secretariat from the staff of the Far-Eastern Regional Office.

6 MEMBERS: Members of the Commission shall be such of the member governments of FAO as may accept the Constitution. At the time of the inaugural meeting at Bangkok, Thailand, on 7 March 1949, the governments of the following states accepted the Constitution: *Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

9 FINANCES: Expenses incurred by delegates and their alternates, experts, and advisers in attending meetings of the Commission, and expenses of experts incurred under (f) of the functions of the Commission, are paid by their respective governments. The expenses of the secretariat, and any expenses incurred by the Chairman of the Commission in performing duties connected with its work in intervals between meetings of the Commission, are paid by FAO, within the limits

of the annual budget of the Organization. Expenses incurred by the Commission in undertaking any co-operative project in accordance with paragraph (d) of the functions of the Commission shall, unless they are met by FAO or from any other source, be paid by member governments in such manner and proportions as they may mutually agree.

10 MEETINGS: The Chairman is to call a meeting of the Commission every two years, unless otherwise directed by the majority of the member governments of the Commission.

11 VOTING: Each member government has one vote.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: official relation with FAO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: At its Fourth Session held in Washington in November 1948, the FAO Conference approved the creation of an International Rice Commission, in accordance with the provisions of the draft Constitution which had been drawn up at the International Rice Meeting, Baguio, Philippines, 1-13 March 1948, sponsored by FAO. The inaugural meeting was held at Bangkok, Thailand, beginning 7 March 1949. The Constitution provided its entry into force upon notification of acceptance by ten member countries of FAO representing in the aggregate not less than half of the world production of rice in the crop year 1947-1948 as shown by official statistics. At its initial Session, the Commission adopted a detailed programme of work for 1949-1950 covering problems of improved production, the improvement of rice marketing and distribution and the improvement of rice statistics terminology.

INTERNATIONAL SEED-TESTING ASSOCIATION (ISTA)

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'ESSAIS DE SEMENCES)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Hon. Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. Chr. Stahl, Director, The Danish Seed Testing Station, Thorvaldsensvej 57, Copenhagen V, Denmark.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To further all matters connected with accurate and uniform methods in testing and evaluating seeds in order to facilitate efficiency in production, processing, distribution and utilization of seeds to be used for sowing.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Executive Committee.* OFFICERS: *President:* Dr. H.A. Lafferty (Ireland); *Vice-Presidents:* W.A. Davidson (U.S.A.), C.C. Brett (U.K.); *Honorary Secretary-Treasurer:* Dr. Chr. Stahl (Denmark); *Ordinary Members:* Dr. C.W. Leggatt (Canada), E. Frey (Switzerland), Dr. E.H. Toole (U.S.A.), A.S. Carter (U.S.A.), K. Leendertz (Netherlands).

6 MEMBERS: Persons engaged in the science or practice of seed testing or in the technical control of these activities and, in addition, accredited by their governments.

9 FINANCES: From 1 January 1951, annual dues of £25 for one member and £15 for each additional member of a country.

10 MEETINGS: A Congress is held every 3 years.

11 VOTING: One vote per country.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Proceedings of the International Seed-Testing Association," (twice a year). "Manual for the determination of seed-borne diseases," 1938. "Leitfaden zur Untersuchung des Saatgutes auf seinem Gesundheitszustand."

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Before the war, the Association co-operated with the International Institute of Agriculture.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Seed-Testing Association originated in the European Seed-Testing Association which was established in 1921 by informal agreement among 16 European countries for the purpose of standardizing methods and terms of the analysis of seeds in international trade. The Association assumed its present title in 1924 when it was broadened to include non-European countries. International Congresses were held in Copenhagen (1921), Cambridge (1924), Rome (1928), Wageningen (1931), Stockholm (1934), Zurich (1937), and Washington, D.C. (1950). A revised Constitution as well as revised International Rules for Seed Testing were adopted at the Washington Congress.

16 COMMENTS: The Association has established contacts with the major official seed-testing stations in member countries, with scientists concerned with seed testing, and with the seed trade.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOIL SCIENCE (ISSS)

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA SCIENCE DU SOL)

2 ADDRESS: Burg. S' Jacoblaan 37, Bussum, Netherlands.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote and support development of soil science.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: Congresses, the Council and Commissions. OFFICERS: *Acting President* and *Honorary General-Secretary* (Treasurer): Dr. D.J. Hissink (Netherlands).

6 MEMBERS: In 1939, National Sections in: *Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

7 COMMISSIONS: Six Commissions including sub-commissions; a General Nomenclature Committee.

8 FACILITIES: Bureau central de Bibliographie pédologique.

9 FINANCES: Yearly fees of members, voluntary contributions, revenue from publications.

10 MEETINGS: Congress about every fifth year.

12 PUBLICATIONS: A periodical: "Official Communications of the ISSS" (French, German, English).

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in Rome, 19 May 1924, by the IVth International Conference of Pedology. The war caused the interruption of the work of the ISSS in 1939. Since the end of hostilities, many meetings and conversations of an informal nature have been held in the hope of re-organizing the association. The meeting held at Paris on May 22, 1947, and attended by representatives of the French, Netherlands, American, British and Palestinian Societies of Soil Science, and Dr. D.J. Hissink, Acting President and Honorary General-Secretary of the International Society of Soil Science, decided that the next International Congress

is to be held in Amsterdam, in 1950, that members of the Congress will meet there to consider the re-establishment of the Society, and that until then, no dues are to be paid to the ISSS, and no publications issued by the Society.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FOREST RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

(UNION INTERNATIONALE DES INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHES FORESTIÈRES)

INTERNATIONALER VERBAND FORSTLICHER FORSCHUNGSANSTALTEN

2 ADDRESS: Tannenstrasse 11, Zurich 6, Switzerland.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote international co-operation in the various branches of forest research, by summoning regular meetings or congresses on forestry; by working, as far as possible and expedient, for the introduction of uniform nomenclature and standardization of methods in forest research work; and by providing for the establishment of an international forestry bibliography.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Congress,* composed of all the members, and in which any person invited may participate. The *International Council,* the highest authority in matters of organization and management, composed of a representative of each country. The *Permanent Committee,* the executive branch of the Union, consisting of a President, a Vice-President, and five to seven members. *President:* Prof. Dr. Hans Burger (Switzerland); *Vice-President:* Dr. Aldo Pavari (Italy).

6 MEMBERS: *Ordinary members:* State-established forestry organizations, and private organizations engaged in forestry research. *Associate members:* individuals engaged in forestry research. The following countries were represented at the Xth Congress of the Union, Zurich, 1948: *Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (American and British Zones), Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.* Also represented: FAO and UNESCO.

7 COMMISSIONS: 11 *Research Sections:* Bibliography (Leader: Prof. Saari, Finland); General Forest Influences (Leader: Prof. Champion, U.K.); Research on Site Factors (Leader: Prof. de Philippis Italy); Study of Forest Plants (Leader: Prof. Syrach Larsen, Denmark); Silviculture (Leader: Prof. Leibundgut, Switzerland); Forest Protection (Leader: Dr. van Vloten, Netherlands); Study of Growth and Yield (Leader: Prof. Ilvessalo, Finland); Economic Factors (Leader: Prof. Schaeffer, France); Operational Efficiency (Leader: Prof. Luthman, Sweden); Mechanical Conversion (Leader: J. Compredon, France); Chemical Conversion (Leader: Prof. Mark, U.S.A.).

8 FACILITIES: Laboratory, a small library.

9 FINANCE: Annual budget of 5,000 Swiss francs contributed by members. Annual fee is 120 Swiss francs.

10 MEETINGS: Congress to meet every three to five years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Forest Bibliography, 1934 (also in German, French, Portuguese). "Outlines for Permanent Sample Plot Investigations," Oxford, 1936. "On the Standardization of Site Records," 1936. Publications on the work of the different committees, proceedings of the Congresses, etc.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Relations with FAO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Union was preceded by a Federation of Forestry Research Stations, created at Badenweiler in 1891, and which conducted several congresses. In 1929, a Forestry Congress met in Stockholm, and the new Union was established.

INTERNATIONAL WINE OFFICE

(OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DU VIN (OIV))

2 ADDRESS: 11, rue Roquépine, Paris 8^e, France. *Telephone:* ANJou 04-16.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To serve as a centre for meetings, documentation and research on questions relating to the cultivation of the vine and the production and sale of its products and by-products, particularly wine. Its chief objects are: (a) to draw the attention of Member Governments to the most suitable steps for protecting the interests of the wine industry and developing the international wine market; (b) to submit to governments any proposals which may ensure, in the interests of both consumers and producers: the purity and genuineness of wines until they are sold to the consumer; the protection of "appellations d'origine"; the suppression of misrepresentation and unfair competition; the adoption, in accordance with the legislation of each country, of all measures likely to promote the trade in wine and other products and by-products of the vine.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *General Committee;* consisting of delegates of member countries in formal plenary session. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* M. Le Roy (France); *Director-General:* B.A. Samarakis.

6 MEMBERS: Member countries: *Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia.*

8 FACILITIES: Library of 2,500 volumes.

9 FINANCES: Contributions from governments of member states. Maximum contribution: five subscription units.

10 MEETINGS: Formal plenary session held once a year in July since the end of the war. International scientific, technical and economic congresses on the vine and wine, and on grapes and grape juice. The last Congress was held at Istanbul from 2 to 6 October 1947.

11 VOTING: According to the number of subscription units.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Monthly bulletin of the OIV containing official reports and scientific, technical, economic and literary contributions. The Yearbook of the OIV is now being prepared. Various other publications and separate reprints of scientific and technical reports. Proceedings of congresses.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Wine Office was established by the International Convention of 29 November 1924.

INTERNATIONAL WOOL SECRETARIAT (IWS)

(SECRETARIAT INTERNATIONAL POUR LA LAINE)

2 ADDRESS: Dorland House, 18-20, Regent Street, London, S.W.1., U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To maintain and to develop the consumption of wool in the world markets through economic and scientific research, publicity and education.

5 OFFICERS: *Chairman:* R.G. Lund, M.B.E. (New Zealand); *Executive Member:* F.G. Roberts; *Other Members:* L.F. Hartley (Union of South Africa), E.M. Waterman (Australia).

6 MEMBERS: The Statutory Wool Boards of *Australia, New Zealand* and the *Union of South Africa.*

12 PUBLICATIONS: "The World Wool Digest" (bimonthly); "Wool Knowledge" and "Wool Science Review" (quarterly), as well as numerous educational and informational news releases and pamphlets.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The organization was formed in 1937 by what are now the Statutory Wool Boards of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

16 COMMENTS: The Secretariat has established branches in Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, India, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL FOOD

(BUREAU INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT DE CHIMIE ANALYTIQUE POUR LES MATIÈRES DESTINÉES A L'ALIMENTATION DE L'HOMME ET DES ANIMAUX)

2 ADDRESS: 18, avenue de Villars, Paris 7^{e}, France. *Telephone:* SUFfren 31-85.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: Verification of all methods of analytical chemistry and, in general, of all scientific procedures for determining the nature and quantity of the main constituents of food for human and animal consumption; comparison of the analytical methods used in the different countries in order to see what common steps are taken for the prevention of adulteration, and to facilitate international exchanges; enabling interested states to make field studies of the procedures or analytical methods recommended by the International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *International Committee* consisting of delegates of contracting governments. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* A. Saubidet (Argentina); *Director-General:* E. Durier (France); *Deputy-Director-General:* H.F. Dupont (France); *Director of the Laboratory:* L. de Saint-Rat (France).

6 MEMBERS: *Argentina, France, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Portugal* and *Uruguay.*

7 COMMISSIONS: Anti-Parasite Committee, 51, Route de Frontenex, Geneva, Switzerland.

9 FINANCES: Annual budget of 6,621,000 French francs. Funds: subscriptions from Member States.

10 MEETINGS: The Committee meets at least once a year.

11 VOTING: One vote for each country.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Annales des Falsifications et des Fraudes," monthly. Publication began in 1908, discontinued at No. 376 in May 1940 and resumed at No. 469 in January 1948.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: FAO; International Commission of Agricultural Industries.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SERICULTURAL CONGRESSES
INTERNATIONAL SERICULTURAL COMMISSION (ISC)

(COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE PERMANENTE DES CONGRÈS SÉRICICOLES INTERNATIONAUX)
(COMMISSION SÉRICICOLE INTERNATIONALE (CSI))

2 ADDRESS: Station de Recherches Séricicoles, 28, quai Boissier-de-Sauvages, Alès (Gard), France. *Telephone:* Alès 310.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: Realization of the resolutions of the Congress and definite purposes in the three domains: economic, technical, scientific. Transformation of the Commission in connection with the international organizations in existence: FAO, UNESCO, International Silk Association, into an International Sericultural Federation whose statutes are to serve the triple purpose aimed at and which shall be worked out by the General Secretariat that they may be presented to the first session of the Commission.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Executive Committee*, consisting of all national delegates, each country appointing one delegate. OFFICERS: *Provisional President:* Robert Delmas (France) who will remain in office until the first meeting of the Executive Committee; *General-Secretary:* André Schenk (France) who will hold permanent office during the period of organization.

6 MEMBERS: *Belgium:* Colonial Ministry; *France:* Government; *Greece:* Government; *Lebanon:* Government; *Persia:* Government; *Spain:* Government; *Turkey:* Government. Several other countries are about to join the Commission.

8 FACILITIES: Laboratories, sericultural research centres at Alès and in each member country. Library of 2,000 volumes at Alès.

9 FINANCES: 5,000 French francs for each million inhabitants in member countries.

10 MEETINGS: It has been decided that the Executive Committee should meet every year, the Commission every two years and the Congress every four years.

11 VOTING: One vote for each country.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Journal of Silkworm" (Vol. I, No. 1, 1949). Average circulation: 1,000 copies. Papers and exhaustive studies on sericulture (scientific, technical and economic aspects).

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Permanent Commission for International Congresses of Sericulture was set up by the VIIth International Congress of Sericulture at Alès in 1948.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: Proceedings of the VIIth International Congress of Sericulture. Vol. 1, "Journal of Silkworm."

16 COMMENTS: Next Congress: Autumn, 1952, probably at Kyoto, Japan.

THE WORLD'S POULTRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATION MONDIALE D'AVICULTURE SCIENTIFIQUE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Dr. G.F. Heuser, Secretary-Treasurer, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A. In the United Kingdom: c/o Major Ian Macdougall, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, 45, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience among persons in all parts of the world who are contributing to the advancement of the poultry industry by teaching, experiments, research, demonstration, organization, or in any other constructive manner. To promote the extension of knowledge in this field by the encouragement of scientific research, practical experimentation, the collection and publication of statistics, the study of the economics of the poultry industry; to promote World's Poultry Congresses and co-operate with the governments of countries selected for these gatherings.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: Council composed of three individual members of the Association from each country represented in the Association, except from such countries having an individual active membership of over 50, in which case six representatives can be named on the Council. OFFICERS: *President:* William Dewey Termohlen (U.S.A.); *Vice-Presidents:* A.W. Greenwood (U.K.), W.A. Maw (Canada), Th.C.S. Van Gink (Netherlands), A. Wiltzer (France), Hans Engler (Switzerland); *Secretary-Treasurer:* G.F. Heuser (U.S.A.).

6 MEMBERS: *Patrons: Australia:* Commonwealth of Australia, Official Secretary, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2, U.K.; *Canada:* Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; *Ireland:* Department of Agriculture, The Secretary, Dublin; *Union of South Africa;* Department of Agriculture and Forestry, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, U.K.; *United Kingdom:* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Secretary, 1-3, St. Andrews Place, Regent's Park, London, N.W.; Department of Agriculture, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1. *Affiliations:* In 9 countries. Individual Members: 883 in 49 countries.

9 FINANCES: Membership dues: U.S. $5 a year. Journal subscription.

10 MEETINGS: Regular meetings of the Council and of members of the Association are held every three years during the World's Poultry Congress.

11 VOTING: The elections are made by the Triennial Meetings of the Association.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Official organ (since 1945) "The World's Poultry Science Journal."

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in July 1912. *Congresses:* Netherlands, 1921; Spain, 1924; Canada, 1927; United Kingdom, 1930; Italy, 1933; Germany, 1936; United States of America, 1939; Copenhagen, Denmark, August 1948; Next Congress, France, August 1951.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (ASAS)

(SOCIÉTÉ AMÉRICAINE DES SCIENCES AGRONOMIQUES)

2 ADDRESS: Pan-American Union, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

4 AIMS: 1) To recognize agriculture as a basic industry of the Americas, and as an effective instrument in maintaining close and harmonious ties between the American Republics; 2) to advance scientific agriculture in the American Republics through individual and collective effort, through the development of active governmental support, and in other ways; 3) to provide a central organization for the co-ordination of the aims and efforts of the agricultural sciences in the American Republics; 4) to hold meetings, to issue publications, and otherwise to disseminate information related to agriculture, and to provide for an exchange of research findings, ideas, and experiences among its members; 5) to promote solidarity and friendship among American workers in agricultural sciences and persons interested in the advancement of agricultural sciences in the American Republics.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: A *Council*, the supreme governing body, consists of the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the Secretary-General, which convenes during international meetings of the Society. The *Executive Committee*, consisting of the President, one Vice-President chosen by the Council, and the Secretary-General, governs the affairs of the Society when the Council is not in session. OFFICERS: The Society has a President, as many Vice-Presidents as there are American Republics represented in the active membership of the Society, a Secretary-General and a Treasurer. The Chairmen of the Chapters serve as Vice-Presidents. The Treasurer is the Treasurer of the Pan-American Union. *Secretary-General:* Dr. J.L. Colom.

6 MEMBERS: Active, associate and honorary members. Active members are persons professionally engaged in the agricultural sciences. Associate members are persons interested in the advance of the agricultural sciences but not professionally engaged therein. Honorary members are persons elected by the Council in recognition of outstanding achievement in agricultural sciences or in the advancement of scientific agriculture. The Society is composed of as many Chapters as there are American Republics represented in its active membership, one in each of the countries so represented. As of May 1949, there were national Chapters of the Society in *Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Puerto Rico, United States of America* and *Uruguay*, representing a total of approximately 500 members.

9 FINANCES: Annual dues are U.S. $2 for active members and U.S. $1 for associate members.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Agro America" (quarterly).

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Society was established pursuant to a resolution of the Eighth American Scientific Congress on 17 May 1940.

COFFEE COMMISSION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(COMMISSION DU CAFÉ DU CONSEIL ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL INTER-AMÉRICAIN)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Pan-American Union, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: 1) To serve as the medium through which the American States may continue and strengthen practical co-operation on coffee, including the exchange of information on coffee directly with the governmental and other coffee entities in the several States; 2) to recommend to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council measures for dealing with Inter-American and world coffee problems, including the holding of specialized inter-American coffee conferences and the preparation of draft agenda for them; 3) to broaden and further the procedures for exchanging views in regard to inter-American and world coffee problems; 4) to determine, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, the nature and distribution of reports to be prepared by the technical staff provided by the Organization and 5) to report monthly to the Council regarding its activities.

6 MEMBERS: *Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, El Salvador, United States of America, Venezuela.*

14 SHORT HISTORY: On 30 September 1948, the Inter-American Coffee Agreement expired, and the Inter-American Coffee Board ceased to exist. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council has now established a Coffee Commission.

COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

(SERVICES AGRICOLES DU COMMONWEALTH BRITANNIQUE)

2 ADDRESS: 2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1., U.K. *Telephone:* WHItehall 5586.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To act as an effective clearing house for the interchange of information of value to research workers in Agriculture, Science, and Forestry, throughout the various parts of the Commonwealth.

5 COVERNING BODIES: The *Executive Council*, composed of the representatives of the participating governments, is the central agency which co-ordinates the work of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Sir Patrick Laird; *Vice-Chairman:* A.V. Hubbard; *Secretary:* Sir Herbert Howard. BUREAUX: *Soil Science:* Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts; *Director:* G.V. Jaks. *Animal Health:* Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey; *Director:* W.A. Pool. *Animal Nutrition:* Rowett Research Institute, Buksburn, Aberdeen; *Director:* I. Leitch. *Animal Breeding and Genetics:* Institute of Animal Genetics, University of Edinburgh, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9; *Director:* J.P. Maule. *Plant Breeding and Genetics:* School of Agriculture, Cambridge; *Director:* P.S. Hudson. *Pastures and Field Crops:* Agricultural Research Building, Penglais, Aberyswyth, Wales; *Director:* R.O.

Whyte. *Horticulture and Plantation Crops:* East Malling Research Station, East Malling, nr. Maidstone, Kent; *Director:* D. Akenhead. *Agricultural Parasitology (Helminthology):* Institute of Agricultural Parasitology, Winches Farm Drive, Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts.; *Director:* Prof. R.T. Leiper. *Forestry:* Imperial Forestry Institute, New Bodleian Buildings, Parks Road, Oxford; *Director:* Ford-Robertson. *Dairy Science:* National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, Reading; *Director:* W.G. Sutton. *Biological Control:* Belleville Laboratory, Belleville, Ont., Canada; *Director:* W.R. Thompson. *Entomology:* Imperial Institute of Entomology, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7; *Director:* W.J. Hall. *Mycology:* Imperial Mycological Institute, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey; *Director:* S.P. Wiltshire.

6 MEMBERS: *Australia, Canada,* Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories (represented by the Colonial Office), *India, Ireland, New Zealand, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom.*

8 FACILITIES: Each Bureau is a centre of information primarily, and is charged with the keeping of an index of research being carried out in the different parts of the Commonwealth, and, as far as possible, in foreign countries.

9 FINANCES: Contributions from each participating country. Annual budget approximately £50,000.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Bulletin of entomological Research," quarterly. "Review of Applied Entomology" (Series A), monthly. "Review of Applied Entomology" (Series B), monthly. "Review of Applied Mycology," monthly. "Soils and Fertilizers," quarterly. "Veterinary Bulletin," monthly. "Index Veterinarius," half-yearly. "Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews," quarterly. "Plant Breeding Abstracts," quarterly. "Herbage Abstracts," 5-6 issues per vol. "Horticultural Abstracts," quarterly. "Animal Breeding Abstracts," quarterly. "Helminthological Abstracts," 5 issues per vol. "Dairy Science Abstracts," quarterly. "Forestry Abstracts," quarterly. Other technical publications are also published by the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux (known as the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux at its foundation) were founded in November 1928, as a result of the recommendations of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference of 1927. On April 1, 1929, the Executive Council came into being, and the eight bureaux started working that year. Following the Ottawa Conference of 1932, the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation was formed. The Committee approved the organization of the Bureaux, and extended their work, so that from October 1, 1933, the Council was entrusted with the supervision and administration of the Imperial Institute of Entomology and of the Imperial Mycological Institute. The British Commonwealth Scientific Conference of 1936 recommended the formation of two more bureaux, Dairy Science and Forestry.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, Fourteenth Annual Report of the Executive Council, 1942-1943," London, H.M. Stationery Office (pamphlet, 18 pages), 1944.

EUROPEAN BREWERY CONVENTION (EBC)

(CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DE LA BRASSERIE)

2 ADDRESS: P.O. Box 455, Croosswijksesingel 50, Rotterdam, Netherlands. *Telephone:* 27140, Ext. 110. *Cable address:* BRACONTI ROTTERDAM.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: In general, the co-ordination of scientific and technical research in the fields of the malting and brewing industries. The organization endeavours to realize this object by 1) the improvement of oral and written liaison between its members; 2) the organizing of congresses; 3) the co-ordination of scientific research and 4) the protection of the interest of the members before competent authorities.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: A *General Assembly* and a *Council.* The latter is made up of one representative of each country having one or more members. A President and Vice-President are chosen by the Council from among its members, and a Secretary-Treasurer is also chosen, who need not necessarily be a Council member. The Council fixes the scientific programme of the organization, decides on the admission or the exclusion of members, organizes congresses, fixes contributions, etc. OFFICERS: *President:* Ph. Kreiss (France); *Secretary:* Dr. F. Mendlik (Netherlands). *Members of the Council:* Prof. J. De Clerck (Belgium), H. Foch (Denmark), S.E. Salmelin (Finland), Prof. E. Urion (France), B.D. Hartong (Netherlands), A. Ringnes (Norway), E. Olson (Sweden), Dr. H. Huerlimann (Switzerland), B.M. Brown (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: Corporate bodies having their principal activities in the brewing and malt fields are eligible for membership. At present, members are: Centre Technique et Scientifique de la Brasserie, du Malt et des Industries connexes, 85, boulevard Emile-Jacqmain, Brussels, *Belgium* (date of affiliation: 1949); Bryggeriforeningen, Frederiksberggade 11, Copenhagen, *Denmark,* (1947); Panimoteollisuusliitto, Vironk. 6, Helsinki, *Finland,* (1949); Union Générale des Syndicats de la Brasserie Française, 25, boulevard Malesherbes, Paris, *France,* (1947); Centraal Brouwerij Kantoor, Herengracht 282, Amsterdam C, *Netherlands,* (1947); Den Norske Bryggeriforening, Josefinegate 33, Oslo, *Norway,* (1947); Svenska Bryggareföreningen, Kungsgatan 19, Stockholm, *Sweden,* (1947); Schweizerischer Bierbrauerverein, Bahnhofplatz 9, Zürich, *Switzerland,* (1947); The Institute of Brewing, 10, Allington St., London, S.W.1, *United Kingdom,* (1947).

9 FINANCES: Contributions of members. The minimum annual dues are 250 Swiss francs per member, although contributions from members of a single country are not to exceed one-fourth of the total contributions for any year.

10 MEETINGS: Council meetings: twice annually. International Congresses and General Meetings: once every two years.

11 VOTING: Each association has one vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Congress Proceedings only: Proceedings of the Congress in Scheveningen (Netherlands), 1947; Proceedings of the Congress in Lucerne (Switzerland), 1949.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The foundation of an international organization to co-ordinate research work in the malting and brewing fields was laid during preliminary meetings which took place in Paris in 1946. The organization was provisionally named "Centre Continental de Brasserie." The first international Congress was held in Scheveningen in June 1947. This Congress was financed by the Dutch Brewery Association. A "Council" was appointed which held its next meeting

in Ghent, Belgium, 29-30 September 1947. At this meeting, the statutes were established and a budget for part of 1947 and for 1948 agreed upon. A Board was also appointed. The provisional title of the organization was replaced by the "European Brewery Convention." Other meetings of the Council took place in Copenhagen, Denmark, on 22 April 1948, and in Paris, on 15 November 1948. The Second Congress was held in Lucerne, Switzerland, in June 1949.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON FORESTRY AND FOREST PRODUCTS (ECFFP)

(COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE DES FORÊTS ET PRODUITS FORESTIERS)

2 ADDRESS: c/o European Regional Office of FAO, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: The Commission is concerned with long-time problems, including co-ordination of national forest policies, increased production through better silviculture, expansion of forest areas, and reduction of waste in timber cutting and use.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: OFFICERS: *Chairman:* O.J. Sangar (U.K.); *Vice-Chairman:* E.A. Saari (Finland).

6 MEMBERS: *Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.*

14 SHORT HISTORY: The European Commission on Forestry and Forest Products was organized in 1948 in accordance with recommendations made at the Marianske Lazne Forestry Conference of 1947, later approved at the Third Session of the Conference of FAO. At its first meeting, in July 1948 in Geneva, the Commission compiled a tentative balance sheet of European timber resources and needs and made proposals for reorientation of forest policies intended in the long run to bring Europe as near as possible to self-sufficiency in timber supplies. The last meeting of the Commission was held in Geneva from 5 to 9 September 1949. Location and date of the next meeting will be fixed by the Chairman, assisted by the Secretariat.

16 COMMENTS: The next meeting of the Commission will be held in Geneva from August 28 to September 1, 1950.

EUROPEAN CONFEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE (CEA)

(CONFÉDÉRATION EUROPÉENNE DE L'AGRICULTURE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Union Suisse des Paysans, Pestalozzistrasse 1, Brugg, Argovie, Switzerland. *Telephone:* 4.13.81. *Cable address:* CEA.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To represent the interests of European agriculture at the international level and to contribute towards the progress of agriculture from the technical, scientific, economic and social points of view.

5 OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Prof. Dr. E. Laur (Switzerland); *General-Secretary:* Dr. A.

Borel (Switzerland); *Treasurer:* H. Bachmann (Switzerland); *Advisers to the President:* L. Prault (France), Prof. Fr. Angelini (Italy); *Administrative Secretary:* L. Prault (France).

6 MEMBERS: The organization of the CEA is still in its initial stages. The present members include 165 associations and 39 advisers in the following countries: *Algeria, Austria, Belgium, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey.*

9 FINANCES: The annual subscription is 250 Swiss francs.

10 MEETINGS: General meeting once a year.

11 VOTING: By show of hands. At special request, each association may vote by secret ballot. Each Member Association paying an annual subscription is entitled to one vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Publications de la CEA": Numbers 1 and 2 (the latter now being printed). *Former title:* "Annales de la Confédératon Internationale de l'Agriculture."

14 SHORT HISTORY: On 28 October 1948, the International Confederation of Agriculture (CIA) was transformed at Brugg, Switzerland, into the European Confederation of Agriculture (CEA). Its main work is carried out at its General Assemblies and the meetings of the General Committee. The Confederation hopes to resume sometime the International Congresss of Agriculture.

INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA

(INSTITUT DE NUTRITION DE L'AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE ET DE PANAMA)

2 ADDRESS: Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá, Jardín Botánico, Guatemala, Guatemala C.A.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To study food and nutrition problems in the Central American countries; the work in nutrition shall include analysis of foods of local origin and studies on the state of nutrition of the population.

6 MEMBERS: *Costa-Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador.*

9 FINANCES: The funds of the organization are derived from the member countries; the W.K. Kellog Foundation of Battle Creek, Michigan, is contributing in the initial stages.

16 COMMENTS: The scientific programme of the Institute will be directed by the Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau and he will be advised by a group of consultants (physicians, biochemists, nutritionists, agronomists and economists) who are experts in the various phases of the nutrition problem. The Institute now has food analysis, clinical analysis, nutritional microanalysis, and dietary divisions, as well as sections devoted to photography and X-rays, and investigations of serum proteins. Field teams consisting of a physician, nutritionist, nurse and haematologist-parasitologist are working in each member country in association with the Institute. Training programmes are being developed.

INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON PLANT HEALTH

(CONFÉRENCE INTER-AMÉRICAINE POUR LA PROTECTION DES VÉGÉTAUX)

CONFERENCIA INTERAMERICANA DE SANIDAD VEGETAL

2 ADDRESS: Ministerio de Agricultura, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To establish sanitary regulations for inter-American commerce in agricultural products; to advise on procedures to be adopted among countries which contain areas affected temporarily or permanently by pests and diseases of agriculture; to provide facilities for the exchange of technical personnel and information, and to co-ordinate the campaign against pests and plant diseases.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: Official delegates of the member countries.

6 MEMBERS: *Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay* and *Uruguay*.

14 SHORT HISTORY: A Convention providing for mutual aid in defense of agriculture was signed at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1913. On 20-25 September 1948, the Argentine Government organized a Conference in Buenos Aires for the purpose of regulating the commerce between South American countries in agricultural products (plants, grain, fruits), and for effective co-operation in the campaign against pests and plant diseases.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "Conferencia Inter-Americana de Sanidad Vegetal," Ministerio de Agricultura, Republica Argentina, Buenos Aires, 1948, 32 pages.

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

(INSTITUT INTER-AMÉRICAIN DES SCIENCES AGRICOLES)

2 ADDRESS: *Executive Headquarters:* Pan-American Union, Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A. *Telephone:* NAtional 6635, Ext. 232. *Field Headquarters:* Turrialba, Costa Rica, C.A.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To encourage and advance the development of agricultural sciences in the American Republics through research, teaching, and extension activities in the theory and practice of agriculture and related arts and sciences.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The representatives of the twenty-one American Republics on the Council of the Organization of American States serve as members of the Institute and are considered as members of the *Board of Directors* thereof. The Institute has a Director and a Secretary elected by the Board. Each American Republic may appoint an expert in the field of agriculture to represent it in the *Technical Advisory Council.* In addition, it has an Administrative Committee, which may consist of four to eight members and is responsible, under the Board of Directors, for the Institute's general plan of development and the scope of its activities. OFFICERS: *Director:* Ralph H. Allee; *Secretary:* José L. Colom.

6 MEMBERS: The twenty-one American Republics, represented by their delegates on the Council of the Organization of American States.

7 COMMISSIONS: Regional Branches: *Research and Education Center:* Turrialba,

Costa-Rica; *Rubber Sub-Station:* Gatun Lake, Panama; *Cacao Center:* Turrialba, Costa-Rica.

8 FACILITIES: A library of 12,000 volumes (including books and periodicals), specializing in the field of agriculture, is maintained in Turrialba for the use of staff, students and visiting scientists.

9 FINANCES: The Institute is supported by quotas from member nations on the basis of U.S. $1 per thousand inhabitants. It has also received private grants and donations for research and educational purposes.

10 MEETINGS: The Board of Directors (Council of the Organization of American States) meets whenever necessary; and jointly with the Administrative Committee in connection with the annual programme of work and to discuss and approve the budget. The Administrative Committee meets twice a year.

11 VOTING: By country; decisions of the Board of Directors shall be adopted by a majority vote of its members. A majority of the members of the Institute shall constitute a quorum.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Annual Report (average circulation 1,500). "Information Bulletin" (4 or 5 times a year; average circulation 2,000). Reprint Series (formerly Technical Publications; 5 or 6 times a year; average circulation 2,000). "Cacao Information Bulletin" (monthly; average circulation 1,000). Technical Bulletins (3 or 4 times a year; average circulation 1,500). The Institute publishes a quarterly entitled "Turrialba," which contains information on research done at the Institute and elsewhere.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Institute operates in close co-operation with FAO, the World Bank and other International Organizations.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in 1944. Convention open for ratification.

LATIN-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON FORESTRY AND FOREST PRODUCTS (LACFFP)

(COMMISSION LATINO-AMÉRICAINE DES FORÊTS ET DES PRODUITS FORESTIERS)

2 ADDRESS: Secretariat: Latin-American Regional Office of FAO's Forestry and Forest Products Division, 1008, rua Jardim Botanico, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The establishment of an FAO Latin-American Commission on Forestry and Forest Products was recommended by the Forestry Conference held in Teresopolis, Brazil, in April 1948. This recommendation was approved at the Fourth Session of the FAO Conference. The initial meeting of the Commission, which is to deal, in its region, with subject matter similar to that of the European Commission on Forestry and Forest Products, was held in May 1949.

PERMANENT INTER-AMERICAN ANTI-LOCUST COMMITTEE

(COMITÉ INTER-AMÉRICAIN PERMANENT ANTIACRIDIEN)

COMITE INTERAMERICANO PERMANENTE ANTI-ACRIDIANO (CIPA)

2 ADDRESS: Passo Colon 922, Buenos Aires, Argentina. *Telephone:* 33-7521 Ext 639.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote Inter-American co-operation in combating locusts; to co-ordinate working plans; to exchange information; to foster collaboration among personnel, and to make available supplies and materials.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: OFFICERS: The Committee is composed of the following technical delegates: *President:* Juan B. Marchionatto (Argentina); *Secretary:* Julio G. de Soto (Uruguay); *Members;* Paul Perez Alcala (Bolivia); Jefferson Firth Rangel (Brazil); Graciano Antunez Vergara (Paraguay).

6 MEMBERS: *Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay.*

8 FACILITIES: Laboratorio Central de Acrodiologia, José C. Paz, Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.

9 FINANCES: Annual subscription of U.S. $20,000 per country in national currency.

10 MEETINGS: The Committee meets once a month. There is a meeting of the adhering countries every year.

11 VOTING: By countries.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Information Bulletin.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The first convention for anti-locust campaigns among countries which were parties to the International Conference for the Defence of Agriculture was signed at Montevideo, Uruguay, in May 1913. At a later Conference held at Montevideo in 1934, a second convention was drafted. The 1913 and 1934 conventions were the basis for an agreement signed in 1946, and which is now in effect. The Committee is entrusted with the task of carrying out its provisions.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "Conferencia International de Expertos en la Lucha contra la Langosta," Ministerio de Ganaderia y Agricultura, Montevideo 1946, 296 pages. "Boletin Informativo" (Nos. 1-10), 1948. "Organizacion Interamericana de Lucha contra la Langosta," Ministerio de Agricultura Nacional, Buenos Aires 1948, 54 pages. "Planes de trabajo del Comité Inter-Americano Permanente Anti-Acridiano," Ministerio de Agricultura Nacional, Buenos Aires 1948, 32 pages.

B. ENGINEERING

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES PONTS ET CHARPENTES) (AIPC)

2 ADDRESS: Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland. *Telephone:* Zurich 32.73.30. *Cable address:* ACIERBETON ZURICH.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote international collaboration between scientists, engineers and manufacturers and to further the exchange of ideas, knowledge and the results of research work in the field of bridge and structural engineering in general, whether in steel, reinforced concrete or other materials.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Permanent Committee,* consisting of 2 delegates for each country with less than 51 members, 4 delegates for every country with less than 150, and 6 delegates for those with more members (each collective member counts as 2). The Permanent Committee elects an Executive Committee for 2 years, consisting of a President, 3 Vice-Presidents, 2 General-Secretaries, 4 Technical Advisers and a Secretary. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* C. Andreae (Switzerland); *Vice-Chairman:* F. Campus (Belgium), E.S. Andrews (U.K.), L. Cambournac (France); *General-Secretaries:* F. Stüssi (Switzerland), P. Hardy (Switzerland); *Technical Advisers:* P.P. Bijlaard (Netherlands), G. Wästlund (Sweden), L. Grelot (France), E.E. Howard (U.S.A.); *Secretary:* Mlle L. Gretener (Switzerland).

6 MEMBERS: Individual and corporative members, national groups have been formed in the following countries: *Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.*
There are members in a great number of other countries. Delegates of allied and neutral countries met in Brussels on 4 October 1946 and decided that, for the time being, only the nationals of allied and neutral countries could belong to the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering. At its meeting on 8 March 1948, the Committee decided to waive this provision for the nationals of *Austria, Finland, Hungary* and *Italy.*

9 FINANCES: Subscription: 10 Swiss francs for individual members and 50 Swiss francs for collective members. National groups pay no contribution. The statutes provide for Unesco to receive any assets remaining, should the Association be dissolved.

12 PUBLICATIONS: For each Congress (cf. 14 SHORT HISTORY): collections of preliminary and final reports; in addition, the Association usually publishes a volume of technical reports each year; its "Bulletin" is also issued at irregular intervals, the 9th having been published at the end of 1949.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Association was founded in Zurich in 1929 after Congresses held in Zurich (1926) and Vienna (1928) and has since organized the following Congresses: Paris, 1932; Berlin-Munich, 1936; Liège, 1948. The IVth Congress is to be held in England in 1952.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR HYDRAULIC RESEARCH

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR RECHERCHES HYDRAULIQUES)

2 ADDRESS: Laboratoire Hydraulique, Raam 61, Delft, Netherlands. *Telephone:* Delft 1398.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote international collaboration among specialists concerned with hydraulic research and to enable them to exchange their views, experience and knowledge.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Permanent Committee:* consisting of at least 8 members: 1 Chairman, 2 Vice-Chairmen, 1 Secretary, the former Chairman, and at least 3 other members. The Chairman and 2 Vice-Chairmen must not live in the same country, and the Standing Committee should not include more than 2 members of the same nationality. The Standing Committee is elected by the meeting

of the Association's members (held at intervals of 2 to 4 years). Members of the Standing Committee are eligible for re-election; however, at least 2 new members must be appointed at each election. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* L.G. Straub (U.S.A.); *Honorary Chairman;* (former Chairman) W. Fellenius (Sweden); *Vice-Chairmen:* E. Meyer-Peter (Switzerland), A.N. Khosla (India); *Secretary:* J. Th. Thijsse (Netherlands); *Members:* P. Danel (France), G. de Marchi (Italy), Sir Claude Inglis (U.K.), B. Hellström (Sweden), M. Bayer (Czechoslovakia).

6 MEMBERS: Individual and corporative members in the following countries: *Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela.* There are no national committees.

8 FACILITIES: Directory of documentary films.

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions from individual and corporative members fixed by the Association's Statutes (the present annual subscription amounts to U.S. $5 and $25 respectively).

10 MEETINGS: Congresses every two or three years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Annual Bulletin and reports of the Congresses listed below (cf. 14 SHORT HISTORY).

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Association maintains contact with the World Power Conference, the International Commission on Large Dams and the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses, with which it seeks to co-ordinate its meetings.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Association was founded at Brussels in 1935 at the International Navigation Congress and has since organized the following meetings: Berlin, 1935; Stockholm, 1948, and Grenoble, 1949.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ILLUMINATION

(COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ECLAIRAGE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o C.A. Atherton, Honorary Secretary, Room 2229, 40, Wall Street, New York 5, N.Y., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: Assembly, interchange, codification, recording and dissemination of scientific and engineering knowledge relating to all aspects of lighting, and recommendation of codes for international adoption.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Executive Committee* consisting of 2 members from each National Committee. OFFICERS: *President:* Dr. Halbertsma (Netherlands); *Honorary Secretary:* C.A. Altherton (U.S.A.); *Honorary Treasurer:* H. Kœnig (Switzerland); *General-Secretary:* P.J. Whitney (U.S.A.).

6 MEMBERS: National Committees in *Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.* National Committees are being formed in Brazil, Canada, Finland, and other countries.

10 MEETINGS: Plenary sessions in principle every three years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Proceedings of Plenary Meetings; Reports and Codes; an International Vocabulary on Illumination in French, English and German published in 1938.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in 1909 in succession to the International Commission on Photometry, the International Commission on Illumination held its VIIIth Plenary Session in Paris, 1948.

16 COMMENTS: The next Plenary Session will be held in Sweden in 1951.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON LARGE DAMS OF THE WORLD POWER CONFERENCE

(COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES GRANDS BARRAGES DE LA CONFÉRENCE MONDIALE DE L'ÉNERGIE)

2 ADDRESS: 3, rue de Messine. Paris-8^e, France. *Telephone:* CARnot 76-20. *Cable address:* CIGRABAR PARIS.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The aim of the Commission is to encourage improvements in the design, construction, maintenance and operation of large dams, by the collection of information on the subject and study of related questions. For the attainment of this object, the Commission: *a*) provides for exchange of information between its various National Committees; *b*) holds periodic meetings; *c*) organizes research and experiments and *d*) publishes proceedings, reports and other documents.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The International Commission on Large Dams consists of one member for each National Committee. The Commission appoints (for 3 years) a *Bureau* consisting of a Chairman, 3 Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary-General and a Treasurer. The Committee supervises the work of a permanent Central Office managed by the Chairman (or a Vice-Chairman) and the Secretary-General.
OFFICERS: *Bureau: Chairman:* A. Coyne (France); *Vice-Chairmen:* M.G. Westerberg (Sweden), A.N. Khosla (India) (1 post of Vice-Chairman is vacant); *Secretary-General-Treasurer:* R. Giguet (France); *Secretary of Permanent Central Office:* P. Arlaud (France).

6 MEMBERS: *Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.*

8 FACILITIES: World card-index system on Large Dams.

9 FINANCES: Annual subscriptions from National Committees, the rate depending on number of inhabitants, the number of large dams, and the hydro-electric generation.

10 MEETINGS: Congresses on Large Dams are normally held together with plenary or sectional meetings of the World Power Conference.

12 PUBLICATIONS: A multilingual dictionary on Large Dams is in preparation; non-periodical Bulletin.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Commission is a permanent autonomous branch of the World Power Conference (cf. p. 122).

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Commission was established in 1930 and has since held the following World Congresses: Stockholm, 1933; Washington, D.C., 1936; and Stockholm, 1948.

16 COMMENTS: The IVth World Congress on Large Dams will be held at New Delhi from 10 to 15 January, 1951.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LARGE ELECTRIC SYSTEMS

(CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DES GRANDS RÉSEAUX ÉLECTRIQUES (CIGRE))

2 ADDRESS: 112, boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8^{e}, France. *Telephone:* LABorde 31-10. *Cable address:* CIGRE PARIS 123.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To collect and disseminate information on technical progress by bringing together the leading experts in each country and by studying, in the light of the latest progress: the manufacture and operation of equipment for generating, transforming and cutting of electric current; the construction, insulation and maintenance of overhead and underground electric cables; the operation, protection and interconnection of networks; the use of higher tensions than those which are presently in practice. To establish and maintain friendly working relations between associations, government departments, engineers, teachers and industrialists in all countries and in this way to further the progress of electrotechnics; lastly, to collaborate with other international associations.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: A *General Assembly* held every two years and electing an *Administrative Board* of 12 to 40 members on which 18 countries are represented. The Boards appoints a general delegate. OFFICERS: *Honorary President:* E. Mercier (France); *President:* R.A. Schmidt (Switzerland); *Vice-President and general delegate;* J. Tribot-Laspière (France). Between sessions of the General Assembly, continuity of work is ensured by fifteen international Study Committees.

6 MEMBERS: There are collective and individual members, which may be assembled in national groups electing National Committees. However, societies and individuals and not these Committees, which act mainly as liaison bodies, constitute the membership of the Conference.
National Committees have been formed in the following countries: *Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.*

9 FINANCES: Individual subscriptions.

10 MEETINGS: Conferences every two years, as a general rule in Paris, which may be attended by all electrical engineers, irrespective of whether they are members of CIGRE.

12 PUBLICATIONS: 3 volumes of Records for each Congress. A Quarterly Bulletin; "Electra."

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Consultative arangements with UNESCO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Conference on Large Electric Systems was held for the first time in 1921 and has met every year since (except during the war). In 1931 CIGRE became a permanent Association. More than 1100 active members from 40 different countries attended the XIIth Session in 1948. The XIIIth Session will be held in Paris from 29 June to 8 July, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF RESEARCH AND TESTING LABORATORIES FOR MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES

(RÉUNION INTERNATIONALE DES LABORATOIRES D'ESSAIS ET DE RECHERCHES SUR LES MATÉRIAUX ET LES CONSTRUCTIONS (RILEM))

2 ADDRESS: 12, rue Brancion, Paris 15e, France. *Telephone:* VAUgirard 60-50.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To assure co-operation at the international level between directors of laboratories dealing with research and testing of materials and constructions.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Conference is composed of two representatives from each participating country. The only permanent executive body is the Secretary-General himself. The Conference sets up Study Groups, keeps up to date a "General Record of Research," etc. *Secretary-General:* R. L'Hermite (France).

6 MEMBERS: *Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czecoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Indochina, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

14 SHORT HISTORY: On the initiative of MM. Ros, l'Hermite et Campus, a meeting of directors of Laboratories was held in Paris, in June 1947. Further meetings were held at Sorrento, Italy, in May 1948; at Zurich, Switzerland, in September 1949, and at Liège, Belgium, in June 1950.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES FOR MODERN ARCHITECTURE

(CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX D'ARCHITECTURE MODERNE) (CIAM)

INTERNATIONALE KONGRESSE FÜR NEUES BAUEN

2 ADDRESS: 7, Doldertal, Zurich, Switzerland. *Telephone:* 32-4644.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To formulate the aims of modern architecture; to uphold modern ideas in architecture; to gain acceptance for these principles in technical, economic and social circles; to work for the solution of architectural problems.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Congress,* which is the general assembly of the members of the association. The *International Committee* for contemporary architectural problems, which prepares the agenda of the Congress, constitutes the Bureau during the Congress, and executes the decisions of the Congress. OFFICERS: *Honorary President:* C. Van Eesteren (Netherlands); *Honorary Secretary:* S. Giedion (Switzerland); *Honorary Treasurer:* R. Steiger (Switzerland); *President:* J.L. Sert (U.S.A.); *Vice-Presidents:* P.A. Emery (Algeria), S.J. Fisher (Hungary), W. Gropius (U.S.A.), J. Havlicek (Czechoslovakia), Le Corbusier (France), E. Rogers (Italy); G. Samuel (U.K.), H. Syrkus (Poland).

6 MEMBERS: *Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

7 COMMISSIONS: Chapter for Relief and Postwar Planning, Inc., the American Committe of the Congresses, c/o New School for Social Research, 66, West 12th Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. Organized in 1944, the Chapter is an association

formed by the American members of the Congresses for Modern Architecture, and includes a representative number of members from other countries. **OFFICERS:** *President:* Richard L. Neutra; *Vice-Presidents:* E. Lonberg Holm, Paul Nelson, José Luis Sert; *Acting Secretary:* Stama Papadaki.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Dwellings for Lowest Incomes," Stuttgart, Julius Hoffmann, 1950, 2nd edition, 1933. "Nationalle Bebaungsweisen" (National Lot Division), Stuttgart, Julius Hoffmann, 1931. "Logis et Loisirs" (Housing and Leisure), Paris, Architecture d'Aujourd'hui, 1938. Basic reports, communications, questionnaires, reports of committees, 5th Congress, Paris, 1937. "Can our Cities survive?," Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1942. An ABC of urban problems, their analysis, their solutions, based on the proposals formulated by the IVth and Vth Congresses of the CIAM, text by José Luis Sert.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The CIAM was established in 1928 with headquarters in Switzerland. By 1939, 18 national CIAM groups were formed in Europe and America, the leading architects of the modern architectural movement helping in their formation and taking active part in their work during those 11 years. Congresses at: La Serraz, 1928; Frankfurt, 1929; Brussels, 1930; Athens, 1933; Paris, 1937; and Bridgewater, U.K., 1947.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION (IEC)

(COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE)

2 ADDRESS: 39, route de Malagnou, Geneva, Switzerland.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To facilitate the co-ordination and unification of national electrotechnical standards not already covered by the statutes of any other recognized international organization. The Commission issues international recommendations which express as nearly as possible an international consensus of opinion on the subjects dealt with. These international recommendations are issued to assist the National Committees in their efforts towards harmonizing their national standards with these recommendations insofar as national conditions permit.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Plenary Meeting* of all the members of the organization held, in principle, every three years. The *Council* is the administrative body, which meets in principle at the time of the Plenary Meetings. It is composed of the President of the Commission, the Presidents of the National Committees, who are *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents of the Commission, the General-Secretary and the Treasurer. *Committee of Action,* a committee elected by the Council at each Plenary Meeting, composed of the President, Vice-Presidents, the immediate past President, the Treasurer and the General-Secretary. The Committee of Action deals with administrative matters, and with questions of a technical nature arising in the interval between meetings of the Council and Plenary Meetings. **OFFICERS:** *President:* Dr. M. Schiesser (Switzerland); *Treasurer:* Dr. P. Dunsheath (U.K.); *General-Secretary:* C. Le Maistre (U.K.); *Administrative Secretary:* L. Ruppert (Switzerland).

6 MEMBERS: National Electrotechnical Committees, Electrical Institutions, and Electrical Trade Associations in the following countries: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Union*

of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

7 COMMISSIONS: Technical Committees on: 1) Nomenclature; 2) Rotating Machinery; 3) Graphical Symbols; 4) Hydraulic Turbines; 5) Steam Turbines: 7) Aluminium; 8) Standard Voltages, Currents and Frequencies; 9) Electric Traction Equipment; 10) Insulating Oils; 11) Overhead Lines; 12) Radio-Communications; 13) Measuring Instruments; 14) Transformers; 15) Insulating Materials; 16) Terminal Markings and other Identifications; 17) Switchgear; 18) Electrical Installations on Ships; 19) Internal Combustion Engines; 20) Electric Cables; 21) Accumulators; 22) Electronic Devices; 23) Electrical Accessories; 24) Electric and Magnetic Magnitudes and Units; 25) Letter Symbols; 26) Electric Welding; 27) Electro-Heating; 28) Co-ordination of Insulation; 29) Electro-Acoustics; 30) Extra-High Voltages; 31) Flameproof Enclosures; 32) Fuses; 33) Power Capacitors; 34) Electric Lamps, Lamp Caps and Holders; 35) Dry-cell Batteries; 36) High-tension Testing, Wall Bushings and Insulators; International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR).

9 FINANCES: Annual subscriptions from National Committees.

10 MEETINGS: Plenary Meetings every three years; meetings of the Committee of Action in principle once a year.

11 VOTING: Voting is by country.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Technical reports and recommendations. Recommendations are adopted after ratification by at least four-fifths of the National Committees.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: On June 16, 1947, at a meeting held in Zurich, the Commission adopted a resolution by which it became affiliated to the International Organization for Standardization, becoming the Electrical Division of the Organization, but retaining its own internal structure and name. The IEC continues to operate independently as far as its relations with its members are concerned, and to establish its own budget and collect contributions.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in June 1906, by representatives of twelve countries who met in London. The original statutes were approved at the Council Meeting which took place in London, October 1908. These were replaced by new Statutes in June 1949.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

(FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'HABITATION ET DE L'URBANISME)

2 ADDRESS: Singel 453, Amsterdam C, Netherlands.

3 NATURE. Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote and co-ordinate throughout the world the study and practice of housing and regional, town and country planning and development with a view to securing higher standards of housing, the improvement of towns and cities and a better distribution of the population.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Executive Committee* and *Bureau* consisting of the following members: Walter H. Blucher (U.S.A.), G. Marrane (France), J. Peter (Switzerland), E. Rolfsen (Norway), L.S.P. Scheffer (Netherlands), Emile Vinck (Belgium). J. Zakowski (Poland). OFFICERS: *President:* Sir George L. Pepler, C.B., F.S.I.

(U.K.); *Vice-Presidents:* Cesare Chiodi (Italy), Carlos Contreras (Mexico), Kai Hendriksen (Denmark), Michal Kaczorowski (Poland), Emil Klöti (Switzerland), Z.Y. van der Meer (Netherlands), Lewis Mumford (U.S.A.), M. Sebille (France), Sir Lewis Silkin (U.K.), Emile Vinck (Belgium); *Secretary-General:* H. van der Weijde, Ec. Drs; *Honorary Secretary:* Lady Pepler (U.K.); *Honorary Treasurer:* F.J. Osborn; *Exhibition Organizer:* H.J. Spiwak.

6 MEMBERS: National Sections in the following countries: *Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, India, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.*

9 FINANCES: Membership fees, grants and donations.

10 MEETINGS: Congresses every two years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: A quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings of Congresses.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Consultative arrangements with the UN and WHO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in 1913. The last Congress was held at Zurich, June 20-26, 1948. XXth Congress, August-September 1950, at Amsterdam.

16 COMMENTS: The Federation has common services with the International Institute of Administrative Sciences and the International Union of Local Authority, 5, rue de la Régence, Brussels, Belgium.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SURVEYORS (IFS)

(FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES GÉOMÈTRES (IFIG))

2 ADDRESS: Chemin Eug.-Grasset, 8, Lausanne, Switzerland. *Telephone:* 26.53.97.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To group the national associations of surveyors in all countries for the discussion of general professional bodies; to circulate information regarding the standing of surveyors in the various countries, so that improvements introduced in any one of them may be followed in the others; to encourage, support, and make known researches and inventions which are useful to surveyors; to co-ordinate professional teaching with special reference to new methods; to facilitate relations with the competent authorities and personal contacts between colleagues in different countries.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Permanent Committee:* OFFICERS: *President:* Lt.-Col. Marcel Baudet (Switzerland); *Secretary:* Prof. Walter K. Bachmann (Switzerland); *Treasurer:* Geom. Henri Pfanner (Switzerland).

6 MEMBERS: Members in the following countries: *Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.*

7 COMMISSIONS: 1) Technical Dictionary; 2) Cadaster; 3) Methods and Instruments for Photogrammetry; 4) Town Planning; 5) Role of the Surveyor in Cartography; 7) Professional Training; 8) Young Surveyors; 9) Professional activities in relation to scales of fees and salaries; 10) Bibliography, intellectual relations.

9 FINANCES: Annual dues from members.

10 MEETINGS: The Permanent Committee meets every two years.

11 VOTING: In the Permanent Committee, each country has one vote.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded on a permanent basis in 1926, at the Second Congress of Surveyors, although conversations leading to its establishment began as early as 1878. International Congresses: Paris, 1878; Brussels, 1910; Paris, 1926; Zurich, 1930; London, 1934; Rome, 1938; and Lausanne, 1949.

INTERNATIONAL GAS UNION

(UNION INTERNATIONALE DE L'INDUSTRIE DU GAZ)

2 ADDRESS: 4, avenue Palmerston, Brussels, Belgium. *Telephone:* Brussels 33.82.32. *Cable address:* FIGAZ BRUXELLES.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote progress in the production and utilization of gas.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Council of the Union* consisting of one or two delegates for each member association, though delegations have only one vote each. As a rule, meetings are presided over by the Chairman of the national organization organizing the next Congress. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* M. Brabant (Belgium); *Secretary-General:* R.H. Touwaide (Belgium).

6 MEMBERS: Collective. The Union admits only one member for each country. The following countries are members: *Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

9 FINANCES: Annual subscriptions from members.

10 MEETINGS: One Congress every three years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Proceeding of Congresses, technical papers and a multilingual dictionary.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Union, which was founded in London in 1931, has since organized the following Congresses: Zurich, 1934; Paris, 1937; London, 1949.

16 COMMENTS: The next Congress is to be held at Brussels in June 1952.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF REFRIGERATION

(INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DU FROID)

2 ADDRESS: 9, avenue Carnot, Paris 17^{e}. *Telephone:* ETOile 15-56. *Cable address:* INSTIFROID PARIS.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote the science and technique of low temperatures. Collection of world literature on refrigeration. Preparation of international meetings and more particularly of International Congresses on Refrigeration (every 5 years).

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *General Conference. Executive Committee* consisting of one delegate from every member country. The Executive Committee appoints a

General Committee and an *Administrative Committee.* OFFICERS: *Chairman of the Administrative Committee:* Dr. Emile Bitterli (Switzerland), life member; *Chairman of the Executive Committee:* Dr. F. Queuille (France); *President of the General Conference:* Prof. W.J. de Hass (Netherlands), whose term of office expires in 1950; *Directors of Paris Headquarters:* Dr. Maurice Piettre (France); *International Relations for Congresses:* Dr. K.L. Feniger; *Editor of the Bulletin of the Institute:* Henry Meysenc (France); *Editor of the English edition of the Bulletin:* J.P. Welsh (U.K.); *Secretary-General:* Mlle J. Sittler (France); *First Secretary:* Mme Eveno (France). The Institute has translators for various languages: German, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian, Italian, Spanish, etc.

6 MEMBERS: Governments of the following countries and territories: *Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, French West Africa, Germany, Greece, India, Indo-China, Indonesia, Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.*

7 COMMISSIONS: Technical Committees of the Institute, comprising seven international commissions: 1) Physics of very low temperatures and thermodynamics, 2) Physico-technical problems of industrial refrigeration technique, 3) Biology, Chemistry of Foodstuffs and Hygiene, 4) Refrigeration machinery, equipment, operation and testing methods, 5) Application of cold to the conservation of perishable goods, the ice industry, 6) Refrigeration transport by water, land and air, 7) Research, teaching, general economy and legislation. Each Commission has two Chairmen and two Secretaries.

8 FACILITIES: Library and archives at the Institute, 9, avenue Carnot, Paris 17^e, containing all publications on refrigeration issued since 1905.

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions from member countries.

10 MEETINGS: The Technical Committee of the Institute meets every two years, while an International Congress is supposed to be held in a capital every four or five years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Bulletin of the International Institute of Refrigeration," published bi-monthly in French and English.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Association of Refrigeration was founded in 1905 and organized Congresses in: Paris, 1908; Vienna, 1910 and Chicago, 1913. On 21 June 1920, it was transformed into the International Institute of Refrigeration by an International Convention signed by the representatives of 42 governments. Since then, the Institute has organized the following Congresses: London, 1924; Rome, 1928; Buenos-Aires, 1932; The Hague, 1936.

16 COMMENTS: The next Congress will be held in 1951, probably in London.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF WELDING

(INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE LA SOUDURE)

2 ADDRESS: 2, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1, U.K. *Telephone:* SLOane 9851.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote the development of welding by all processes. For this purpose, the Institute, both independently and in co-operation with other bodies: promotes and encourages the development of welding, both as regards equipment and raw materials, and the applications of welding, and provides for the exchange of scientific and technical information relating to welding research and education; assists in the formulation of international standards for welding, in collaboration with the International Standards Organization, and organizes periodical congresses.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: Governed by a *Governing Council*, consisting of 3 representatives from each participating country. OFFICERS: *President:* P. Goldschmidt (Belgium); *Vice-Presidents:* H.E. Jaeger (Netherlands), A.B. Kinzel (U.S.A.), A. Portavin (France); *Secretary-General:* G. Parsloe (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: Composed of corporative members only (national societies and other bodies), the International Institute may have one or several members in each participating country. Participating countries: *Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

7 COMMISSIONS: 13 Working Commissions specialized in different fields of research and nominated by the Governing Council.

11 VOTING: One vote for each National Delegation.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in Brussels in June 1948, following a number of preliminary meetings, the Institute held its second annual meeting in Delft, 1949. It is planned to hold coming meetings in Paris, 1950; London, 1951, and in Sweden, 1952.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO)

(ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION)

2 ADDRESS: 39, route de Malagnou, Geneva, Switzerland. *Telephone:* 5-92-98. *Cable address:* ISORGANIZ GENEVA.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To facilitate the co-ordination and unification of the standards of the Member Bodies and, as means to this end, inter alia: a) it may organize the exchange of information regarding the work carried out by each Member Body; b) it may set forth principles for the guidance of the Member Bodies in their work; c) it may co-operate with other International Organizations dealing with related questions; d) it may set up International Standards provided, in each case, no Member Body dissents.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *General Assembly*, consisting of delegates nominated by the Member Bodies. *Council*, consisting of the President and ten members. OFFICERS: *President:* Howard Coonley (U.S.A.); *General-Secretary:* Henry St. Léger (U.S.A.).

6 MEMBERS: Standards Committees in the following countries: *Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

7 COMMISSIONS: Sixty-nine Technical Committees, composed of Member Bodies wishing to participate in the work of the particular Committee: ISO/T.C.1:

Screw Threads; ISO/T.C.2: Bolts, Huts and Accessories; ISO/T.C.3: Limits and Fits; ISO/T.C.4: Ball and Roller Bearings; ISO/T.C.5: Pipes and Fittings; ISO/T.C.6: Paper; ISO/T.C.7: Rivets; ISO/T.C.8: Shipbuilding details for Sea Navigation; ISO/T.C.9 : Shipbuilding details for Inland Navigation; ISO/T.C.10: Drawings (general principles); ISO/T.C.11: Test Pressures for the acceptance of Stationary Boilers and Unification of Boiler Construction Codes; ISO/T.C.12: Quantities, Symbols, Units, Conversion Tables; ISO/T.C.13: Axle Heights for Machines; ISO/T.C.14: Shaft Ends; ISO/T.C.15: Couplings; ISO/T.C.16: Keys; ISO/T.C.17: Iron and Steel; ISO/T.C.18: Commercial Zinc; ISO/T.C.19: Standard Diameters and preferred Numbers; ISO/T.C.20: Aircraft; ISO/T.C.21: Fire Fighting Equipment; ISO/T.C.22: Automobiles; ISO/T.C.23: Agricultural Machines; ISO/T.C.24: Sieves; ISO/T.C.25: Cast Iron and Cast Steel; ISO/T.C.26: Copper and Copper Alloys; ISO/T.C.27: Solid Mineral Fuels (Coal, Cokes, etc.); ISO/T.C.28: Petroleum Products; ISO/T.C.29: Small Tools; ISO/T.C.30: Measurement of Fluid Flow; ISO/T.C.31: Tyres, Rims and Valves (general); ISO/T.C.32: Splined Shafts and Hubs; ISO/T.C.33: Refractories; ISO/T.C.34: Agricultural Products; ISO/T.C.35: Raw Material for Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers; ISO/T.C.36: Cinamatography; ISO/T.C.37: Terminology (general principles and co-ordination); ISO/T.C.38: Textiles; ISO/T.C.39: Machine Tools; ISO/T.C.40: Upholstery Material ISO/T.C.41: Pulleys and Belts (including Vee-Belts); ISO/T.C.42: Photography; ISO/T.C.43: Acoustics; ISO/T.C.44: Welding; ISO/T.C.45: Rubber; ISO/T.C.46: Documentation; ISO/T.C.47: Chemistry; ISO/T.C.48: Laboratory Glassware; ISO/T.C.49: Thread Tolerances; ISO/T.C.50: Shellac; ISO/T.C.51: Pallets for Unit Load Method of Materials Handling; ISO/T.C.52: Metal Food Containers; ISO/T.C.53: Package of Frozen Foods; ISO/T.C.54: Essential Oils; ISO/T.C.55: Timber (sizing defects); ISO/T.C.56: Mica; ISO/T.C.57: Surface Finish; ISO/T.C.58: Gas Cylinders; ISO/T.C.59: Building Construction; ISO/T.C.60: Gears; ISO/T.C.61: Plastics; ISO/T.C.62: Sheet and wire Gauges (designations of diameters and thicknesses); ISO/T.C.63: Screw Threads for Glass Containers; ISO/T.C.64: Method of Testing for Performance and Efficiency of Fuel-using Equipment, excluding Internal Combustion Engines; ISO/T.C.65: Manganese Ore; ISO/T.C.66: Determination of Viscosity; ISO/T.C.67: Material for Pipe Lines and other fixed Installations in the field of the Petroleum Industry; ISO/T.C.68: Standardization in the sphere of Banking; ISO/T.C.69: General Definitions relating to chemical and physical Test Results.

9 FINANCES: Annual dues from Member Bodies.

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly meets at least once every three years; the Council at least once a year.

11 VOTING: In the General Assembly, each Member Body may nominate not more than 3 representatives, each Member Body having one vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The Organization issues the following types of documents: a) Technical documents for study purposes; b) Minutes of meetings of the General Assembly and of the Council; periodical reports, financial statements and bulletins containing recommendations; c) International standards.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Consultative arrangements with UNESCO; official relations with other UN Specialized Agencies, as well as with several non-governmental international organizations. The International Electrotechnical Commission serves as the Electrical Division of ISO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in London in 1946 to replace the International Federation of the National Standardizing Associations (founded in 1926), and the United Nations Standards Co-ordinating Committee (founded in 1943).

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONGRESS ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DU CONGRÈS DES CHEMINS DE FER)

2 ADDRESS: 19, rue du Beau-Site, Brussels, Belgium. *Telephone:* Brussels 12-34-65. *Cable address:* CONGRESFER BRUXELLES.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote scientific progress relating to railways, through congresses and publications.

5 COVERNING BODIES: *Permanent Commission* meeting once a year and at present consisting of 60 members, a third of whom are renewed at each Congress. The Permanent Committee appoints an *Executive Committee* consisting of the Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and three other members. The Chairman and one Vice-Chairman are selected from among the Belgian members of the Permanent Commission, which never includes more than nine members of the same nationality. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* M.F.H. Delory (Belgium); *Vice-Chairmen:* M. Goursat (France), M.P. Ghilain (Belgium); *Secretary-General:* M.P. Ghilain (Belgium); Members: M. Dorges (France), Sir Cyril Hurcomb (U.K.), Sir Gilmour Jenkins (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: Private or State owned railway companies and interested international bodies. The Association now covers more than 50 countries and territories.

8 FACILITIES: Large library.

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions from members and contributions from governments.

10 MEETINGS: A Congress every three or four years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Proceedings of Congresses, and monthly Bulletin in French and English, which includes bibliographies.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Association, founded at the Brussels Congress in 1885, has since organized the following Congresses: Milan, 1887; Paris, 1889; St. Petersburg, 1892; London, 1895; Paris, 1900; Washington, 1905; Berne, 1910; Rome, 1922; London, 1925; Madrid, 1930; Cairo, 1933; Paris, 1937; Lucerne, 1947.

16 COMMENTS: The XVth Congress will be held at Rome from 23 September to 4 October 1950.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF PHOTOGRAMMETRY

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE PHOTOGRAMMÉTRIE)

2 ADDRESS: 5107, 38th Street, N.W., Washington, 16, D.C., U.S.A. *Telephone:* EMerson 5107.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: Coordinating the efforts of national societies, institutions, business firms and individuals for the furtherance of photogrammetry and its applications to science, technology and economics, by means of international congresses, exhibitions, visits and international publications.

5 COVERNING BODIES: OFFICERS: *International Council* composed as follows: *President:* O.S. Reading (U.S.A.); *Secretary-General:* E.S. Massie (U.S.A.); *Treasurer:*

W.C. Cude (U.S.A.); *Members of the Council:* Prof. F. Baeschlin (Switzerland); Prof. G. Cassinis (Italy); Ing. R. Janicot (France); Prof. W. Schermerhorn (Netherlands). All terms expire in 1952, at end of VIIth Congress.

6 MEMBERS: *Austria:* Osterreichische Gesellschaft für Photogrammetrie, Friedrich Schmidtplatz 3, Vienna, 8; *Belgium:* Société Belge de Photogrammétrie, Résidence Palace, 155, rue de la Loi, Brussels; *Czechoslovakia:* Cal. Fotogrametrick Spoleonost, Ing. Dr. Josef Kloboucek, Prague, I, Husaova tr. 5; *Denmark:* Dansk Fotogrammetrisk Selskab, Geodaetisk Institut, Proviantgaarden, Copenhagen K.; *Finland:* Société Finnoise de Photogrammétrie, rue Kirkkokaut, 3, Helsinki; *France:* Société Française de Photogrammétrie, 51, rue de Clichy, Paris 9^e; *Italy:* Società Italiana di Fotogrammetria, Ignazio Perro, Politecnico, Milan; *Netherlands:* Nederlancshe Vereeniging voor Photogrammetrie, Delft, Ir. B. Scherpbier, van Voorschotenlaan, The Hague; *Norway:* Norsk Fotogrammetrisk Selskap, c/o K. Hollan Hagen, Wilderoe, Flyveselskap. Kr. Augustagt. 19, Oslo; *Portugal:* Associaçâo Portuguesa de Fotogrammetria, Faculdade de Ciencias, R. de Escola Politecnica, Lisbon; *Sweden:* Svenska Sällskapet for Fotogrammetri, c/o Kunglica Tekniska Hogskolan, Stockholm, 26; *Switzerland:* Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Photogrammetrie, p/a Dipl. Ing. F. Kobold, Ridgenossische Landestopographie, Seffigenstrasse, 264, Wabern-Bern; *United States of America:* American Society of Photogrammetry, Box 18, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. *Individual members:* R.H. Field, National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada; Institut Géographique Militaire, Castro 354, Santiago, Chile; Prof. C.A. Hart, University of London, London W.C.1, U.K.; Prof. S. Piatkiewicz, rue Lwowska, 7, Warsaw, Poland.

7 COMMISSIONS: 1) Photography (U.S.A. and U.K.); 2) Plotting methods (France); 3) Geodetic application (Benelux); 4) Mapping (Italy); 5) Special applications (Sweden); 6) Training, terminology and education (Austria).

9 FINANCES: Annual membership dues.

10 MEETINGS: International congresses every four years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "International Archives," Vol. 1-9. Vol. 9 published in 1941. Vol. 10 published in 1949 at Delft. "Photogrammetria," No. 1 published in 1938. Quarterly until discontinued with No. 2 of Volume 4 in 1941.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Society of Photogrammetry was organized in 1909; Congresses: Vienna, 1913; Berlin, 1926; Zurich, 1930; Paris, 1934; Rome, 1938; The Hague, 1948.

16 COMMENTS: Next Congress to be held in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., in 1952.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE MÉCANIQUE DES SOLS ET DES TRAVAUX DE FONDATIONS)

2 ADDRESS: Room 1-330, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote international collaboration between scientists and engineers, to arrange for the exchange of information, ideas, the results of research and practical experience in soil mechanics and their practical applications.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Executive Committee* consisting of 1 Chairman, 1 International Secretary appointed by the Chairman, and 1 Delegate for each National Committee.

OFFICERS: *President:* Prof. K. Terzaghi (U.S.A.); *International Secretary:* Prof. Donald W. Taylor (U.S.A.).

6 MEMBERS: National Committees already formed or about to be set up in *Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

9 FINANCES: Individual subscriptions collected by the National Committees.

10 MEETINGS: Congresses held as a rule every four years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Proceedings of the Congresses listed below. Annual reports of the National Committees, published by the International Society.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Consultative arrangements with UNESCO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: After the first International Congress of Soil Mechanics, held in 1936 as a part of the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of Harvard University, a second Congress, which was originally to have been held in 1940, finally took place in Rotterdam in 1948. The International Society was formally established at this Congress.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)

(UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS (UIT))

2 ADDRESS: Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland. *Telephone:* 2.15.50. *Cable address:* BURINTECNA GENEVA.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds; to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public; to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends.

5 GOVERNING BODIES. *Plenipotentiary Conference:* Administrative Council. OFFICERS: *Secretary-General:* Léon Mulatier (France); *Assistant Secretaries-General:* Hugh Townshend (U.K.), Gerald C. Gross (U.S.A.).

6 MEMBERS: (This list includes countries, territories or groups of territories which have signed the I.T.U. Convention or which have acceded to it, plus three marked with an asterisk which must accede before becoming Members. A few of the signatories of the Convention have not yet ratified it.)
*Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo and territories of Ruanda Urundi, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Bielorussian S.S.R., Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, *Costa-Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon,*

*Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, *Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Saudi Arabia, Southern Rhodesia, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian S.S.R., Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of United Kingdom, United States, Territories of United States, Uruguay, Vatican City, Venezuela, *Yemen, Yugoslavia.*

7 COMMISSIONS: International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB); International Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCIT); International Telephone Consultative Committee (CCIF); International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR).

10 MEETINGS: The Plenipotentiary Conference meets every five years; the Administrative Council normally once a year.

11 VOTING: By countries.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Telecommunication Journal" (monthly). ITU regularly publishes detailed service documents for the use of telecommunication managements (international lists of telegraph offices, broadcasting frequencies and wireless transmitting stations, etc.).

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: ITU is a Specialized Agency of the United Nations, with which it has concluded a special Agreement.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Telegraph Union, established by the Paris Conference in 1865, and the International Radiotelegraph Union, established by the Berlin Conference in 1906, amalgamated in 1932 to form ITU (Madrid Convention). Conference of Plenipotentiary Delegates, Atlantic City, U.S.A., in 1947; Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conferences in Cairo, 1938 and Atlantic City, U.S.A., in 1947.

16 COMMENTS: The next Plenipotentiary Conference and administrative Conference on Telegraph, Telephone and Radio are to be held in Buenos Aires in 1952.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS

(UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ARCHITECTES)

2 ADDRESS: Grand Palais, Paris 8^e, France. *Provisional Secretariat:* 2, rue Goethe, Paris 16^e. *Telephone:* PASsy 16-64, Ext. 29.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The object of the Union is to encourage and strengthen the intellectual, artistic and professional links between architects of different countries.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: OFFICERS *of Executive Committee* (1948-1950): *President:* Sir Patrick Abercrombie (U.K.); *Vice-Presidents:* Paul Vischer (Switzerland), Nicolas Baranov (USSR), Ralph Walker (U.S.A.); *Honorary Secretary:* Pierre Vago (France); *Honorary Treasurer:* Prof. J. van den Broek (Netherlands); *Members:* A. Bens (Czechoslovakia), Prof. Ceas (Italy), André Gutton (France), S.E. Fahmy Pacha (Egypt), J. Moutschen (Belgium), H. Sirkus (Poland), Luben Toneff (Bulgaria), T. William-Olsson (Sweden).

6 MEMBERS: The membership includes a large number of architects without distinction of nationality, age, sex or professional training, as well as artists and

technicians in constant touch with architects from the following countries: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, North Africa, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.* (The sections in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Yugoslavia are provisional.)

10 MEETINGS: Executive Committee meets once a year; the Congress and Assembly every 2 years.

11 VOTING: By country or "Regional Section."

12 PUBLICATIONS: A Bulletin and the proceedings of meetings.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Consultative arrangements with UNESCO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Union replaced the Permanent International Committee of Architects and the International Reunion of Architects which amalgamated in 1948 in Lausanne to carry on their activities under a single name.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVIGATION CONGRESSES

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE PERMANENTE DES CONGRÈS DE NAVIGATION)

2 ADDRESS: Ministère des Travaux Publics, 155, rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium. *Telephone:* Brussels 33.98.60; 33.96.70.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote the progress of inland and maritime navigation by developing international relations between specialists through congresses and publications.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Permanent International Commission* consisting of representatives of the different countries and similar organizations represented and usually meeting once a year. It appoints an *Executive Committee* to deal with current business, the members of which are nationals of the country in which the Permanent International Commission has its headquarters (at present Belgium). OFFICERS: *First Chairman:* Viscount Van de Vijvere; *Second Chairman:* Robert de Naeyer; *Secretary-General:* J. Millecam.

6 MEMBERS: Individual and collective members grouped in national sections in certain countries. The following countries, territories and bodies are represented: *Algeria, Austria, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroons,* Central Commission for Rhine Navigation, *Czechoslovakia, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, French Equatorial Africa, French India, French Somaliland, French West Africa, India, Indo-China,* International Suez Canal Company, *Ireland, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Reunion, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions from members and government grants.

10 MEETINGS: Congresses every three or four years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Half-yearly Bulletin; Technical Dictionary in six languages (English, Dutch, French, German, Italian and Spanish); Reports of Congresses as listed below (cf. 14). The dictionary will comprise 15 volumes (five of which have already

appeared) : I. Water and the Sea (in preparation). II. Rivers, Streams and Canals. III. Coasts and Shores (planned). IV. Boats and Vessels, Propulsion (in preparation). V. Materials (in preparation). VI. Constructional Matters Equipment (in preparation). VII. Ports. VIII. Locks and Dry Docks. IX. Fixed and movable Bridges (planned). X. River Weirs. XI. Tunnels, Siphons, Lifts and Aqueducts (planned). XII. Maritime Signals. XIII. Equipment (planned). XIV. Staff, Administration and Operation (in preparation). XV. Foundations (planned).

14 SHORT HISTORY: The following Congresses have been held by the Association: I. Brussels, 1885; II. Vienna, 1886; III. Frankfurt-on-the-Main, 1888; IV. Manchester, 1890; V. Paris, 1892; VI. The Hague, 1894. Inland navigation alone was the object of these six Congresses. VII. Brussels, 1898; VIII. Paris, 1900; IX. Düsseldorf Congress in 1902. The following Congresses have since been organized: X. Milan, 1905; XI. St. Petersburg, 1908; XII. Philadelphia, 1912; XIII. London, 1923; XIV. London, 1923; XV. Cairo, 1926; XVI. Venice, 1931; XVII. Brussels, 1935; XVIII. Lisbon, 1949. These latter Congresses considered navigation in general (inland navigation and ocean navigation). A River-Water Utilization Congress was held in Paris in 1889. Two Maritime Works Congresses have been held, the first in Paris in 1889, the second in London in 1893.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ROAD CONGRESSES

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE PERMANENTE DES CONGRÈS DE LA ROUTE)

2 ADDRESS: 2, rue Paul-Cézanne, Paris 8^{e}, France. *Telephone:* BALzac 50-32, Ext. 503.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote progress in road building, equipment, maintenance, traffic and utilization.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Permanent International Commission,* consisting of the delegates of Member Governments (a maximum of 15 delegates for each Government), and appointing an *Executive Committee.* OFFICERS: *Chairman:* D. Boutet (France) *Vice-Chairman:* E.B. Hart, O.B.E. (U.K.).; *Secretary-General:* E. Naud (France) ; *Members:* Baron R.H. de Vos Van Steenwijk (Netherlands) ; W. Schurter (Switzerland).

6 MEMBERS: Corporative (Governments, administrations or associations) and individual. The following countries and territories have formally joined the Association: *Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Hungary, India, Indo-China, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Caledonia, Nigeria, Northern Ireland, Norway, Nyasaland, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay.* In addition, there are National Committees embracing private groups in the following countries: *Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.*

8 FACILITIES: A large library and a documentation service.

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions fixed by the Statutes.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Reports and proceedings of Congresses and of sessions of the Permanent International Committee; Technical Dictionary.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Association was founded in 1909, after the first International Road Congress (Paris, 1908) and held its VIIIth Congress at The Hague in 1938.

16 COMMENTS: The IXth Congress will be held in September 1951 at Lisbon.

WORLD ENGINEERING CONFERENCE (WEC)

(CONFÉRENCE TECHNIQUE MONDIALE (CTM))

2 ADDRESS: 2, rue Gœthe, Paris 16ᵉ, France. *Telephone:* PASsy 16-64, Ext. 30. *Cable address:* INTERTECHNIQ PARIS.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To form a World Federation of Engineers' Associations and to co-ordinate the work of international engineering organizations already existing or to be established; to reinforce and if need be, to foster cultural relations between engineers of different countries; to see that their training permits them to fulfil their duties; to promote technical progress with a view to reducing the labour of men, and to raise the standard of living; to promote the representation of engineers in the various international organizations; to facilitate international exchange of engineers. These aims will form the basic programme of the World Federation which is to be established on the initiative of the World Engineering Conference. The Conference does not concern itself with trade union matters.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *General Assembly* consisting of three delegates for each National Committee and one delegate for each International Engineering Association, up to a maximum of 10 votes for the latter bodies. *Council* consisting of 18 delegates, 15 of whom represent their respective National Committee, while 3 represent all affiliated international associations. The National Committees represented on the Council are chosen by the General Assembly; the 3 representatives of international associations are appointed by this category of delegates to the General Assembly. The Chairman of the Council is the President of the General Assembly, the other officers being the retiring Chairman and a general delegate (appointed by the Executive Committee). *Chairman and General Delegate:* Aristide Antoine (France); *Secretary-General:* E. Carpentier (France).

6 MEMBERS: National Committees in *China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Lebanon, Persia, Philippines, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay.* The Council also includes a representative of France, which has not yet established a National Committee.

9 FINANCES: Contributions from National Committees and International Associations, according to a scale fixed by the Council.

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly meets as a rule every three years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Reports of the Congresses listed below. Bulletin published at irregular intervals.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Consultative arrangements with UNESCO and Ecosoc.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The World Engineering Conference was founded in September 1946 at the Ist International Engineering Congress in Paris and has since organized the IInd International Engineering Congress in Cairo in March 1949.

WORLD PETROLEUM CONGRESS

(CONGRÈS MONDIAL DU PÉTROLE)

2 ADDRESS: 26, Portland Place, London W.1., U.K. *Telephone:* LANgham 2250. *Cable address:* INSTPETECH LONDON.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The World Petroleum Congress was first held in London in 1934, and was organized by the Institute of Petroleum, 26, Portland Place, London. At that Congress the Council of World Petroleum Congresses was set up and the permanent secretariat was placed with the Institute. In 1937, the IInd Congress was held in Paris and the IIIrd Congress was planned to take place in Berlin in 1940.

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE (WPC)

(CONFÉRENCE MONDIALE DE L'ÉNERGIE)

2 ADDRESS: Central Office of the International Executive Council of the World Power Conference, 201-2, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2, U.K. *Telephone* WHitehall 3966. *Cable address:* WORPOWCON LONDON.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The purpose of the World Power Conference is to consider how the sources of heat and power may be adjusted nationally and internationally, by considering the potential resources of each country, in hydro-electric power, coal, oil and other fuels and minerals; by comparing experiences in scientific agriculture, irrigation and transportation by land, air and water; by conferences of engineers, technical experts and fuel experts and authorities on scientific and industrial research; by consultations between the consumers of fuel and power and the manufacturers of power production material; by conferences on technical education to review the educational methods in different countries and to consider means by which natural resources may be improved; by discussions on the financial and economic aspects of industry, at the national and international levels; by conferences on the possibility of establishing a permanent world bureau for the collection of data, the preparation of inventories of world resources, and the exchange of industrial and scientific information through appointed representatives in the various countries.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *International Executive Council,* consisting of representatives of National Committees and of appropriate national agencies in countries with no National Committee (1 vote for each National Committee). OFFICERS: *President:* Dr. William F. Durand (U.S.A.); *Chairman of the International Executive Committee:* Sir Harold Hartley, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.S. (U.K.); *Vice-Chairmen:* Dr. Gano Dunn (U.S.A), Ernest Mercier (France), Shri A.N. Khosla (India). *Secretary of the International Executive Committee:* C.H. Gray (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: National Committees consisting of collective and individual members; governments, groups or individuals in countries with no National Committee. National Committees have been formed in the following countries: *Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China,*

Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

9 FINANCES: Annual contributions from National Committees according to a scale fixed by the International Executive Committee; special contributions; proceeds from the sale of publications, etc.

12 PUBLICATIONS: No journal or periodic bulletin. Proceedings of the Congresses and Conferences set forth below (cf. 14); Annual Reports on the Central Office. Statistical Yearbook, No. 1, 1933-1934; No. 2, 1934-1935; No. 3, 1935-1936; No. 4, 1936-1948; No. 5, in preparation. "Technical Data on Fuel" (fifth edition in preparation). "Power Resources on the World: Potential and Developed" (1929 out of print). "A Survey of the Present Organization of Standardization - National and International" (1936).

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Official relations with Ecosoc; Consultative arrangements with UNESCO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The World Power Conference was founded in 1924 in Great Britain and has since organized the following meetings; 1st World Power Conference, London 1924; IInd World Power Conference, Berlin 1930; IIIrd World Power Conference, Washington 1936; Regional Conference in Basle, 1926 (Hydraulic Power and Inland Navigation). Fuel Conference, London 1926; Regional Conference at Barcelona in 1928 (Hydraulic Resources); Regional Conference at Tokyo, 1929; Regional Conference in Scandinavia, 1933; Industrial Chemistry Congress, London 1936; Regional Conference in Vienna, 1938; Conference on Fuel Economy, The Hague, 1947.

16 COMMENTS: The IVth World Power Conference is to be held in London from 10 to 15 July, 1950. On the suggestion of the French Government, the World Power Conference set up in 1930 the International Commission on Large Dams of the World Power Conference.

C. MEDICINE

ART AND SCIENCE, INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FILMS

(ART ET SCIENCE, CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DU FILM MÉDICAL ET CHIRURGICAL)

2 ADDRESS: 3, rue de Siam, Paris 16ᵉ, France. *Telephone:* TROcadéro 37-37.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To develop the use of films in education, documentation and research in biology, anatomy, physiology and surgery.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *General Committee* of the Association "Art and Science." *Director:* Eric Duvivier (France).

6 MEMBERS: National committees are being formed.

8 FACILITIES: Film documentation. 250 films have now been collected from Belgium, France, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, etc.

10 MEETINGS: An Annual International Congress.

11 VOTING: By individual ballot.

12 PUBLICATIONS: A volume listing the activities of the Association and the films shown at its gatherings.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Association was established in October 1948 and has made great headway since the Ist International Congress of Surgical Films held in Paris in 1948. IInd Congress, Brussels, March 1949; IIIrd Congress, Geneva, March 1950; IVth Congress, London, March 1951.

COUNCIL FOR THE CO-ORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (CCICMS)

(CONSEIL POUR LA CO-ORDINATION DES CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX DES SCIENCES MÉDICALES (CCICMS))

2 ADDRESS: Seat: 141, rue Belliard, Brussels, Belgium.
Secretariat: Unesco House, 19, avenue Kléber, Paris 16^{e}, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To ensure the continuity and co-ordination of international congresses of medical sciences and to supply material assistance. For the attainment of these aims, the Council provides information and financial assistance; it co-ordinates and disseminates information obtained from various medical and para-medical organizations and collaborates in the distribution of reports of congresses; it convenes symposia and arranges for post-graduate courses in connection with international congresses.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *General Assembly* is the sovereign body. It consists of duly accredited representatives of all member organizations, which appoint a titular delegate and deputy delegates. The *Executive Committee* consists of nine members representing member organizations selected by the General Assembly. Each titular member may be replaced by a deputy. These organizations are elected for three years, a third being renewed at each election. Retiring members are drawn by lot and are eligible for re-election. *Chairman* of the Executive Committee (1949-1952): Prof. J. Maisin (Belgium); *Vice-Chairman:* Dr. R. Paterson (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: All non-governmental organizations of world importance carrying out work in theoretical or applied medicine are eligible for membership. Regional international organizations may become associate members. The 38 organizations that signed the protocol of the Brussels constituent assembly, are: First International Congress of Cardiology, Fourth International Congress of Neurology, Fourth International Congress of Otolaryngology, International Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine, International Association of Allergists, International Association of Clinical Pathology, International College of Surgeons, International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, International Congress of the BCG, International Congress of Psychiatry, International Council of Nurses, International Council of Ophthalmology, International Dental Federation, International and Fourth American Congress on Obstetrics and Gynaecology, International Institute of Embryology, International Leprosy Association, International Medico-Athletic Federation, International Paediatric Association and Congress, International Society for Blood Transfusion, International Society of Gastro-Enterology, International Society of Haematology, International Society for the History of Medicine, International Society of Internal Medicine, International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology, International Society of Surgery, International Society of Urology, International Union against Cancer, International Union against Tuberculosis,

International Union against the Venereal Diseases, International Union of Nutritional Sciences, Medical Women's International Association, Permanent International Commission of Industrial Medicine, Permanent International Committee for Congresses of Comparative Pathology, Second International Congress of Criminology, Second International Congress of Electro-Encephalography, Sixht International Congress of Radiology, World Federation for Mental Health, World Medical Association. *Later adherents:* International Association for the Prevention of Blindness, International Audiology Conference, International Society of Geographical Pathology.

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly meets every three years in ordinary session, the meeting place being fixed by the Executive Committee at least one year beforehand.

11 VOTING: Titular but not associate members are entitled to vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Calendar of International Congresses of Medical Sciences. Quarterly Bilingual Bulletin.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Formal agreement with UNESCO and official relations with WHO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Council was set up at Brussels in April 1949 under the auspices of WHO and UNESCO. Statutes registered in Brussels, March 1950.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE BCG

(PREMIER CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DU BCG)

2 ADDRESS: Institut Pasteur, 25, rue du Dr.-Roux, Paris 15^e, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: First meeting of all bacteriologists, clinicians and public health specialists interested in combating tuberculosis by vaccinations with Calmette and Guérin vaccine.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: OFFICERS: *President:* Prof. C. Guérin (France); *Secretaries-General:* Dr. L. Nègre (France), Dr. J. Bretey (France).

6 MEMBERS: Some 300 scientists attended the Congress, either as official delegates from 35 countries, or as guests of the Pasteur Institute or as ordinary participants. Countries represented: *Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Tangiers, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.*

10 MEETINGS: It has not yet been decided exactly when and where the next International Congress of the BCG is to be held.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The Proceedings and the resolutions adopted by the Congress are published in English and French.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The First International Congress of the BCG was held at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, from 18 to 23 June, 1948.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY

(QUATRIÈME CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL D'OTO-LARYNGOLOGIE)

2 ADDRESS: Headquarters of the IVth Congress: 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Congress was organized by the British Association of Otolaryngology. *President of the Congress:* Dr. V.E. Negus (U.K.).; *Executive Committee: President:* Dr. V.E. Negus; *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. Kennedy Hunter, Dr. Ewart Martin, Dr. W.M. Mollison, Dr. R.D. Owen, Dr. A.J.M. Wright; *General Secretariat and Finance:* Dr. F.C.W. Capps, Dr. W.A. Mill; *Academic Secretary:* Dr. G.H. Bateman; *Scientific Secretary:* Dr. F.C. Ormerod.

6 MEMBERS: Otolaryngologists from the following countries attended the Congress: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

9 FINANCES: Registration fees of delegates and grants.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The Proceedings after each Congress contain papers in either English, French or German and are sent to all members attending the Congress.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Congress is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Ist Congress was held in Copenhagen in 1928, the IInd in Madrid in 1932, the IIIrd in Berlin in 1936. The IVth should have taken place in Holland in 1940. This was for obvious reasons impossible. After the war, the Dutch Society of Otolaryngologists was in no position to organize an international congress, and therefore the British otolaryngologists, who were next on the list, restarted the Congresses. The IVth Congress was held in London, from 18 to 23 July, 1949.

16 COMMENTS: The Vth Congress will be held in Amsterdam in 1953.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL NEUROLOGICAL CONGRESS

(QUATRIÈME CONGRÈS NEUROLOGIQUE INTERNATIONAL)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Dr. Raymond Garcin, Secretary-General, 19, rue de Bourgogne, Paris 7e, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: Development of scientific, clinical, anatomical and therapeutical research on neurology and nerve surgery.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: OFFICERS: *Honorary Presidents:* Sir Charles Sherrington, Dr. Gordon Holmes, Prof. Georges Guillain, Dr. André-Thomas; *President of the* 1949 *Congress:* Prof. Th. Alajouani; *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. Dimitri (Argentina), Prof. Kauders (Austria), Prof. Van Gehuchten (Belgium), Prof. Austregesilo (Brazil),

Prof. Penfield (Canada), Prof. Saucier (Canada), Prof. Asenjo (Chile), Prof. Henner (Czechoslovakia), Prof. Knud Krabbe (Denmark), Prof. Kaila (Finland), Prof. J.A. Barré (France), Prof. Pamboukis (Greece), Prof. de Lehoczky (Hungary), Prof. de Lisi (Italy), Prof. Brouwr (Netherlands), Prof. Monrad-Krohn (Norway), Prof. Trelles (Peru), Prof. Opalski (Poland), Prof. Egas Moniz (Portugal), Prof. Jonesco-Sisesti (Roumania), Prof. Lopez Ibor (Spain), Prof. Nils Antoni (Sweden), Prof. de Morsier (Switzerland), Prof. Osman Uzman (Turkey), Dr. Anthony Feiling (U.K.), Prof. Riley (U.S.A.), Prof. Schroeder (Uruguay), Prof. Vujic (Yugoslavia). One vacancy was left for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Terms of office run from one Congress to the following.

6 MEMBERS: *Titular:* any neurologist, neuro-surgeon, or psychiatrist belonging to a society or association of neurology. *Associates:* Medical practitioners and any other persons interested in neurology, neuro-surgery or psychiatry.

7 COMMISSIONS: Each country has a National Committee responsible for centralizing all work connected with the Congress; it sends national delegates to the meeting of the Executive Programme Committee, whose task is to prepare a list of subjects for discussion.

8 FACILITIES: Laboratories, hospitals, research centres and libraries in the various countries.

9 FINANCES: Two years' subscription to be paid by National Societies of Neurology at the rate of U.S. $1 or its equivalent for each member a year; fee to be paid by each titular member of the Congress: U.S. $10 or its equivalent; fee for each associate member of the Congress: U.S. $5 or its equivalent.

10 MEETINGS: The Executive Programme Committee meets two years before the next Congress, in the city in which it is to be held.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Scientific records of the Congress.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Founder member of the CCICMS. The Congress is affiliated to the Second International Congress of Electro-Encephalography.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Ist Congress was held in Bern in 1931; the IInd in London in 1935; the IIIrd in Copenhagen in 1939; the IVth in Paris in September 1949.

16 COMMENTS: The Vth Congress is to be held at Lisbon in 1953.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF LEGAL MEDICINE AND OF SOCIAL MEDICINE

(ACADÉMIE INTERNATIONALE DE MÉDECINE LÉGALE ET DE MÉDECINE SOCIALE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o The President: Prof. M. De Laet, 23, rue Em.-Bouilliot, Brussels, Belgium.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To foster international scientific co-operation in the various branches of its activities (Forensic Medicine, including Judicial Psychology, Social Medicine, Industrial Medicine and Criminology, including Toxicology). Two of the main objects are the organization every three years of an International Congress, and the publication of a periodical, its official organ.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Academy is governed by a *Praesidium* consisting of the

Presidential Committee and the Honorary Presidents. The Presidential Committee is elected at the beginning of each Congress for a term of three years. Only the Secretary-General in charge of publications may be re-elected. At the end of their mandate the Presidents assume the title of Honorary President and are entitled to vote in the Praesidium. OFFICERS: *Honorary Presidents:* Prof. Jules Leclercq (France), Prof. Knud Sand (Denmark); *President:* Prof. Maurice De Laet (Belgium); *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. K.G. Gray (Canada), Prof. P. Mazel (France), Prof. J. Teisinger (Czechoslovakia); *Secretary-General:* Prof. Frédéric Thomas (Belgium). *Secretary-General in charge of the publication of the "Acta":* Prof. Paul Moureau (Belgium); *Secretary-Treasurer:* Dr. Paul Enderle (Belgium).

6 MEMBERS: The countries which are members of the United Nations as well as those admitted by the Plenary Assembly of the Academy, are entitled to be represented in the Academy and to take part in its Congresses. Each Member country is entitled to a maximum of ten Titular Members and ten Associates if the number of practising physicians within its metropolitan territory is less than 4,000; twenty Titular Members and twenty Associates, if it has between 4,000 and 10,000 practising physicians; and thirty Titular Members and thirty Associates if the number of practising physicians exceeds 10,000. At present, thirty nations are members.

9 FINANCES: The amount of the annual fee for Titular Members and Associates is determined for three years by the Plenary Assembly held at the end of each Congress. It includes the cost of the subscription to the periodical.

10 MEETINGS: Congresses every three years.

11 VOTING: Only Titular Members are entitled to vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Acta Medicinae Legalis et Socialis," published by authority of the Praesidium and under the direction of the Secretary-General appointed to that end. The "Acta" publish original articles, analyses of books, summaries of articles, and the official acts and texts of the Academy, in English and French.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Official relationship with WHO; founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Academy was founded in 1938, at the conclusion of the Ist International Congress on Legal Medicine at Bonn; IInd Congress, Brussels, June 1947.

16 COMMENTS: The next Congress will be held in Paris, in September 1951, and will be organized by its President, Prof. R. Piédelièvre, 24, rue Soufflot, Paris 5^e; (also Institut Médico-Légal, place Mazas, Paris 12^e).

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ALLERGISTS

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES ALLERGISTES)

2 ADDRESS: 424 La Salle Medical Building, Minneapolis 2, Minn., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The Association is interested in the educational, research and practical medical aspects of allergy diseases.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Board of Regents* consists of Regents individually elected by any organized group being a member of the Association. In countries where

there is no association, any individual member being the only member from that country shall qualify as Regent. The general management of the affairs of the Association is vested in an *Executive Committee,* elected from and by the Board of Regents for a term of two years and composed of from three to nine members. OFFICERS (1948-1950): *Chairman:* Dr. Fred W. Wittich (U.S.A.); *Members:* Dr. Eduardo Diaz Carrasco (Chile), Dr. Jonathan Forman (U.S.A.), Prof. Dr. A.A. Grumbach (Switzerland), Dr. French K. Hansel (U.S.A.), Dr. David Harley (U.K.), Dr. Paul Kallós (Sweden), Dr. Antonio Oliveira Lima (Brazil), Dr. Guido Ruiz Moreno (Argentina).

6 MEMBERS: Membership is both collective and individual. The maximum number in the Founders Group is set at 150 members. The following countries are represented in the Founders Group: *Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay.*

9 FINANCES: Annual dues of all voting members is fixed at U.S. $15. The initial fee is U.S. $35.

10 MEETINGS: Annual meetings each October, and Congresses.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The official publication is "The International Archives of Allergy and Applied Immunology," published quarterly in at least four languages: English, French, Spanish, German. Its object is to publish the transactions of the various national allergy societies who are members of the International Association of Allergists.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Association is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Association of Allergists was incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota, in 1945, as a non-profit organization.

16 COMMENTS: The First Congress is planned for September 1951, in Zurich. President: Dr. Charles W. Loeffler (Switzerland); *General-Secretary:* Dr. Arthur A. Grumbach (Switzerland).

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE BIOLOGIE CLINIQUE)

2 ADDRESS: The Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To initiate permanent co-operation between the national associations of Clinical Pathology of the member countries or groups of countries; to co-ordinate their scientific and technical means of action; to promote the development of Clinical Pathology in every aspect of its field of interest, especially by convening conferences, congresses and meetings, by the interchange of publications and also of personnel.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Council* is the main governing body of the Association and is composed of delegates of member associations. *The Executive Bureau* of the Association is composed of the President, 4 Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-General, an Assistant Secretary and a Treasurer, and the immediate past President. The Bureau is elected by the Council. OFFICERS: *President:* Dr. S.C. Dyke (U.K.);

Secretariat: Dr. J. Ungar, Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., Greenford, Middx., U.K.; Dr. D. Durupt, 20, rue de la Pompe, Paris 16ᵉ, France; Dr. MacMenemey, Maida Vale Hospital, London, W.9, U.K.

6 MEMBERS: Through national bodies devoted to Clinical Pathology; its constituent member bodies in 1948 included *Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom.*

9 FINANCES: The unit of contribution is provisionally fixed by the Bureau at 30 Swiss francs.

10 MEETINGS: The Council meets at least once every two years.

11 VOTING: By individual delegates.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Les Annales de Biologie Clinique," is sent to all members of the French section, and to other members on request.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Association is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Association was brought into existence at the First International Congress held by the French and British societies and in consultation with representatives of many nations.

16 COMMENTS: Next Congress London, July 1951.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL MUSEUMS

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES MUSÉES MÉDICAUX)

2 ADDRESS: *Central Office:* Army Institute of Pathology, Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A. *British Section:* Dr. C.J. Hackett, Welcome Museum of Medical Science, 183-193, Euston Road, London, N.W.1., U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote the efficiency of the medical museum; to develop visual aids of teaching; encourage research in museum techniques; to perfect cataloguing and classification of museum material; and to make possible the interchange of specimens.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: Assembly; Council.

6 MEMBERS: Professional and technical workers in the leading medical museums in *Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

12 PUBLICATIONS: Journal of Technical Methods; Bulletin of the International Association of Medical Museums (semi-annually): Editor: Dr. R.A. Moore, Euclid Avenue and Kings Highway, Saint-Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE PROPHYLAXIE DE LA CÉCITÉ)

2 ADDRESS: 66, boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris 6^e, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To study through international investigations the causes, direct and indirect, which may result in blindness or impaired vision; to encourage and promote measures calculated to eliminate such causes; to disseminate knowledge on all matters pertaining to the care and use of the eyes.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *General Assembly* of members, an *Executive Committee* nominated by the General Assembly and composed of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and at least ten members chosen from different nationalities. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Dr. P. Bailliart (France); *Secretary-General:* Prof. Franceschetti (Switzerland); *Assistant Secretary-General:* Dr. A. Churchill (France).

6 MEMBERS: The Association has Founder Members, other Governing Members (Councillors), Supporting Members and Honorary Members. It also has corresponding Members in 45 countries and National Committees for the Prevention of Blindness in 20 countries. Its membership includes the following countries: *Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay.*

9 FINANCES: National Subsidies and voluntary contributions from individuals, and from international or national organizations. Subscriptions of member countries.

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly meets at least every two years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Annual reports were published until 1936. Since 1938, the "Journal of Social Ophthalmology" bas been published, in French and in English. From time to time, special issues on subjects of particular interest are published.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Member of the CCICMS; official relations with WHO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in 1929, at The Hague. New statutes adopted in 1939. Annual meetings: Brussels, 1930; Paris, 1931; Paris, 1932; Madrid, 1933; Paris, 1934; London, 1935; Paris, 1936; Cairo, 1937; London, 1939; Paris, 1947; London, 1948.

16 COMMENTS: The next International Congress will take place in London in 1950, in conjunction with the XVIth Congress of the International Council of Ophthalmology and the International Organization against Trachoma.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS (ICS)

(LE COLLÈGE INTERNATIONAL DE CHIRURGIENS)

2 ADDRESS: Office of the Permanent Secretary: Dr. M. Thorek, 850, West Irving Park Road, Chicago 13, Ill., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To create a common bond among the surgeons of all nations and to promote the highest standards in surgery throughout the world without regard to nationality, creed or colour. The College is organized as a world-wide teaching school for the advancement of the art and science of surgery in co-operation with the representative surgical societies of every nation.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *House of Delegates*, consisting of the *Board of Trustees*, the *Executive Council*, and of delegates elected by the component chapters. The Board of Trustees, consisting of 41 members, is composed of the President, the President-Elect, the immediate Past President, five or seven Vice-Presidents in their order of seniority, Treasurer, Secretary-General, a Representative at Large and 39 other trustees. The term of office of a trustee is two years, and he is eligible for re-election. The *Executive Council*, composed of seven members, includes the President, President-Elect, immediate past President, Secretary-General, Treasurer and two additional members of the Board of Trustees, who are appointed by the President. OFFICERS (elected in May 1948): *President:* Prof. Dr. Francisco Graña (Peru); *President-Elect:* Dr. Herbert Acuff (U.S.A.); *Treasurer:* Dr. James T. Case (U.S.A.); *Permanent Secretary-General:* Dr. Max Thorek (U.S.A.); *General Council:* Hon. Norman Littel (U.S.A.).

6 MEMBERS: Individual membership, total number approximately 6,000, in the following countries: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rhodesia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Trinidad, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.* Chapters of the International College of Surgeons have been formed in the following countries: *Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Finland, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Turkey, United States of America, Venezuela.* There are eight classes of membership: Junior Members; Associate Fellows in Anesthesiology, Pathology and Roentgenelogy; Honorary Fellows; Master; Emeritus and Benefactor.

9 FINANCES: Each member pays an admission fee, which varies according to the category of the member, and dues. Fifty per cent of the fees paid a chapter are the property of the College.

10 MEETINGS: The International Assemblies are held every two years. The last two were held in Lima, Peru, in 1946, and in Rome, Italy, in May 1948. Assemblies of the United States Chapter are held annually and are also open to international members. Executive Council and Board of Trustees meet six times yearly.

11 VOTING: Each chapter is entitled to elect delegates as follows; one delegate for the first 100 members or fraction thereof; an additional delegate for the next 200 members; another delegate for each additional 300 members. No chapter is entitled to more than five voting delegates.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "The Journal of the International College of Surgeons," published bi-monthly at Albany, N.Y., monthly in Chicago, Ill., in English, French, Spanish: Managing editor-in-chief: Dr. Max Thorek.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The College is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The College was founded by Dr. Max Thorek in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1935, and incorporated in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., in 1940.

16 COMMENTS: The next International Assembly will be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 1 to 5 August, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

(COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE MÉDECINE ET DE PHARMACIE MILITAIRES)

2 ADDRESS: 79, rue Saint-Laurent, Liége, Belgium.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To improve the lot of those invalided or wounded on active service or while working for the international Red Cross; to maintain close and regular contact between persons in all countries responsible in peace and war for the care of military invalids and wounded: to organize periodical international congresses of military medicine and pharmacy; to keep full and up-to-date information on all questions pertaining to army medicine and surgery; to disseminate this information; to keep in touch with the various army health services and international bodies concerned with the welfare of army casualties.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: OFFICERS: The Chairman of the Committee is the President of the International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy and is appointed by the country organizing the Congress. He takes up his duties the day the Congress opens and remains in office until the following Congress. *Chairman:* Brigadier-General Ignacio Landero Ramirez (Mexico); *Secretary-General:* General V. Voncken (Belgium).

6 MEMBERS: The Committee consists of one representative of each member country, chosen preferably from among the officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force Health Services, whether on the active or the reserve list. Founder countries are both honorary and full members of the International Committee. The following countries are members: *Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Vatican, Venezuela.*

9 FINANCES: Funds are derived from voluntary contributions from the various governments subscribing to the Statutes of the Committee and agreeing to pay an annual grant; donations from public or private organizations or private individuals; any sum that the country organizing a Congress may cede to the Committee from the unexpended allowance for the Congress.

10 MEETINGS: As a rule, Congresses are held every two years. No country that has already organized a Congress may organize a further Congress unless there are no other offers.

12 PUBLICATIONS: To carry out its work, the Committee has a permanent information agency: the International Information Office for Military Medicine and Pharmacy. Information collected by the Office is disseminated through the "International Bulletin of Army Health Services" issued in English and French. This Bulletin is usually published monthly and is sent to members of the Committee, Heads of Health Services in member countries and individual subscribers.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Committee is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Committee was established in 1921. The XIIth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy was held in Mexico in 1949; the XIIIth Congress will be held from 17 to 23 June, 1951, in Paris.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY

(CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE PSYCHIATRIE)

2 ADDRESS: Headquarters of the Secretariat: Centre Psychiatrique Saint-Anne, 1, rue Cabanis, Paris 14^e, France. *Telephone:* GOBelins 31-47.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To bring together psychiatrists in every country to compare their therapeutical work, their observations and experience in each particular branch of psychiatry.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *French Organizing Committee of the* 1950 *Congress: Honorary President:* Prof. Jean Lhermite; *President:* Prof. Jean Delay; *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. Henri Baruk, Prof. Paul Delmas-Marsalet, Prof. Georges Heuyer, Dr. Léon Marchand; *Secretary-General:* Dr. Henri Ey; *Treasurer:* Dr. P. Sivadon. The Preparatory International Meeting also decided to ask each country to set up a *National Committee* to consist of a Chairman, Secretary and 7 Section Leaders. There are plans for establishing an *International General Committee for the Congress,* which will include all the Chairmen of the National Committees in each member country.

6 MEMBERS: The following countries are members of the Congress: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

9 FINANCES: The subscription, the payment of which is optional, was fixed at 20,000 French francs a year for each country.

10 MEETINGS: It has not yet been decided how frequently the Congresses shall be held; this question is on the Agenda of the 1950 Congress.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Bulletin of the International Congress of Psychiatry." French and English edition of the twenty-six reports presented to the plenary meetings (December 1949) for discussion before the Congress; they amount to six volumes of approximately 160 pages each. The records of the discussions and proceedings of the Congress will form two or three volumes with approximately 2,000 pages in all.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Congress is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: At the International Meeting of Neurology in 1947, the four French Societies: Société Médico-Psychologique, Groupe de l'Evolution Psychiatrique de Paris, Société Française de Psychologie, Association des Congrès des Aliénistes et Neurologistes de langue française, took the initiative of organizing this large international Congress. No International Congress of Psychiatry has yet been held. A preparatory international meeting was held in Paris in October 1947 and was attended by representatives of 22 countries.

16 COMMENTS: The Congress will be held from 18 to 27 September, 1950. It will be divided into seven sections, each of which (with the exception of Child Psychiatry) will hold an important meeting to discuss a general topic:

I General Psychopathology.
II Clinical Psychiatry.

III Cerebral Anatomy, Physiology and Biology.
IV Biological Therapy.
V Psychotherapy. Psycho-analysis. Psychosomatic medicine.
VI Social Psychiatry.
VII Child Psychiatry.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY

(CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE PSYCHOLOGIE)

2 ADDRESS: Office of Permanent Secretary: Eno Hall, Princeton, N.J., U.S.A. *Telephone:* 2300, Ext. 313.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The development of studies and scientific researches in psychology, whether biological or social, normal or pathological, pure or applied.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Permanent International Committee* with its *Executive Committee;* OFFICERS of Executive Committee: *Chairman:* Prof. David Katz (Sweden); *Vice-Chairman:* J. Drever (U.K.); *Secretary-General:* Prof. Herbert S. Langfeld (U.S.A.); *Assistant Secretary-General:* Dr. J. Piaget (Switzerland); *Members:* S. Bailey (Poland), Sir F.C. Bartlett (U.K.), L. Carmichael (U.S.A.), G. Kafka (Germany), A. Michotte (Belgium), E.H. Pear (U.K.), H. Pieron (France), M. Ponzo (Italy), G. Révész (Netherlands), E. Rubin (Denmark), H. Vallon (France). All terms expire in 1951.

6 MEMBERS: There is no standing membership list. 685 delegates from the following countries attended the XIIth Congress: *Austria, Belgium, Brazil, British West Indies, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.*

10 MEETINGS: Every three years as a rule.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Proceedings are published after each Congress. Proceedings of the XIIth Congress may be obtained from Prof. Godfrey Thompson, The University, Edinburgh, U.K.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The First International Congress of Psychology was held in Paris in 1899 under the presidency of Prof. Ribot (France). The XIIIth Congress will be held in July 1951 in Stockholm under the presidency of Prof. David Katz.

16 COMMENTS: The Congress is in process of being organized into an International Union of Scientific Psychology.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES (ICN)

(CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES INFIRMIÈRES)

2 ADDRESS: 19, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7, U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The International Council of Nurses stands for self-government by nurses in their associations for the purpose of raising the standards of professional education and practice, as well as those governing the ethical conduct and public usefulness of nurses. It aims to provide a means of communication between nurses of various nationalities, to create opportunities for them to confer upon questions relating to the preventive, curative and social aspects of nursing and the advancement of nurses, and to afford facilities for the promotion of international understanding and the interchange of international hospitality.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The general business is transacted by the *Board of Directors*, composed of the Officers of the Council and the National Representatives (the presidents of active national member associations). At the present time, the Board of Directors numbers 32. The voting body is known as the *Grand Council*, and consists of the members of the Board of Directors, together with four delegates from each active member, plus the Councillors (foundation members). OFFICERS: *President:* Gerda Höjer (Sweden); *Honorary President:* Annie W. Goodrich (U.S.A.); *Vice-Presidents:* M.I. Lambie (New Zealand), K.J. Densford (U.S.A.), G.M. Fairley (Canada); *Executive Secretary:* Daisy C. Bridges (U.K.); *Honorary Treasurer:* G.E. Davies (U.K.); *Deputy Treasurer:* M.J. Marriott (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: Active Members and Honorary Members. Active Members: one national association from each country, composed of nurses or a national federation of nurses. In a country in which a national association has not been organized or in which an organization exists which is not a member of the Council, the Board of Directors may appoint a nurse from that country to be known as a National Associate. A National Associate acts in an advisory capacity to the Council. There are active members in the following countries: *Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America,* and National Associates in Bolivia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaya, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Venezuela.

7 COMMISSIONS: Standing committees on Membership; Revision of Constitution and By-laws; Finance, Nominating; Ethics of Nursing; Education; Nursing Service; Publications; Congress Programme; Congress Arrangements; Florence Nightingale International Foundation.

9 FINANCES: Annual dues from each active member on a per capita basis, according to the membership of each national association at the close of the fiscal year; voluntary contributions.

10 MEETINGS: Regular meetings of the Grand Council in connection with the quadrennial Congresses. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors preceding and immediately following each meeting of the Grand Council.

11 VOTING: Each member of the Grand Council is entitled to one vote; voting is by simple majority.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "International Nursing Bulletin," a quarterly published only in English since World War II; French and German translations of editorial and

feature articles. "Basic Education of the Professional Nurse." "National Reports" and "Congress Proceedings."

13 **RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:** The Council is a founder member of the CCICMS; official relationship with WHO.

14 **SHORT HISTORY:** The proposition to found an International Council of Nurses was made by Mrs. Beford Fenwick at a Conference convened by the Matron's Council of Great Britain and Ireland, London, July, 1899. The Council was reorganized in 1935. Last Conference: June 1949, Stockholm.

16 **COMMENTS:** The Florence Nightingale International Foundation became associated with the ICN at the meeting in Stockholm.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

(CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL D'OPHTALMOLOGIE)

2 **ADDRESS:** c/o Prof. Holger Ehlers, Secretary-General, University Eye Clinic, Rigshopitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark.

3 **NATURE:** Non-governmental.

4 **AIMS:** To insure permanent co-operation between representative Ophthalmological Societies of different nations in the promotion of the science of Ophthalmology.

5 **GOVERNING BODIES:** The *Council* consists of: the President of the forthcoming Congress (*ex-officio*), retiring President (*ex-officio*), Chairman of the Council, immediate Past Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and ten members; the President of the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, and the President of the International Organization against Trachoma. **OFFICERS:** President: Prof. J.W. Nordensen (Sweden); *Secretary-General:* Prof. H. Ehlers (Denmark); *Honorary Chairman:* Prof. J. van der Hoeve (Netherlands); *Vice-President:* Dr. P. Bailliart (France); *Chairman of* 1937 *Congress:* Eisa Hamdi El Maziny Bey (Egypt); *Chairman of* 1950 *Congress:* Sir Stewart Duke Elder (U.K.); *Treasurer:* Dr. M. Amsler (Switzerland); *Members:* Dr. A.F. MacCallan (U.K.), Dr. B. Samuels (U.S.A.), Dr. F. Tooke (Canada), Dr. Frank W. Law (U.K.), Prof. Dr. Kapuscinski (Poland), Prof. Löhlein (Germany), Prof. Nakamura (Japan), Prof. E. Vetter (France), Dr. M. Alvaro (Brazil), Prof. R. Arganaraz (Argentina), Prof. G. Bietti (Italy).

6 **MEMBERS:** The society which is recognized as having a national status by the ophthalmologists of a country, and the representative ophthalmological society of a dominion or a colony. Each society appoints one of its members as a delegate.

9 **FINANCES:** The subscription of each associated society is proportional to the number of its members, the amount being determined at the meeting of delegates which is held during each Congress.

10 **MEETINGS:** International Congresses, and meetings of delegates during each Congress.

13 **RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:** The Council is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 **SHORT HISTORY:** Congresses: Lucerne, 1904; Naples, 1909; Netherlands, 1929; Madrid, 1933; Cairo, 1937. The statutes of the Council were adopted at the Madrid Congress.

16 COMMENTS: Next Congress: July, 1950, London. *President:* Sir Stewart Duke Elder (U.K.); *Secretary-General:* F.W. Law (U.K.). At the same time and at the same place the International Organization against Trachoma will hold its General Assembly and Scientific Conference, and the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness will hold a meeting.

INTERNATIONAL DENTAL FEDERATION (FDI)

(FÉDÉRATION DENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE (FDI))

2 ADDRESS: At present: 135, rue Belliard, Brussels, Belgium.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote and encourage research in dental science; to organize dental congresses every five years; to organize international commissions of its members; to award the Miller Prize and other prizes: to promote and foster the organization of bodies which contribute to the advancement of dental science; to maintain and strengthen the ties which bind national dental societies to one another; to promote the formation of dental societies where none exist; to preserve and collect dental literature and documents and to make these available for international consultation by the establishment of regional documentation centres; to publish an international dental journal.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *General Meetings,* which all members may attend, are the supreme governing body of the Federation. The *Executive Council* directs and administers the affairs of the Federation. It is composed of delegates from different countries who meet every year with various Commissions or Committees appointed to deal with special subjects and to prepare the International Dental Congresses. The number of delegates varies according to a scale based on the number of members in every country. The *Permanent Bureau,* elected by the Executive Council, consists of the officers of the Federation. The *Executive Committee* is composed of the President, the last President, the General-Secretary, and the Treasurer. OFFICERS: *Honorary President:* A.E. Rowlett (U.K.); *Honorary Vice-Presidents:* E. Dubeau (Canada), A.L.J.C. van Hasselt (Netherlands); *President:* C.F.L. Nord, 9, Johannes Vermeerplein, Amsterdam, Netherlands; *Vice-Presidents:* J.U. Correa (Argentina), A. Joachim (Belgium), E. Haderup (Denmark), Henri Villain (France), Trendley Dean, Daniel Lynch, Oren A. Oliver (U.S.A.). *General-Secretary:* M.F. Watry, 35, rue Souveraine, Brussels, Belgium; *Secretary:* G.S. Loader, 17, Devonshire Place, London W.1, U.K.; *Assistant Secretaries:* G.H. Leatherman (U.K.), J. Deliberos (France); *Treasurer:* W. Stewart Ross (U.K.); *Assistant Treasurer:* J. De Wever (Belgium).

6 MEMBERS: National associations in the following countries: *Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay.* The Federation also admits individual membership.

7 COMMISSIONS: I. *Legislation and Documentation:* President: A. Joachim (Belgium); II. *Hygiene;* President: A.E.W. Rowlett (U.K.).; III. *Publication:* President: H. Hillenbrand (U.S.A.; IV. *Scientifical Research and Preparation for the next Congress:* President: Balint Orban (U.S.A.); V. *Education:* President: V. Bradlaw

(U.K.).; VI. *Terminology:* President: E. Haderup (Denmark); VII. *Public Dental Services:* President: W. Kelsey Fry.

8 FACILITIES: The International Documentary Centre, a permanent organism, located at present in Brussels, and administered by the Fondation Documentaire Dentaire.

9 FINANCES: Annual subscription of the National Associations (see 11. below). Individual members pay U.S. $5 or £1 or its equivalent. The revenue from subscriptions is supplemented by the interest of a capital trust fund to meet general expenditure, and a Congress Fund to advance money as a loan to the organizers of future Congresses.

10 MEETINGS: The Executive Council meets once a year. General Meetings and Congresses are held every five years.

11 VOTING: Associations are entitled to a number of delegates which varies according to the number of individual members in each national society.

Membership	*Subscription*	*Votes*
1 - 1000	£ 50	1
1000 - 2000	£100	2
2000 - 4000	£200	3
4000 - 6000	£400	4
over 6000	£600	5

12 PUBLICATIONS: Annual Bulletin, bi-lingual: English and French, distributed free of charge to members, published in Brussels. During the last Congress the Federation decided to publish an international dental journal of strictly scientific nature, in four languages.

13. RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Official relationship with WHO; founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in 1900 in Paris at the time of the Third International Dental Congress. Since then, Annual Meetings have been held regularly, except during the two world wars. The last Congress was held in Boston, Mass., in August 1947.

16 COMMENTS: The prizes awarded by the Federation are: The *Miller Prize* (in memory of Prof. W.D. Miller), awarded every five years to one or two persons who have rendered outstanding services to dental science; the *Georges Villain Prize,* created in memory of Georges Villain, is awarded every five years for outstanding contributions in the field of orthodontics or prosthodontics; the *Jessen Prize* is awarded to persons or groups who have distinguished themselves in the field of dental prophylaxis for children. The *Eastman Fund* is intended for the work of the Hygiene Commission. The income from the *Competition Research Fund* is used for grants to enable dentists to undertake scientific research work.

The next Congress will be held in London, in 1952. *President:* Dr. W. Fish (U.K.); *General Secretary:* G. Leatherman, 35 Devonshire Place, London W.1, (U.K.); *Treasurer:* Prof. R. Bradlaw (U.K.).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ELECTRO-ENCEPHALOGRAPHY AND CLINICAL NEURO-PHYSIOLOGY

(FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE D'ÉLECTROENCÉPHALOGRAPHIE ET DE NEUROPHYSIOLOGIE CLINIQUE)

2 ADDRESS: *Secretary:* Dr. Henri Gastaut, 149, promenade de la Corniche, Marseille, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The object of the Federation is to see that all countries have the fullest possible knowledge of electro-encephalography and clinical neuro-physiology.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Federation is governed by an *Executive Committee,* consisting of a Chairman, 3 Vice-Chairmen, Secretary, Treasurer, elected by the General Assembly, and of members of the Federation represented by the Chairmen and Secretaries of National Societies. The Committee is under the patronage of an Honorary President and remains in office from one Congress to the next. *The General Assembly* comprising all the officers the various Member Associations of the Federation, meets at the same time and place as the International Congress. OFFICERS: *Honorary President:* Prof. Adrian (U.K.); *President:* Dr. H. Jasper (Canada); *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. Schwab (U.S.A.), Dr. Grey Walter (U.K.), Dr. Buchthal (Denmark); *Secretary:* Dr. Gastaut (France); *Treasurer:* Dr. Remond (France).

6 MEMBERS: The Federation consists of all National Societies of Electro-Encephalography and Clinical Neuro-Physiology whose applications for membership have been approved by the Executive Committee. Honorary membership may be conferred by the General Assembly on any association or person having rendered signal service to the Federation. The National Societies of the following countries belong to the Federation: *Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

7 COMMISSIONS: *Organizing Committee of the International Congress,* the main object of which is to see to the material and scientific preparation of the Congress, comprises a Chairman, one or more Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and a Treasurer; the *Technical Committee* of three to six members elected by the General Assembly, is responsible for establishing and improving the technical standards recommended for equipment and for research methods in electro-encephalography and clinical neuro-physiology; the *Cultural Committee* considers the conditions under which specialists receive their general and supplementary training and prepares and unifies specialized vocabularies with the equivalent of all terms in the two official languages (French and English); it consists of three to six members elected by the General Assembly.

9 FINANCES: Member Associations pay an annual subscription, the amount of which is fixed and may be revised by the General Assembly. The subscription is proportionate to the number of members in each association.

10 MEETINGS: International Congresses, during which the General Assembly and the Executive Committee meet. The latter may also be convened by its Secretary, at the request of one of its members.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Journal of Electro-Encephalography and Clinical Neuro-Physiology, a quarterly international journal, published in English, French and Spanish.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Federation was established at the close of the Second Inter-

national Congress of Electro-Encephalography, which met from 1 to 5 September 1949 in Paris.

16 COMMENTS: The Third International Congress will be held in the United States of America in 1952, probably at Boston.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THERMALISM AND CLIMATISM

(FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DU THERMALISME ET DU CLIMATISME (FITEC))

2 ADDRESS: Palais Deym, Malostranské 28, Prague III, Czechoslovakia.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To provide closer co-operation in the theoretical and practical solution of scientific, medical, technical, economic, administrative, legal and tourist problems, between public and private agencies concerned with thermalism and climatism in the various countries.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *General Assembly* consisting of full members, who alone are entitled to vote. Honorary members are also invited to the General Assembly but only in an advisory capacity. The Secretaries-General of the National Federations may also attend the General Assembly in an advisory capacity. The *Assembly of Delegates,* at which each member country is represented by a delegate elected for 3 years, also elects for a term of 3 years, 2 *Auditors* and 2 *Deputies.* The *Governing Committee* consists of a Chairman and 2 Vice-Chairmen elected by the Assembly of Delegates. A *Secretary-General* is elected by the Governing Committee. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* A. Schirmer (Stadtbachstr. 4, Baden, Switzerland); *Vice-Chairmen:* Dr. H. Flurin (France), Dr. Z.A. Truska (Czechoslovakia); *Secretary-General:* L. Herec (Czechoslovakia).

6 MEMBERS: *Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Hungary, Luxembourg, Mexico, Poland, Switzerland, Yugoslavia. Germany* and *Israel* attend meetings as observers.

7 COMMISSIONS: *Medical and Scientific Committee,* Chairman: Dr. H. Flurin (France); *Social Committee,* Chairman: M. Boever (Luxembourg); *Committee on Economic and Financial Questions,* Chairman: M. Karvas (Czechoslovakia); *Committee on Administrative and Legal Questions,* Chairman: M. Roumilhac (France).

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions fixed by the Governing Committee and payable in Swiss francs.

10 MEETINGS: General Assembly every 3 years. Governing Committee at least twice a year; Assembly of Delegates at least once a year. Next General Assembly at Vichy, France, in Autumn 1950.

11 VOTING: Each country has one vote as a full member. Additional votes are granted to climatic or thermal resorts belonging to the National Federation.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Statutes unanimously approved by the Assembly of Delegates in September 1948 at Schinzbach-les-Bains, Switzerland. The Statutes were ratified when the General Assembly of Delegates met in March 1949 at St. Moritz, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL FEDERATION

(FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES HOPITAUX)

2 ADDRESS: at King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 10, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The Federation aims at maintaining an exchange of hospital information and experience between hospital associations and other public and private institutions, organizations and individuals interested in hospital work. For this purpose it provides for the following: 1) the collection of all national literature on hospital work and practice, reports of conferences and institutes, building plans, and all other material which has bearing on hospital work; 2) the organization of international hospital congresses, study tours, and study courses in hospital work; 3) the setting up of international study committees and the publication of reports on their work; 4) the publication of an international hospital journal.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *General Assembly of Members* is the governing body of the Federation. Its powers are exercised by the *Council of Management,* elected by the General Assembly and composed of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and sixteen members (elected for two years). The *Executive Committee* is composed of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and four other members of the Council of Management by whom it is appointed. It is responsible for organizing and conducting the activities of the Federation and reporting thereon to the Council. OFFICERS: *President and Chairman of the Executive Committee:* Dr. René Sand (Belgium); *Vice-President:* Dr. O. Binswanger (Switzerland); *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer:* Capt. J.E. Stone, C.B.E., M.C., F.S.A.A. (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: Ministries of Health in the following countries are members of the Federation: *Belgium, Jamaica, United Kingdom.* Other members include the hospital associations of : *Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.*

7 COMMISSIONS: Proposed Study Committees: 1) Hospital Planning and Construction; 2) Hospital Administration; 3) Patient Care : a) acute, b) chronic.

8 FACILITIES: The Federation proposes to establish an Information Bureau to act as a world clearing house on all matters connected with hospital work and practice.

9 FINANCES: Contributions from members and subscriptions and donations from private and public sources of central hospital organization.

10 MEETINGS: General Assembly of Members meets every two years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: A News Bulletin, in English and French; and eventually an "International Hospital Journal."

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Official relationship with WHO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Federation is the successor to the International Hospital Association, founded in 1931, whose activities were stopped by World War II, in 1940. The final meeting of the Association was held in Lucerne in 1947. The Federation was formally established at Brussels in July, 1948, and the secretariat was transferred to London.

16 COMMENTS: First International Congress of the Federation held in the Netherlands from 29 May to 3 June, 1949. Second International Congress to take place in Belgium from 15 to 21 July, 1951.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE AGAINST RHEUMATISM

(LIGUE INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LE RHUMATISME)

2 ADDRESS: The London Hospital, London, E.1, U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: *a*) To promote international co-operation between the existing continental and national leagues for the study, research, control and combat of rheumatic diseases; *b*) to encourage and assist in the foundation of leagues in such continents and countries where leagues have not yet been founded; *c*) to organize regular international congresses on rheumatism, and if feasible to publish the proceedings of these congresses; *d*) to act as a connecting link between the continental and national leagues against rhumatism, and international organizations such as UNESCO, WHO, and others.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Council of the League consist of 20 members, 10 from the European league (see p. 172) and 10 from the Pan-American league, elected for a term of 4 years by the General Assembly of the League. OFFICERS *of the Executive Committee: President:* Prof. Dr. Ejnar Jarlov (Denmark); *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. L.T. Swaim (U.S.A.), Prof. K.M. Walthard (Switzerland), Dr. Mathieu-Pierre Weil (France); *President-Elect:* Dr. Robert Stecher (U.S.A.); *Assistant to the President:* Ove de Bornemann (Denmark); *Secretary-Treasurer:* Dr. W.S. Tegner (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: The membership of the League comprises the national leagues of various nations. With the exception of three honorary members, individual members are not members of the League. Individuals are members of their national leagues.

8 FACILITIES: The League is developing a Central Information Bureau for all questions on rheumatism.

9 FINANCES: Individuals pay subscriptions to their national leagues and the national leagues pay their dues to the European and Pan-American leagues which in turn pay their dues to the International League.

10 MEETINGS: The Executive Committee meets in Europe or America when necessary. The Council meets every 4 years. The International League holds a congress every 4 years when the General Assembly meets.

11 VOTING: The members of the national leagues vote in the General Assembly.

12. PUBLICATIONS: The League supports the Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, published in England, and the "Revue du Rhumatisme" (Acta Rheumatologica), published in France.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The League was founded by the International Society of Medical Hydrology in 1930.

16 COMMENTS: The next congress of the League will be held in Switzerland in 1953.

THE INTERNATIONAL LEPROSY ASSOCIATION

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE LA LÈPRE)

2 ADDRESS: 167, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To encourage and faciiltate mutual acquaintance and collaboration between persons of all nationalities concerned in Leprosy work, and the co-ordination of their efforts; to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge of leprosy and its control; to aid in any practicable manner the anti-leprosy campaign throughout the world and to this end to publish a scientific journal of leprosy; to cooperate with any other institution or organization dealing with leprosy work.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *General Council* composed of the President, two Vice-Presidents (the Chairman of the Western Section, the Chairman of the Eastern Section), the General Secretary-Treasurer, the Editor, the Vice-Chairmen and Secretary-Treasurers of the Sections, *ex officio*, and ten elective members, five from each Section. The term of office is 5 years (For particular purposes the general body is divided into *regional sections.* There are two such sections: The Western Section comprises the members located in Europe, Africa and the Americas; the Eastern Section those located in Asia and Oceania. Each body has an appropriate complement of officers.) OFFICERS: *President:* Dr. H.W. Wade (U.S.A.); *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. Pedro Balina (Argentina), Dr. Dharmendra (India); *Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Section:* Dr. R. Chaussinand (France); *Secretary-Treasurer of the Eastern Section:* Dr. R.G. Cochrane (India); *General Secretary-Treasurer:* Dr. E. Muir (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: Membership is individual, and divided into two categories, regular and associate. Regular membership is limited to persons with recognized medical degrees, and those with other scientific qualifications who are actively connected with leprosy work. Associate membership is open to all other persons who are connected with any phase of leprosy work or who are especially interested therein. *Membership in the Western Section: Argentina, Brazil, Belgium, Cuba, Egypt, France, Mexico, Nigeria, Spain, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela. Membership in the Eastern Section: China, Fiji, India, Philippines.*

9 FINANCES: Expenses other than those of meetings are met from membership dues, subscriptions to and sales of the publications, and by donations and subsidies. Also contributions by the Leonard Wood Memorial, New York. Funds to meet expenses of meetings are raised specially through donations, by or with the approval of the General Council for general Congresses, and the Section Council for Section meetings.

10 MEETINGS: Congresses every five years. The General Council meets immediately before the opening of a general congress.

11 VOTING: Only regular members are eligible to vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The International Journal of Leprosy, a quarterly, printed in English, French and Spanish: *Editor:* Dr. H.W. Wade. *Editorial Office:* 1430 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.

13 RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Official Relationship with WHO; the Association is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: A Congress was held in Cairo in 1938. The Congress scheduled for 1943 was postponed on account of the war, and was held 1948, in Havana.

16 COMMENTS: The next Congress will be held in Madrid in 1953.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICO-ATHLETIC FEDERATION

(FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE MÉDICO-SPORTIVE) (FIMS)

2 ADDRESS: Secretary-General: Prof. Giuseppe La Cava, Stadio Nazionale, Roma, Italy.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To contribute toward the progress of medical sciences by the study of medico-athletic problems; to take all necessary steps for ensuring that its conclusions are applied in all athletic and gymnastic activities.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Federation comprises a General Assembly and an Executive Committee. The *General Assembly* consists of: *a*) *National delegates*, each national association appointing one delegate; *b*) *guest members*, one of whom is chosen for each country by the Executive Committee; *c*) members of the Executive Committee who are not national representatives. The *Executive Committee* is elected for a term of four years. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Prof. Albert Govaerts (Belgium); *Vice-Chairmen:* Prof. Louis Merklen (France), Prof. Jiri Král (Czechoslovakia); *Delegate for International Questions:* Prof. Paul Chailley-Bert (France); *Secretary-General:* Prof. Giusseppe La Cava (Italy).

6 MEMBERS: The following countries are members of the Federation: *Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia.* Medical associations and federations of medical associations recognized by the FIMS as representing their entire country are entitled to the privileges of National Medico-Athletic Associations. Scientists and technicians who have made outstanding contribution to the progress of medico-athletic science are admitted as collaborating members.

9 FINANCES: Members' subscriptions and other sources. The Congresses are partly financed by the governments organizing them.

10 MEETINGS: General Assembly once every two years. Meeting of the Executive Committee every year. The Congresses are not held at regular intervals.

11 VOTING: By secret ballot.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Established at St. Moritz, Switzerland, in 1928. Congresses at: Amsterdam, 1928; Turin, 1933; Chamonix, 1934; Berlin, 1936; Paris, 1937; Brussels, 1939. Since the re-organization of the Federation and the establishment of new rules, Congresses have been held at Prague, 1948, and Montecatini, 1950.

16 COMMENTS: General Assembly and Congress, May 1950 in Florence. President of the Congress: Prof. Giuseppe La Cava, Presidente della Federazione Italiana degli Sportivi, 18 Via dello Stadio, Rome.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AGAINST TRACHOMA

(ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LE TRACHOME)

2 ADDRESS: Faculty of Ophthalmologists, 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, U.K. *Telephone:* HOLborn 3474.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The study of Trachoma with its complications and their prevention.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Council. OFFICERS: *President:* Dr. A.F. MacCallan (U.K.); *Secretary-General:* vacant; *Members:* Dr. F. Wibaut (Netherlands), Prof. Pascheff (Bulgaria), Dr. Bakli (Egypt), Dr. Bailliart (France), Prof. Röhrschneider (Germany), Prof. Bietti (Italy), Dr. Rostowski (Poland), Dr. Marin-Amat (Spain).

6 MEMBERS: National Ophthalmological Societies.

9 FINANCES: Annual dues of members and donations from ophthalmological societies.

10 MEETINGS: General Assembly and Council Meetings. A General Assembly and Council Meetings were held in London in 1950.

11 VOTING: By association.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Revue Internationale du Trachome," published by La Ligue contre le Trachome at 94, rue Sylvabelle, Marseille; Editor Dr. Jean Sedan.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Organization is an official section of the International Congress of Ophthalmology.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Organization was created in 1929 by decision of the XIIIth Concilium Ophthalmologicum at Amsterdam.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: Transactions of the Concilium Ophthalmologicum: 1929, 1933, 1937.

INTERNATIONAL PAEDIATRIC ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE PÉDIATRIE)

2 ADDRESS: Executive Secretary, Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Jr., Bellevue Hospital, 26th Street and 1st Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The bringing together of the doctors, in all countries, who are concerned with the diseases of children.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The International Association of Paediatrics is administered by an *International Committee* composed of the members of the National Executive Board. The *Executive Board* comprises the Executive Secretary, the Presidents, General-Secretaries and General-Treasurers of the current and succeeding Congresses. *Executive Secretary* (Permanent Officer): Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Jr. (U.S.A.); *other members:* Prof. R. Debré (France), Prof. G. Fanconi (Switzerland), Dr. A. Moncrieff (U.K.), Dr. H.F. Helmholz (U.S.A.), Dr. M.C. Maslow (U.S.S.R.), Dr. F. Gomez (Mexico).

6 MEMBERS: National Sections, composed of physicians who are members of organized national paediatric associations or who have been nominated for membership by an already existing section.

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions of members.

10 MEETINGS: The Association holds Congresses every three years. The International Committee holds its ordinary meeting on the day before the opening of the Congress, in the city where the Congress is held.

11 VOTING: Each National Section has one vote. If there are more than 20 members in one National Section, the number of votes is increased by one for each new group of members up to 20. Maximum: 5 votes per National Section.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Transactions of the Congress.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: First Congress held in Paris, 1912. Present constitution adopted in London, 1933.

16 COMMENTS: The VIth Congress will be held in Zurich from 24 to 28 July, 1950; *President:* Dr. G. Fanconi, Universitäts-Kinderklinik, Kinderspital, Zurich, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE FOR TRYPANOSOMIASIS RESEARCH

(COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE RECHERCHES SCIENTIFIQUES SUR LA TRYPANOSOMIASE)

2 ADDRESS: Colonial Office, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, U.K. *Cable address:* CHAPELRIES LONDON.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: Interchange of views on trypanosomiasis and research.

5 OFFICERS: *Chairman:* General Vaucel (France; terms expires June 1951); *Vice-Chairman and Chairman elect:* Colonel Mulligan (U.K.); *Secretary:* D.L. Pearson (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: *Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom,* each represented by two members. *Individual member:* J.T.R. Evans (Sudan).

9 FINANCES: Expenses met by Colonial Office, London, U.K.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Papers issued by the Committee to be published by the Standing Trypanosomiasis Bureau, Léopoldville, Belgian Congo.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Relations with WHO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Committee was set up by resolution of the International Trypanosomiasis Conference at Brazzaville, February 1948.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: Recommendations of the Brazzaville Conference 1948, obtainable from the Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, rue Oudinot, Paris 7e, France.

16 COMMENTS: Last meeting: Belgium, June 1950; next meeting: French territory, June 1951.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE TRANSFUSION SANGUINE)

2 ADDRESS: Centre National de Transfusion Sanguine, 53, boulevard Diderot, Paris 12^{e}, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To contribute by all available means to the solution of scientific and practical problems relating to blood transfusion, in particular, by establishing closer relations between the persons dealing with such problems in every country, by organizing international congresses and by studying and endeavouring to establish, publicize and encourage the standardization of norms, methods and equipment.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The sovereign body of the Society is the *General Assembly* of members, which meets at the end of each ordinary International Congress. It consists of representatives elected for each country by national groups, the number varying from 3 to 6, according to how many members in that country belong to the Society. The General Assembly elects the members of the permanent International Committee, which may have as many members as there are countries represented on it. The General Assembly appoints the Officers of the Society from among members of the permanent Committee. OFFICERS (provisionally): *President:* Dr. Arnault Tzanck (France); *Vice-President:* Dr. R. Fischer (Switzerland); *Secretary-General:* Dr. Almérindo Lessa (Portugal); *Officer in charge of the International Organization of Donors:* Dr. Vittorio Formentano (Italy); *Assistant Secretary-General:* Dr. Jean Julliard (France); *Permanent delegate from the League of Red Cross Societies:* Dr. J. Spaander (Netherlands).

6 MEMBERS: Individual or collective. Members form into national groups and appoint their representatives to the General Assembly. The Society also has honorary and corresponding members. Countries represented : *Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

9 FINANCES: Annual subscription from members of the Society, plus gifts, legacies, subsidies and grants. The expenses of the Congress are defrayed by the inviting country.

10 MEETINGS: International Congresses are held every two years. The General Assembly meets at the close of each Congress.

11 VOTING: Every paying member is entitled to vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Blood Transfusion" (Index of the International Society), four volumes, 1949 — dealing with the following subjects: Volume I: Individuality of the blood. Volume 2: Plasma. Volume 3: Organization and Donors. Volume 4: Resuscitation.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Society is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: First Congress held in Rome in 1935; the second in Paris in 1937; and the third at Turin in 1948.

16 COMMENTS: The Fourth Congress will be held in Lisbon, in July 1951. The official languages of the Congress are English, French, and that of the country where the Congress is held.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE)

2 ADDRESS: **Secretariat: 12, place du Panthéon, Paris 5^e, France.**

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote the development of all branches of science relating to criminology. The Society's means of action are: 1) scientific contacts between all countries through: Congresses, Conferences and publications, the exchange of teachers and pupils, fellowships and awards; 2) the establishment of an Institute to serve as an International Research and Documentation Centre; its work will include the establishment of laboratories and training schools, lectures by scientists form different countries, the organization of a library on criminology, and publications.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Society is administered by a Governing Council and an Executive Committee. The *Governing Council* consists of 24 members elected by the General Assembly for a period of six years. The *Executive Committee* comprises the Chairman, 4 Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary-General, 2 Assistant Secretaries-General and the Treasurer, all elected by the Governing Council. Delegates of national groups, attached to the Governing Council in an advisory capacity, attend all meetings. The General Assembly consists of titular and honorary members. OFFICERS: *Administrative Board: Chairman:* Prof. Benigno di Tullio (Italy); *Vice-Chairmen:* Prof. Donnedieu de Vabres (France), Dr. Dennis Carrol (U.K.); *Honorary Members:* MM. Gemelli, Nicesoro, Grispini (Italy); *Secretary-General:* M. Piperot d'Alleaume (France); *Assistant Secretaries-General:* M. Grapin (Treasurer; France), M. Evra (Italy). The members of the Administrative Board represent the following countries : Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Brazil, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Syria, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Members of the Administrative Board have undertaken to resign at the 1950 Congress to allow for wider international representation on the Board.

6 MEMBERS: Individual and collective (societies, associations and organizations) and benefactors. New members must be sponsored by a member of the Society and approved by its Governing Council: they pay an entrance fee. National groups in each country may delegate one of their members to the Governing Council.

9 FINANCES: The funds of the Society are derived from members' fees and subscriptions, grants and proceeds from its property or other assets. Minimum subscription for individual members: 1,500 French francs a year; for organizations: 5,000 French francs. Students and students' associations pay only half of this fee. The minimum subscription for benefactors is 20,000 French francs a year.

10 MEETINGS: The Governing Council meets when convened by the Secretary-General or one of his Assistants. The necessary quorum is one-third of the Council's members. Those unable to attend may be specially represented by another member of the Council. The General Assembly meets at the invitation of the Governing Council or at the request of one-quarter of the Association's members.

11 VOTING: All decisions are taken by a majority of members present.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Consultative Status with the UN and founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Society was established at the Ist International Congress of Criminology, held at Rome in 1938.

16 COMMENTS: The IInd International Congress of Criminology will be held in Paris in 1950 (cf. IInd International Congress of Criminology, page 163).

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF HAEMATOLOGY

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE D'HÉMATOLOGIE)

2 ADDRESS: 3301, Junius Street, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.

3. NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote the advancement of haematology and its recognition as a branch of the biological sciences: to promote and foster the exchange and diffusion of information and ideas relating to blood and blood-forming tissues throughout the world; to provide a forum for discussion of haematologic problems on an international scale; to attempt to standardize on an international scale haematologic methods and nomenclature, etc.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: OFFICERS: *President:* Prof. Sir Lionel Whitby (U.K.); *Vice Presidents:* Dr. Luis Sandoval (Chile), Dr. Giovanni di Guglielmo (Italy), Dr. William Dameshek (U.S.A.); *Secretary-General for Europe:* Dr. Marcel Bessis, 53, boulevard Diderot, Paris; *Secretary-General Western Hemisphere:* Dr. Sol Haberman, 3301, Junius Street, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.; *Secretary-Treasurer of the* 1950 *Congress*: Dr. Martin Hynes (U.K.). The President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress serve one term, i. e. from the end of one scientific meeting to the end of the following scientific meeting, and cannot be re-elected to the same office in two consecutive terms. The Vice-Presidents serve for two consecutive terms and cannot be re-elected. The two Secretaries General are eligible for re-election for one term only.

6 MEMBERS: *a*) Fellows (any person medically qualified or holding an earned doctor's degree who has manifested a continuous active interest in haematology for at least five years); *b*) Honorary members (persons who have distinguished themselves by research or personal sacrifice in the cause of haematology or of scientific medicine); *c*) Emeritus Members (who upon reaching the age of 65 and upon making a request to the Secretary-General may be so designated).

7 COMMISSIONS: *Standing Committees:* The *Congress Committee,* composed of five Fellows, who each hold office for one term or until their successors are elected, and of the *ex-officio* members; and the *Board of Councillors,* consisting of Fellows from countries represented in the Society, one to three councillors from each country, in addition to the *ex-officio* members. *Special Committees: Nominating Committee:* (appointed at the opening of the regular sessions of Congress); *Program Committee:* (consisting of seven Fellows); *Chairman:* Dr. Ernest Witebsky, 100, High Street, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.; *Exhibits Committee:* consisting of five Fellows, including the Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress.

9 FINANCES: Annual dues of Fellows U.S. $3.

10 MEETINGS: The first Congress was held 23-26 August, 1948, in Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.; the second is planned for August 1950, Cambridge, U.K.

11 VOTING: Voting is restricted to Fellows.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Society is a founder member of the CCICMS.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE D'HISTOIRE DE LA MÉDECINE (SIHM))

2 ADDRESS: c/o Prof. Jules Guiart, 58, boulevard de la Croix-Rousse, Lyon, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The object of the Society is to study all questions relating to the history of biological and medical sciences and more especially to organize Congresses on the History of Medicine.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Standing Committee* consisting of the officers and all national delegates. OFFICERS: *Honorary Chairman and Founder:* Dr. J.J.G. Tricot-Royer (Belgium, life member); *Honorary Chairmen:* Dr. Davido Giordano (Italy), Dr. Victor Gomoiu (Roumania), life members; *Honorary Members:* Dr. Ch. Singer (U.K.), Dr. Max Neuburger (Austria), life members; *Chairman:* Dr. Maxime Laignel-Lavastine (France; term of office expires 1952); *Vice-Chairman:* Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, 1951; *Secretary-General:* Prof. Jules Guiart (France; 1951); *Archivist:* Dr. Finot (France; 1952); *Treasurer:* M. Génot (France; 1951). All officers are eligible for re-election.

6 MEMBERS: 249 members forming National Groups, each with a delegate on the Standing Committee. *Individual members: Afghanistan,* 1; *Albania,* 1; *Argentina,* 3; *Austria,* 4; *Belgium,* 8; *Brazil,* 3; *Bulgaria,* 1; *Canada,* 3; *Chile,* 2; *Czechoslovakia,* 2; *Denmark,* 2; *Egypt,* 3; *Estonia,* 1; *Finland,* 1; *France,* 41; *Germany,* 23; *Greece,* 2; *Hungary,* 5; *Italy,* 10; *Lebanon,* 1; *Lithuania,* 1; *Mexico,* 1; *Netherlands,* 9; *Norway,* 1; *Peru,* 1; *Poland,* 4; *Portugal,* 5; *Roumania,* 21; *Sweden,* 4; *Switzerland,* 6; *Turkey,* 8; *United Kingdom,* 10; *United States of America,* 50; *Uruguay,* 1; *Yugoslavia,* 9.

7 COMMISSIONS: Archives Committee, Medical Folklore Committee and Priorities Committee.

9 FINANCES: In principle the annual subscription is from 24,900 French francs; owing to present hardships, however, it varies between 3,000 and 4,000 francs.

10 MEETINGS: Roughly every two or three years.

11 VOTING: By show of hands or by ballot.

12 PUBLICATIONS: A volume was published after each Congress held before 1939, with the exception of those at Madrid, 1935 and Zagreb/Belgrade, 1938.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Affiliated to the International Union of the History of Science; founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Society was founded in Paris in 1921 on the initiative of Dr. J.J.G. Tricot-Royer, on the occasion of the Second Congress of the History of Medicine. Congresses have been held at Antwerp, 1920; Paris, 1921; London, 1922; Brussels, 1923; Geneva, 1925; Leyden, 1927; Oslo, 1928; Rome, 1930; Bucharest, 1932; Madrid, 1935; Zagreb/Belgrade, 1938.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: Archives of the International Society of the History of Medicine, numbers 1 to 5, 1936 to 1938.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF INTERNAL MEDICINE

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE MÉDECINE INTERNE)

2 ADDRESS: Prof. A. Gigon, Hebelstrasse 1, Basle, Switzerland.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To contribute to the development of international research on internal medicine, to promote the education of the younger generation and encourage personal relations between medical practitioners in every country.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Society is governed by: *a*) an *International Committee* whose task it is to provide a link between the various countries and the Officers of the Society and to encourage specialists on internal medicine to join the Society. At the constitutent meeting in September 1948 the following delegates were appointed: A. Hittmair (Austria), J. Roskam (Belgium), T.T. Yang (China), E. Warburg (Denmark), B. v. Bonsdorff (Finland), G. Giraud (France), J. Rusznyák (Hungary), H. Zondek (Israel), M. Ascoli (Italy), C.D. de Langen (Netherlands), A. Salvesen (Norway), A. Vaz Serra (Portugal), A. Pedro Pons (representing the Spanish-speaking countries), A. Kristenson (Sweden), O. Gsell (Switzerland), T. Saglam (Turkey), H.E.A. Boldero (U.K.), A.M. Snell (U.S.A.), and F. Bulic (Yugoslavia); *b*) an Executive Committee consisting of a Chairman, 2 to 3 Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary-General, a Treasurer and 2 to 3 Deputies. The Committee has its permanent headquarters at Basle. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Prof. A. Gigon (Switzerland); 1*st Vice-Chairman:* Prof. Nanna Svartz (Sweden); 2*nd Vice-Chairman:* Prof. A.M. Snell (U.S.A.); *Deputies:* Prof. L. Justin-Besançon (France), Prof. C. Jimenez Diaz (Spain), Prof. H.E.A. Boldero (U.K.); *Secretary:* Dr. H. Ludwig (Switzerland); Dr. F. Burkart (Switzerland), Assistant Director of the Swiss Bank Corporation, Basle, acts as *Treasurer.*

6 MEMBERS: Medical practitioners in every country may become members of the Society provided they are recognized as specialists on internal medicine either by a national society or by the International Committee.

9 FINANCES: Members subscriptions. For the year 1949/1950, the subscription was fixed at 10 Swiss francs.

10 MEETINGS: Congresses every two years.

11 VOTING: All members of the Society are entitled to vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The scientific reports presented at the Basle meetings are published in the Swiss Medical Journal.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Society is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Constituent Assembly was held at Basle on 29 September 1948, and was attended by representatives of 19 countries.

16 COMMENTS: The First International Congress of Internal Medicine will be held in Paris in September 1950.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF MEDICAL HYDROLOGY

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE D'HYDROLOGIE MÉDICALE)

2 ADDRESS: Via Lamarmora 34, Florence, Italy.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To encourage the clinical and experimental study of hydrology, particularly the therapeutic effects of medicinal waters, and the study of climatology and its effect on health.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Council of the Society*. OFFICERS: *President:* Lord Horder (U.K.; permanent term); *Chairman:* Prof. S. Pisani (Italy); *Vice-Chairmen:* Prof. K.M. Walthard (Switzerland), Prof. F. Lenoch (Czechoslovakia), Prof. Michez (Belgium), Dr. G.D. Kersley (U.K.); *Honorary Treasurer:* Dr. A. Valente (Italy); *Honorary Secretary:* Dr. G. Ammirandoli (Italy); *Members of the Council:* Dr. J. van Breemen (Netherlands), Dr. J. Barnes Burt (U.K.). These officers are elected yearly.

9 FINANCES: Annual subscription paid by members.

10 MEETINGS: Annual Congress.

11 VOTING: By individual vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Archives of Medical Hydrology," published biannually at 15s. sterling per annum. *Other material:* International Register of Spas. *Publications available:* "Annual Report," "Archives of Medical Hydrology."

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in 1922. Activities suspended during World War II, resumed in 1946.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY AND TRAUMATOLOGY

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE CHIRURGIE ORTHOPÉDIQUE ET DE TRAUMATOLOGIE)

2 ADDRESS: 34, rue Montoyer, Brussels, Belgium.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To contribute to the progress of science by the study of questions relating to orthopaedic surgery and traumatology.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Society is governed by an *International Committee* with the following Officers: *Chairman:* Sir Harry Platt (U.K.); 1*st Vice-Chairman:* R. San Ricart (Spain); 2*nd Vice-Chairman:* E. Sorrel (France); *Secretary-General:* J. Delchef (Belgium); *Treasurer:* Ch. Parisel (Belgium); together with one delegate of the National Committee of each country represented on the Association: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

6 MEMBERS: Full and Honorary (Emeritus) Members. Any country may be represented on the Association, once it has established a National Committee

approved by the International Committee of the Association. The number of full members is limited to 60 per country.

7 COMMISSIONS: Congresses are organized by the *Congress Committee* including the President and Vice-President of the Congress, the Officers of the Society and a Secretary from the city chosen for the meeting.

9 FINANCES: Full members pay a subscription every three years, the amount of which is fixed by each Congress for the following period of three years. Members paying the subscription are entitled to receive free of charge all publications concerning the next Congress.

10 MEETINGS: A Congress every three years, consisting of scientific working parties and a general administrative assembly.

11 VOTING: By individual ballot.

12 PUBLICATIONS: After each Congress, the Society publishes the minutes, reports, discussions and special communications.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Society is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in Paris on 10 October 1929. Congresses: Paris, 1930; London, 1933; Rome and Bologna, 1936; Amsterdam, 1948.

16 COMMENTS: The next Congress will be held at Stockholm from 14 to 20 May 1951, with M.R. Scherb (Switzerland) as President.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SURGERY

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE CHIRURGIE)

2 ADDRESS: 141, rue Belliard, Brussels, Belgium.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The advancement of Surgery by the discussion and elucidation of various surgical questions.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Association is administered by a permanent *International Committee* consisting of the President of the International Society of Surgery, one delegate from each country, the Presidents of the Congress, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-General and the General-Treasurer. The last two officers must be resident in Brussels. OFFICERS: *President of the Society and of the International Committee:* Prof. Jean Verhoogen; *Secretary-General:* Dr. L. Dejardin, 141, rue Belliard, Brussels; *General-Treasurer:* Dr. P. Lorthioir.

6 MEMBERS: Membership consists of full members and associate members and is limited in number. Each member must be proposed by his National Committee, and accepted by the International Committee. Members in: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chili, China, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, French North Africa, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

7 COMMISSIONS: A Scientific Council is nominated by each General Assembly,

to propose subjects to be submitted to the Assembly and supplementary questions for submission to the next Congress.

9 FINANCES: The Subscription for 1948-1949 was 1,200 Belgian francs. New members pay an additionnal entrance fee of 400 Belgian francs. Payment of the subscription entitles members to receive all the Society's publications.

10 MEETINGS: Congresses are held ordinarily every two years. A General Assembly meets during the Congress.

11 VOTING: All full members have the right to vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The Society publishes the reports of its Congress in volume form. It also publishes the "Journal International de Chirurgie" containing articles in the six official languages of the Society: English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Society is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in Brussels in 1902. Congresses: Brussels, 1905; Brussels, 1908; Brussels, 1911; New York, 1914; Paris, 1920; London, 1923; Rome. 1926; Warsaw, 1929; Madrid, 1932; Cairo, 1935; Brussels, 1938; London, 1947; New Orleans, 1949.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "Société Internationale de Chirurgie, Treizième Congrès, Procès-Verbaux, Exposés et Discussions des Questions à l'Ordre du Jour," published by Dr. Dejardin, Secrétaire-Général de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie. Imprimerie Médicale et Scientifique (S.A.), 67, rue de l'Orient, Brussels, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF UROLOGY

(SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE D'UROLOGIE)

2 ADDRESS: Secretary-General: Prof. B. Fey, 54, avenue de New-York, Paris 16ᵉ, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The study of all questions relating to urology (anatomy, physiology, chemistry, medical and surgical pathology, etc.).

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Society is governed by the *Permanent International Committee* consisting of one delegate for each member country, a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, former Chairmen of the Society and Presidents of Congresses, a Secretary-General, a Treasurer and former Secretaries of the Society. Members are appointed for a term of three years and are eligible for re-election.

Members of each national section are convened to a special meeting coinciding with the General Assemblies to appoint a *National Committee* of three members, one of whom will be delegated to the *International Committee,* for a term of three years. OFFICERS: *International Committee: Chairman:* Dr. George Gilbert Smith (U.S.A.); *Vice-Chairmen:* A. Clifford (U.K.), Dr. O. Pasteau (France); *Secretary-General:* Prof. Bernard Fey (France); *Treasurer:* Dr. B. Bouteau (France).

6 MEMBERS: National Committees (532 members) in: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

9 **FINANCES:** Members' subscriptions (25 Swiss francs a year).

10 **MEETINGS:** Congresses are held every three years but there is a permanent Secretriat. The International Committee meets at the beginning of each Congress and may be convened by the Chairman to an extraordinary session. The National Committees meet once a year. While the Congress is in session, the General Assembly, whose President is the Chairman of the International Committee, meets to fix the time and place of the following Congress and to elect its Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

11 **VOTING:** By individual ballot.

12 **PUBLICATIONS:** The Society publishes a series of reports prior to the Congresses, and the Proceedings shortly after their close. These two publications are sent to members of the Society. The official languages are: English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

13 **RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:** The Society is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 **SHORT HISTORY:** The International Society of Urology was founded in 1919 to take the place of the International Association of Urology. Congresses have been held in Paris, 1919; Rome, 1924; Brussels, 1927; Madrid, 1930; London, 1933; Vienna, 1936; St. Moritz, 1947; Barcelona, 1949.

INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST CANCER

(UNION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LE CANCER (UICC))

2 **ADDRESS:** 6, avenue Marceau, Paris 8e, France.

3 **NATURE:** Non-governmental.

4 **AIMS:** The International Union against Cancer is an association consisting of private or official national bodies combating cancer through scientific and social measures. Its aims are: 1) to establish permanent contact between organizations making a scientific study of cancer and its prevention; 2) to serve as a permanent international centre for documentation on all questions relating to cancer; 3) to prepare international congresses on the prevention of cancer by scientific and social measures and to publish their reports and communications; 4) to promote research on the establishment of appropriate bodies and to assemble information on the scientific and social campaign against cancer.

5 **GOVERNING BODIES:** *General Committee* consisting of representatives of all member associations which elect three delegates for each country: one dealing with scientific problems, the second with social problems and the third representing the government. The scientific delegate represents his country on the International Cancer Research Commission. The Committee appoints an Executive Committee of 25 members, on which at least 12 countries must be represented and from which the officers of the General Committee are drawn. **OFFICERS:** *Chairman:* Justin Godart (France); *Secretary-General:* Prof. Maisin, 57, Voer des Capucins, Louvain, Belgique; *Assistant Secretary-General:* Dr. V. Le Lorier (France).

6 **MEMBERS:** The various governments or anti-cancer organizations enjoying government protection; 2) private anti-cancer organizations; 3) associate members; 4) honorary members. Only groups 1 and 2 are obliged to pay a subscription and are entitled to vote. Member countries: *Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil,*

Bulgaria, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

7 COMMISSIONS: After the Fourth Congress at St. Louis, U.S.A., 1947, the "Scientific Council" was replaced by the *International Cancer Research Commission,* which must hold one meeting a year. The first took place in Paris in July 1949. An Executive Committee, drawn from the Commission, consists of at least 5 and not more than 7 members and the same number of alternate members: 1 for Latin America, 1 for Asia, 1 for the United States of America, and 2 for Europe. The membership of the Executive Committee is as follows: *Chairman: Latin America:* Dr. I. Milland and Dr. Leborgne (deputy); *United States of America:* Dr. E.V. Cowdry and Dr. W.U. Gardner (deputy); *Asia:* Dr. Khanolkar and Dr. Tu Shan Hung (deputy); *Europe:* Dr. J. Maisin, Dr. Haddow, Dr. Lacassagne (deputy), and Dr. Engelbret Holm (deputy). Other committees have been set up for the attainment of specific scientific and social aims.

9 FINANCES: Members' subscriptions (cf. 6).

10 MEETINGS: The Council meets every three years in General Assembly, as far as possible in a different country. Congresses are also held every three years.

11 VOTING: By country.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The quarterly journal "Acta" (Secretary-General: Prof. J. Maisin (Belgium)), containing the proceedings of the International Congresses on Cancer. Every paper is published in its original language followed by a summary in English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish. This journal is sent to all member organizations of the Union and other individuals so requesting; the number containing the Proceedings of the St. Louis Congress costs U.S. $25.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Union is a founder member of the CCICMS; official relations with WHO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Union was established in March 1934 at a Preparatory Conference at which 33 countries were represented. The first Congress was held in Madrid, in 1933; the second in Brussels, in 1936; the third in Atlantic City, in 1939; the fourth in St. Louis, Mo., in 1947, and the fifth in Paris in July 1950.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAY MEDICAL SERVICES

(UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SERVICES MÉDICAUX DES CHEMINS DE FER)

2 ADDRESS: 76, rue Belliard, Brussels, Belgium.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To establish and develop, between the medical officers of the various railway systems, relations calculated to promote the progress of medicine in its application to all that pertains to the operation of railways; to organize periodic congresses; to publish a review; to increase contacts between the medical officers of the different networks, with a view to the exchange of information.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Committee of Patrons,* consisting of railway managements in the following countries which founded the Union: Belgium, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Standing Committee, consisting of one representative for each member country. The Officers of the Committee include a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Secretary-General, who are elected for 3 years by secret ballot and must obtain a majority of the votes of the members present; they are eligible for re-election. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Dr. A. Huyberechts (Belgium); *Secretary-General:* Dr. L. Bazy (France); *Assistant Secretary-General:* Dr. Daenen.

6 MEMBERS: 1) A medical officer for each member country, appointed by railway managements; 2) Senior medical officers of the various railway networks in each country; The following countries are members of the Union: *Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.*

9 FINANCES: Annual subscription from member managements; grants and donations.

10 MEETINGS: The Standing Committee meets at least once a year, at the invitation of the Chairman. After 1950, the annual congress will be held in the different countries in turn.

11 VOTING: Each country represented on the Committee has one vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Records of Congresses. A journal is being prepared, with articles appearing in their original language, followed by a summary in English and French. Each subscriber is entitled to receive one copy of the Congress Reports and other publications.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Union is a member of the CCICMS.

INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

(UNION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LA TUBERCULOSE (UICT))

2 ADDRESS: 66, boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris 6ᵉ, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To group into a Federation all national associations or organizations for the prevention of tuberculosis in the various countries of the civilized world. To organize conferences and congresses on tuberculosis. To study comparative legislation on tuberculosis and all related problems of social hygiene. To assemble international statistics on tuberculosis. To organize scientific and social surveys on the distribution, extension, prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in the various countries. To assemble and communicate to member organizations information on all questions relating to the social and scientific study of tuberculosis.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Union is governed by a Council consisting of Advisory Members. The Council elects from among its members an Executive Committee of at least five members responsible for dealing with all business, considering the various questions submitted to it and reporting on them. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Prof. F. Lopo de Carvalho; *Secretary-General:* Prof. Etienne Bernard; *Treasurer:* M. Achard.

6 MEMBERS: 1) Advisory members appointed by anti-tuberculosis organizations in member countries. Each country is represented by two advisory members and those with more than 10,000,000 inhabitants may delegate an additional member for every extra 5,000,000 inhabitants, up to a maximum of 5 members; 2) Titular members; 3) Honorary members. Additional members sponsored by governments

or national associations may attend each conference of the Union for a fee fixed by the Executive Committee. Member countries: *Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Persia, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangiers, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

9 FINANCES: Expenses are covered by ordinary subscriptions and other grants from official or private bodies.

10 MEETINGS: The Council meets at two or three yearly intervals immediately before the General Assembly. The Executive Committee meets once a year and sees to the publication of the Union's reports.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Bulletin, published quarterly in English and French.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Official relations with WHO; founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Union was set up in Paris in 1920. International Conferences have been held in Paris 1920, Brussels 1921, London 1922, Lausanne 1924, Washington 1926, Rome 1928, Oslo 1930, The Hague 1932, Warsaw 1934, Lisbon 1937 and Paris 1947.

16 COMMENTS: The XIth International Congress will be held in Copenhagen in 1950.

INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST THE VENEREAL DISEASES

(UNION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LE PÉRIL VÉNÉRIEN)

2 ADDRESS: Institut Alfred Fournier, 25, boulevard Saint-Jacques, Paris 14ᵉ, France. *Regional Office for the Americas:* Room 1404, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: 1) To facilitate the study of questions relating to the venereal diseases from the international viewpoint; to assure the carrying out of preventive measures relating to the spread of the venereal diseases from country to country; to encourage the development of national legislation as well as international agreements; to encourage in each country, in co-operation with the national organizations, all the preventive measures, health and moral, of a nature promoting the campaign against the venereal diseases; 2) to serve as a liaison co-ordinating agency between the various national societies against the venereal diseases, such as Red Cross societies, governmental organizations, etc. with the aim of securing common effort in the campaign against the venereal diseases, by an exchange of views and results obtained; 3) to centralize all the information concerning the campaign against the venereal diseases; to initiate social and scientific inquiries on the extent, the prevention and treatment of the venereal diseases in the different countries, and to publish all useful information; 4) to organize or encourage the organization by the national societies of conferences and meetings concerning the venereal diseases; 5) to make known to the governments, either through the national member agencies of the Union or through government representatives who are members of the Board of Directors, or directly, the results of all inquiries and

information regarding all suitable measures for strengthening the campaign against the venereal diseases from the national and the international point of view.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Board of Directors,* composed of representatives of all member agencies. *Executive Committee,* designated by the Board, elected for three years. OFFICERS: *President:* Dr. W.F. Snow (U.S.A.); *4 Vice-Presidents; Secretary-General:* Dr. André Cavaillon (France); *Technical Counsellors:* Dr. Szeming Sze (China); Prof. Henri Gougero (France), Col. L.W. Harrison (U.K.), Dr. M. Martínez Baéz (Mexico), Prof. Marim Grzybowski (Poland), Prof. Dr. Walter Burckhardt (Switzerland), Dr. John R. Heller, Jr. (U.S.A.); *Regional Office for the Americas: Director:* Miss J.B. Pinney.

6 MEMBERS: *Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

7 COMMISSIONS: *Committee 1:* to study questions relating to resolutions adopted by the Union and to publications under its auspices. *Committee 2:* to study the question of the programme and of collaboration with WHO. *Committe 3:* to study financial questions.

9 FINANCES: The ordinary expenses of the Union are covered by the dues of the member agencies. Special expenses are paid by contributions from official or voluntary agencies. The amount of dues is fixed every two years by the Board of Directors.

10 MEETINGS: The Board of Directors meets at least once a year, at each General Assembly.

11 VOTING: Each member agency has one vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Anti-Venereal Disease Laws of the World;" Transactions of the Congresses; reports of the General Assembly published in full, in French, with English language abstracts, since 1947.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Official relationship with WHO; founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Union was organized in 1923 by medical and social organizations from 19 countries. It held its first General Assembly in Paris, in 1925. The first post-war Assembly, held in Paris in October 1947, was the sixteenth meeting of its kind. More than 60 agencies from 45 countries were represented.

16 COMMENTS: The next General Assembly will meet in Switzerland, in 1950.

MEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEONTOLOGIC CENTRE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF CATHOLIC INTELLECTUALS "PAX ROMANA"

(CENTRE DE RECHERCHES ET DE DÉONTOLOGIE MÉDICALES DU MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL DES INTELLECTUELS CATHOLIQUES "PAX ROMANA")

2 ADDRESS: 12, rue d'Assas, Paris 6^e, France. *Telephone:* LITtré 73-62.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: Study of borderline problems between medicine and biology and between psychology and ethics.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Medical Association "Amis de Laënnec"; OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Dr. Serge Oberlin (France); *Vice-Chairman:* Dr. Jacques Delarue (France); *Secretary:* Charles Larère (France).

7 COMMISSIONS: Human and Medical Biology; Psychiatry and Ethics; Social Security; Medical and Health Legislation; Social and Industrial Medicine; Medicine and Education; Medicine and Marriage.

8 FACILITIES: Research Centre and Library.

9 FINANCES: Each member of the "Amis de Laënnec" pays a subscription and the budget amounts to 400,000 French francs.

10 MEETINGS: Congresses every two years.

11 VOTING: By individual ballot.

12 PUBLICATIONS: A quarterly publication "Cahiers Laënnec." Subscription: 450 French francs. Average circulation: 10,000 copies. Editorial office: 12, rue d'Assas, Paris 6ᵉ. Administration: Lethielleux, 10, rue Cassette, Paris 6ᵉ. *Other documents:* Publication of the "Centre Laënnec," by Lethielleux.

MEDICAL WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES MÉDECINS (AIFM))

2 ADDRESS: Secretariat, 28, rue Vaneau, Paris 7ᵉ, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To ensure co-operation between medical women in the study of questions relating to international hygiene; to give medical women an opportunity of meeting at regular intervals to exchange views on problems relating to the health and well-being of mankind.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The powers of the Association are vested in a *Council* consisting of delegates of affiliated societies. The *Affiliated Societies* in each country are required to appoint a local representative known as the national correspondent. OFFICERS: *Chairwoman:* Dr. Charlotte A. Ruys, Professor of Bacteriology at the University of Amsterdam, Honthorststraat 50, Amsterdam Z, Netherlands; *Hon. Secretary:* Dr. Germaine Montreuil-Straus, 75, rue de l'Assomption, Paris 16ᵉ, France; *Vice-Chairwomen:* Dr. Edna Guest (Canada), Dr. Agnete Braestrup (Denmark), Prof. Paulette Gauthier-Villars (France), Dr. Z. Eriksson-Lihr (Finland), Dr. A. Chree Reid (U.S.A.); *Treasurer:* Dr. D. Odlum (U.K.). Terms of office expire in 1950.

6 MEMBERS: National correspondents of National Associations in the following countries: *Australia:* Dr. M. Puckey; *Austria:* Dr. A. Hitzenberger; *Canada:* Dr. White; *Denmark:* Dr. A. Heise; *Finland:* Dr. Z. Eriksson-Lihr; *France:* Dr. E. Odier-Dollfus; *India:* Dr. Pandit; *Israel:* Dr. Jacob; *Italy:* Dr. M.T. Casassa; *Netherlands;* Dr. H. Lohr; *New Zealand:* Dr. S. Sinclair; *Norway:* Dr. E. Guldberg; *Philippines:* Dr. del Mundo; *Sweden:* Dr. O. Rexed; *Switzerland;* Dr. Schnabel; *United Kingdom:* Dr. M. Esslemont; *United States of America:* Dr. M. Wurts; *Corresponding members: Belgium:* Dr. Michotte-Rouse; *Greece:* Dr. Papafigou; *Luxembourg:* Dr. J. Klein; *Thailand;* Dr. P. Vejjabul; *Yugoslavia:* Dr. Bogicevic, Dr. Mitrovitch. 13 Affiliated National Associations with a total membership of 6,000 and 4 individual members.

9 FINANCES: Each Society pays the equivalent of two shillings sterling for every

individual member: individual members (not belonging to any Society) pay ten shillings.

10 MEETINGS: General Meeting at least once every five years.

11 VOTING: By individual ballot. Each association has a set number of council members and delegates with voting powers.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Bulletin of the Medical Women's International Association" (annual); average circulation: 4,400. "Women Doctors at Work during the Second World War," published after the first international meeting of the Association held in London in September 1946.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Association maintains relations with the World Medical Association. It is also a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Association was established in New York in 1919. The First Constituent Assembly was held in Geneva in 1922. Congress in London in 1924; Council Meeting at Prague in 1926; Council Meeting at Bologna in 1928; Congress in Paris in 1929; Council Meeting in Vienna in 1931; Congress in Stockholm in 1934; Council in Paris in 1936; Congress in Edinburgh in 1937; Council Meeting in London in 1946; Congress in Amsterdam in 1947.

16 COMMENTS: The next Congress will be held in Philadelphia in 1950.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CONGRESSES OF COMPARATIVE PATHOLOGY

(Subsidiary of the Society of Comparative Pathology)

(COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT DES CONGRÈS DE PATHOLOGIE COMPARÉE)
(Dépendant de la Société de Pathologie Comparée)

2 ADDRESS: 7, rue Gustave-Nadaud, Paris 16^e, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: Study of diseases common to man, animals and vegetables.

5 OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Prof. Léon Binet (France); *Secretary-General:* Dr. Louis Grollet (France); *Treasurer:* Dr. P. Pizon (France).

6 MEMBERS: Each of the following countries has a National Committee: *Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.* Committees are now being formed in: *Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Norway, Portugal, Yugoslavia.*

7 COMMISSIONS: At each international congress, the Permanent International Committee appoints any additional committees necessary for formulating recommendations.

9 FINANCES: All members of the International Congress, irrespective of whether they belong to the International Committee or the Society of Comparative Pathology, are required to pay a subscription fixed by the Organizing Committee in agreement with the International Committee. As members of National Committees must belong to the Society of Comparative Pathology, they pay a subscription to that society but not to the Permanent International Committee.

10 MEETINGS: A Congress every three years. Apart from the Congresses, the Permanent Committee meets whenever required to prepare the following Congress. The Permanent Committee must meet on the second day of every Congress, but

at the suggestion of the Chairman or Secretary-General of the Permanent International Committee, it may hold a meeting whenever an important decision has to be taken.

11 VOTING: By individual ballot.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The papers presented to Congresses are published in special volumes by the General Committee of the Congress, with the consent of the International Committee. This publication is independent of the "Review of Comparative Pathology and General Hygiene," which is issued 10 times a year and is sent to all members of National Committees, the Society of Comparative Pathology and the International Committee.

16 COMMENTS: The Sixth International Congress will be held at Ghent, Belgium, in 1952. It will be organized by the Belgian National Committee consisting of the following: *Chairman:* Prof. Goormaghtigh (Ghent); *Vice-Chairman:* Prof. Van Goidsenhoven (Cureghem); *Secretary:* Prof. Bouckaert (Ghent); *Treasurer:* Prof. Geurden (Ghent).

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CRIMINOLOGY, PARIS 1950

(DEUXIÈME CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE, PARIS, 1950)

2 ADDRESS: Secretary-General of the Second International Congress of Criminology, 12, place du Panthéon, Paris 5^e, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To enable criminologists in the various countries, after 12 years' separation, to report to the Congress on the results of their research and progress in their methods; to study the basic problem raised by the development of criminology, that of its particular method; to prepare for the discussion on the scheme for the establishment of an International Centre of Criminology, on which the Congress will be required to take a decision.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Organizing Committee* of the Congress consists of representatives of the main research bodies directly concerned with problems of criminology, and of highly qualified experts in that field. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Prof. Donnedieu de Vabres (France); *Secretaries-General:* P. Piperot d'Alleaume (France), Dr. Dublineau (France), M^e Lucienne Scheid (France), M. Stanciu (France); MM. Grapin, Pidoux, Milhaud (France) acting as *Treasurers*).

6 MEMBERS: Delegates responsible for organizing preparatory work in their several countries: Prof. Oswaldo Loudet (*Argentina*); Prof. Roland Grassberger (*Austria*); Prof. Nico Gunzburg (*Belgium*); Prof. Leonido Ribeiro (*Brazil*); Dr. U. Nyein Lhaing (*Burma*); Prof. Larivière (*Canada*); Prof. Israel Drapkin (*Chile*); Prof. Guilermo Uribe Cualla (*Colombia*); Hector Beeche (*Costa-Rica*); Prof. Jose Augustin Martinez (*Cuba*); Dr. Joseph Corner (*Czechoslovakia*); Prof. Georg K. Sturup (*Denmark*); Prof. Fathy Bey, Prof. Ahmed Khalifa (*Egypt*); Prof. Veli Verkko (*Finland*); Prof. Kretscher (*Germany*); Prof. Jacques Zancarollas (*Greece*); Prof. Martinez Duran (*Guatemala*); Prof. Lázlo Tóth (*Hungary*); Prof. Saadi Bississo (*Iraq*); Prof. S. Assaf (*Israel*); Prof. Benigno Di Tullio (*Italy*); Dr. Molitor (*Luxembourg*); Prof. Garideau (*Mexico*); Prof. Vrij (*Netherlands*); Dr. Onuluv Odegard (*Norway*); Dr. A.A. Siassi (*Persia*); Prof. Carlos Bambaren (*Peru*); Dr. Georges Sawicki (*Poland*); Dr. Oscar Teixeira Bastos (*Portugal*); Prof. Jean Moruzi (*Roumania*); Dr. G. Maranon (*Spain*); Prof. Olof Kinberg (*Sweden*); Prof. Thelin

(*Switzerland*); Prof. Salaheddine Tarrazzi (*Syria*); Turkish Institute of Criminology (*Turkey*); Rev. Junod (*Union of South Africa*); Dr. Dennis Caroll (*United Kingdom*); Prof. Tappan (*United States of America*); Prof. Carlos Salvagno Campos (*Uruguay*); Dr. Jose Rafael Mendoza (*Venezuela*).

7 COMMISSIONS: Six scientific committees were set up to stimulate and co-ordinate the preparatory work of the Congress: 1) Anthropology, Biology and Typology; 2) Psychology, Psychiatry and Psycho-Analysis; 3) Technical and scientific branches of police work, forensic medicine; 4) ethics and political science, sociology; 5) penology; 6) a committee consisting of children's experts drawn from the preceding committees to deal specially with the "criminology of children."

12 PUBLICATIONS: The "Revue de Science criminelle et de Droit pénal comparé" has been chosen as the official organ for the preliminary work of the Congress.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Congress is a scientific manifestation of the International Society of Criminology which is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Ist International Congress of Criminology was held at Rome in 1938.

16 COMMENTS: At the Ist International Congress of Criminology, it was decided that the Second Congress should be held in Brazil, but at the suggestion of the Pan-American Congress on Criminology (July 1947), communicated by the International Society of Criminology to the French experts and accepted by them, the Second Congress will be held in Paris. For scientific and practical reasons this Congress will follow immediately the First International Congress of Psychiatry to be held in 1950 in Paris.

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF RADIOLOGY, 1950

(SIXIÈME CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE RADIOLOGIE, 1950)

2 ADDRESS: 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, U.K. *Telephone:* HOLborn 34-74.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The International Congress of Radiology has for its object the development and the advancement of medical radiology by giving radiologists in different countries an opportunity for personally submitting their experiences, exchanging and discussing their ideas, and forming personal bonds with their colleagues.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *International Committee of Radiology*, consisting of delegates appointed by the Radiological Societies of the various countries, forms the Supreme Council for all International Congresses of Radiology. Every country which has one or more radiological societies is entitled to appoint up to 5 delegates to the International Committee of Radiology. The Committee is appointed for three years. The *Executive Committee* consists of the Chairmen of delegations from seven countries selected by the International Committee, and of the President of the Congress, together with the last three living Presidents. OFFICERS: *President* of the Congress, Chairman of the International Committee and its Executive Committee: Dr. Ralston Paterson, Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, 20, U.K.; *Secretary-General:* Dr. J.W. McLaren (U.K.); *Treasurer:* Sir Harold Graham Hodgson (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: Members of radiological societies in all countries, and persons proposed by radiological societies.

7 COMMISSIONS: The International Committee on Radiological Units and the International Protection Committee, with power to appoint committees for special purposes.

9 FINANCES: For defraying the expenses of the Executive Committee between the Congresses each International Congress of Radiology places a sum of U.S. $200 at the disposal of the newly elected President.

10 MEETINGS: Congresses are held every three years. The Executive Committee meets immediately prior to each meeting of the International Committee, which meets the day before each Congress.

11 VOTING: Each country is entitled to one vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Summaries of Essays and Papers are compiled in book form and sent to Members of the Congress before each session. Documents of the Congress are published in English, French, German and the language of the country where the Congress takes place.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Congress is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The first Congress took place in London, in 1925, followed by others in Stockholm, 1928; Paris, 1931; Switzerland, 1934; and Chicago, 1937.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: Handbooks, published at each Congress, but not available for purchase.

16 COMMENTS: The VIth International Congress of Radiology is to be held in London from 23 to 29 July, 1950.

WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH (WFMH)

(FÉDÉRATION MONDIALE POUR LA SANTÉ MENTALE)

2 ADDRESS: (temporary) 19, Manchester Street, London, W.1, U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote among all peoples and nations the highest possible level of mental health (which term shall be deemed to include mental health in its broadest biological, medical, educational and social aspects).

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The general assembly of the Federation is called the *Annual Meeting*, and the officers include a President, a Vice-President and a Treasurer. The Meeting appoints the *Executive Board*, to carry into execution the resolutions passed by the Meeting and to administer the affairs of the Federation. The Executive Board is composed of the President, the Vice-President and the Treasurer, *ex-officio*, and twelve delegates elected by the Meeting, to include at least one representative from each Continental Region. OFFICERS (1949-1950): *President:* Dr. André Repond (Switzerland); *Vice-President:* Prof. William Line (Canada); *Treasurer* (acting): Dr. M.K. el Kholy (Egypt); *Chairman of the Executive Board:* Prof. Dr. H.C. Rümke (Netherlands); *Director:* Dr. J.R. Rees (U.K.); *Assistant Director:* Dr. Kenneth Soddy (U.K.); *Secretary:* Miss E.M. Thornton (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: Membership in the Federation is open to national or other organizations whose purpose in main or in part is the promotion of mental health and human

relations and the study of problems in these fields. The following countries were represented at the foundation meeting of the Federation: *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.* Observers were present from: British Guiana, Hong-Kong, Malaya, Malta, Morocco, Indonesia, Nigeria, Puerto Rico, Sudan.

7 COMMISSIONS: Committees may be appointed in such manner and have such powers as the Annual Meeting or the Executive Board may think proper.

9 FINANCES: Annual subscription (1949) for member-organizations, 400 Swiss francs or the equivalent in sterling. Professional or specialized organizations of fewer than 100 individual members may, on request, pay a reduced annual subscription of 200 Swiss francs. Other organizations eligible for membership which are unable to pay the annual subscription are recommended to enter into indirect membership of the Federation by affiliation with another member-organization. The Federation also receives voluntary contributions.

10 MEETINGS: Annual Meeting. The Executive Board meets at least twice a year.

11 VOTING: Each national delegation has one vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Bulletin of the World Federation for Mental Health" (bimonthly); price 5s. sterling or U.S. $1 per year, post free.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Consultative arrangements with UNESCO and WHO; a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The World Federation for Mental Health was formed in London on 18th August, 1948, during the Third International Congress on Mental Health, in order to take the place of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: Proceedings of the International Congress on Mental Health, London 1948, published in four separate volumes: Vol. I: History, Development and Organization of the Congress; Vol. II: Proceedings of the International Conference on Child Psychiatry; Vol. III: Proceedings of the International Conference on Medical Psychotherapy; Vol. IV: Proceedings of the International Conference on Mental Hygiene. Published by H.K. Lewis & Co. Ltd., 136, Gower Street, London, W.C.1, U.K. - "Mental Health and World Citizenship." Statement prepared for the International Congress on Mental Health, London 1948. Price 9d. post free.

16 COMMENTS: The International Congress on Mental Health, held in London in August 1948, was the third world gathering dealing with mental health. Previous meetings took place in Washington in 1930, and in Paris in 1937. The first Annual Meeting of the Federation was held in London in August 1948, immediately after the foundation meeting, and the second in Geneva, Switzerland, in August 1949. The next Annual Meeting of the Federation is to be held in Paris from August 31st to September 7th 1950.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

(ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ (OMS))

2 ADDRESS: Headquarters: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; *Telephone:* 2.80.00. *Cable address:* UNISANTE GENEVA.
Regional Office for South East Asia: 12, Harding Avenue, New Delhi, India.
Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: P.O. Box 1517, Alexandria, Egypt.
Regional Office for the Americas: 2001, Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington 8, D.C., U.S.A.
Liaison Office, New York; Room No. A 1-101, Lake Success, N.Y., U.S.A. Pending establishment of Regional Organizations for the Western Pacific, Africa, and Europe, special offices for these regions have been created at Headquarters in Geneva.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote and protect the health of all peoples; and the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The work of WHO is carried on by the World Health Assembly, the Executive Board, and the Secretariat.

(a) *The World Health Assembly*, composed of delegates representing members, is the policy-making body of WHO. The work of WHO is reviewed at each annual session of the World Health Assembly and the country or region is selected in which the next annual session shall be held. The Assembly reviews reports and activities of the Executive Board and of the Director-General and instructs the Board in regard to matters upon which action, study, investigation, or report may be considered desirable. It also supervises the financial policies of the Organization and reviews and approves the budget. OFFICERS (1949-1950): *President:* Dr. Karl Evang (Norway); *Vice-Presidents:* Hon. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike (Ceylon), Dr. Naguib Scander Pasha (Egypt), Dr. José Zozaya (Mexico).

(b) *The Executive Board* consists of 18 persons who are designated by as many member states elected by the Health Assembly. Its chief function is to give effect to the decisions and policies of the Assembly. It also prepares the agenda of meetings of the Assembly and submits to it for consideration a general programme of work covering a specific period. The Executive Board is empowered to take emergency measures within the functions and financial resources of the Organization in order to deal with events requiring immediate action. OFFICERS (1949-1950): *Chairman:* Sir Arcot L. Mudaliar (India); *Vice-Chairmen:* Dr. José Zozaya (Mexico), Dr. H.S. Gear (Union of South Africa). States Members elected to designate a person to serve on the Executive Board are at present: Brazil, Byelorussian S.S.R., China, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

(c) *The Secretariat* comprises the Director-General, who is appointed by the Assembly, and such technical and administrative staff as the Organization may require. The Director-General is *ex-officio* Secretary of the Assembly, of the Board, of all commissions and committees of the Organization and of conferences convened by it. It is his duty to prepare and submit annually to the Board the financial statements and budget estimates of the Organization. The Director-General also appoints the staff of the Secretariat. OFFICERS: *Director-General:* Dr. Brock Chisholm (Canada); *Assistant Director-General for Department of Technical Services:* Dr. R. Gautier (Switzerland); *Assistant Director-General for Department of Operational Services:* Dr. Martha Eliot (U.S.A.); *Director, Administration and Finance:* Milton Siegel (U.S.A.); *Regional Director for South East Asia:* Dr. C. Mani (India); *Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean:* Dr. Aly Tewfik

Shousha Pasha (Egypt); *Regional Director for the Americas;* Dr. Fred L. Soper (U.S.A.; Director, Pan American Sanitary Bureau).

6 MEMBERS (December 1949): *Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian S.S.R., Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Costa-Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian S.S.R., Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

7 COMMISSIONS: An important role, covering the major aspects of the work of WHO, is fulfilled by Expert Committees composed of outstanding specialists from many countries. These committees are appointed for two years, during which they meet regularly to advise the Organization on technical details of programmes being carried out or in the planning stages. Study groups and committees have also been established jointly with other specialized agencies and international bodies. Twenty Expert Committees have so far been appointed to deal with subjects such as epidemiology and quarantine, biological standardization, unification of pharmacopoeias, habit-forming-drugs, insecticides, tuberculosis, nutrition, health statistics, maternal and child health, malaria, venereal infections, etc.

8 FACILITIES: The work of WHO can be grouped under two main headings: 1) Operational Services; and 2) Technical Services. The first group, broadly speaking, deals with applying knowledge and techniques developed in any one part of the world to other parts of the world having similar problems. The second group, on the other hand, is primarily the fact-gathering arm of the Organization, and it maintains certain essential technical services which benefit all countries, including non-members. Methods used for the implementation of programmes falling under the two broad categories just mentioned include the following: advisory and demonstration teams or individual expert consultants sent into the field to assist national health authorities on specific problems: a fellowship programme for the international exchange of medical and public health personnel; a supply advisory service in medical literature and teaching equipment; daily world-wide broadcasts of epidemiological information and quarantine requirements for health administrations and commerce; special research projects on various pressing international health problems; exchange of medical and public health information and results of research; stimulation of improvement in teaching facilities for medical and health personnel, etc.

9 FINANCES: Subject to agreement between WHO and the United Nations, the Health Assembly reviews and approves the budget estimates and apportions the expenses among the Members in accordance with a scale fixed by the Health Assembly. A special fund to be used at the discretion of the Executive Board is established to meet emergencies and unforeseen contingencies.

10 MEETINGS: The Health Assembly meets annually; the Executive Board meets at least twice a year. Regional Committees normally meet once a year to review work in progress and to plan future work on the regional level. The Health Assembly or the Board may convene local, general, technical or other special conferences to consider any matter within the competence of the Organization.

11 VOTING: Each member has one vote in the Health Assembly.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The "Bulletin of the World Health Organization," published quarterly in separate editions in English and in French, is the principal scientific organ of WHO, and is a successor to the "Bulletin Mensuel de l'Office International d'Hygiène Publique" and the "Bulletin of the Health Organization of the League

of Nations." It is intended to bring to the knowledge of governments, health administrations and the medical profession communications submitted by the representatives of Member States, technical papers considered or prepared by expert committees, original articles on scientific and public-health subjects of international significance, and bibliographical data.

"Official Record of the World Health Organization" contains the minutes of meetings, reports of expert committees and other documents of WHO and its principal organs. Separate editions in English and in French.

The "Chronicle of the World Health Organization," published monthly in English, French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese, reports the activities of the Organization without, however, claiming to be an authoritative record of its official views. It contains general information on the Organization, including the trend of its work, the meetings of its expert committees, and summaries of its main technical publications.

"International Digest of Health Legislation." Reproductions of or extracts from national laws and regulations dealing with public health and related subjects. Separate editions in English and in French.

"Weekly Epidemiological Record" contains notifications on diseases qualified as "pestilential" in the International Sanitary Conventions. Bilingual, English and French, it is intended primarily for official use.

"Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report," bilingual, English and French. The "Report" is published monthly and contains statistics on infectious diseases, mortality rates, etc. The statistical information is supplemented by various articles and notes on epidemiological and demographic subjects.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The United Nations have recognized the World Health Organization as a Specialized Agency competent to deal with public health questions and as the sole directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work. Co-operation between WHO and other United Nations Specialized Agencies: FAO, ILO, ICAO, UNESCO. Consultative arrangements with non-governmental medical and health organizations. The Pan American Sanitary Bureau is serving as the WHO Regional Office for the Americas.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, at its first meeting in February 1946 decided to call an international conference on health, in order to establish an international health organization. A Technical Preparatory Committee of sixteen experts met in Paris in March, 1946, to draft an agenda and other proposals for consideration at the health conference. The International Health Conference met in New York from June 19 to July 22, 1946. All 51 members of the United Nations, 13 non-member nations, and the Allied Control Authorities for Germany, Japan, and Korea were represented at the conference. The proposed constitution was approved and signed at New York by the representatives of 61 countries. The conference also decided that an Interim Commission, composed of representatives from 18 countries, should be set up to prepare for the establishment of the permanent agency and to carry on certain urgently necessary work. The Interim Commission came into being at the conclusion of the International Health Conference. The WHO Interim Commission functioned longer than had been anticipated. The International Health Conference had agreed that the WHO Constitution would enter into force as soon as final approval was given to it by 26 States Members of the United Nations. This number was attained, and the Constitution thus went into effect, on April 7, 1948. The World Health Organization was then formally established as a permanent body on September 1, 1948, following the First World Health Assembly, held at Geneva from June 24 to July 24, 1948. By decision of the Health Assembly the date of the WHO Constitution's entry into force, April 7, is now observed annually as "World Health Day" by countries everywhere in order to stress the possibilities open to humanity today for achieving better health.

WORLD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATION MÉDICALE MONDIALE)

2 ADDRESS: Secretary-General: Dr. L.H. Bauer, 2, East 103rd Street, New York 29, N.Y., U.S.A. *Telephone:* SAcramento 2-2197. *Secretariat for Europe:* Dr. P. Cibrie, 60, boulevard de Latour-Maubourg, Paris 7^{e}, France. *Telephone:* INValides 16-03.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote closer ties among the national medical organizations and among the doctors of the world; to maintain the honour and protect the interests of the medical profession; to study and report on the professional problems and organize an exchange of information on matters of interest to the medical profession; to present the views of the medical profession to WHO, UNESCO, and other appropriate bodies; to work towards world peace.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The general control and direction of the policy and affairs of the Association is vested in the *General Assembly* which is composed of the officers of the Association, *ex-officio,* the members of the Council, and delegates from the member-associations (two delegates per member-association). The General Assembly appoints the Council, composed of the President, the President-Elect, the Treasurer, and ten members of the General Assembly. Each elected member of the Council holds office for three years and is eligible for re-election. Members retire in rotation. OFFICERS: *President:* Dr. Charles Hill (U.K.); *President-Elect:* Dr. Elmer L. Henderson (U.S.A.); *Chairman:* Dr. T.C. Routley (Canada); *Treasurer:* Dr. O. Leuch (Switzerland).

6 MEMBERS: Eligible for membership is any national or territorial medical association fully representative of the medical profession in its country or territory or of the members of the medical profession of a recognized ethnic group in its country or territory. In 1948, member-associations of 48 nations were represented at the General Assembly.

9 FINANCES: Annual subscription paid by member-associations.

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly meets annually, if possible in a different country each year. The Council meets at least twice a year.

11 VOTING: All members of the General Assembly are entitled to vote. Each delegate has one vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The "World Medical Association Bulletin" published in Chicago in the three official languages (English, French, Spanish).

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Relations with WHO and UNESCO; founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Association held its first Annual Meeting in September 1947, under the presidency of Prof. Eugène Marquis, Director of the École de Médecine de Rennes. Second General Assembly, Geneva, 1948; Third General Assembly, London, October, 1949.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATION AMÉRICAINE DES HOPITAUX)

2 ADDRESS: 18, East Division Street, Chicago 10, Ill., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote the welfare of the people through the development of hospital and out-patient service. To further this object, the Association encourages professional education and scientific research, aids in the health education of the public, co-operates with other organizations having a similar object, and does whatever may best promote hospital and out-patient service efficiency.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *House of Delegates*, representing all members. The executive powers are vested in the *Board of Trustees*, which administers its property, funds and policies.

6 MEMBERS: Hospitals in *Canada* and *United States of America.* About 4,400 member hospitals and 3,600 individual members.

7 COMMISSIONS: Council on Administrative Practices, Professional Practice, Hospital Planning and Plant Operation, Public Relations, Government Relations, International Relations, Education, Blue Cross, Association Relations, and Prepayment Plans and Hospital Reimbursement.

8 FACILITIES: Library of the American Hospital Association. The Asa S. Bacon Memorial — comprehensive collection of printed literature on all phases of Hospital Administration.

9 FINANCES: The Association is supported by institutional and personal membership fees according to Patient Census. Active Institutional: Minimum: U.S. $60. Maximum: $300. Association Institutional: $30 and $60. Personal: $5. Subscription other than in Canada an U.S.A.: $10 and $25.

10 MEETINGS: Annual Convention, usually held in September.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Hospital," official journal of the American Hospital Association, $2 to members, $3 to non-members; "Trustee," official monthly journal of the American Hospital Association for members of hospital governing boards, $2 to members; $3 to non-members; "American Hospital Directory," complete information on number of beds, employees and patients, extent of financing, type of sponsorship, expenditures, plant evaluation, etc. More than 200 manuals and publications.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded September 12, 1899. 51st Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, 26-29 September, 1949.

ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN SOCIETIES OF GASTRO-ENTEROLOGY

(ASSOCIATION DES SOCIÉTÉS NATIONALES EUROPÉENNES ET MÉDITERRANÉENNES DE GASTRO-ENTÉROLOGIE)

2 ADDRESS: Association Française de Gastro-Entérélogie, 78, rue de Monceau, Paris 8e, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To enable gastro-enterologists from neighbouring countries to exchange ideas, and to disseminate the knowledge acquired by each particular group, thereby facilitating the work of international congresses.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: There are no permanent Officers. The Society of Gastro-Enterology of the country in which the annual Congress is to be held is responsible for organizing the meeting and provides the Officers.

6 MEMBERS: National Societies of Gastro-Enterology and branches of national medical societies dealing specially with gastro-enterology in the following countries are *ex-officio* members: *Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Transjordan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.*

9 FINANCES: A special "Congress" fee is paid only by members actually attending the meeting. A different fee is paid by members, whether present at the meeting of not, who wish to receive all the Congress's reports and communications.

10 MEETINGS: Unless otherwise decided, there will be one meeting a year.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Reports and communications published by the Society responsible for the organization of the meeting.

14 SHORT HISTORY: It was decided to establish the Association at the plenary meeting of national delegates to the First European Congress of National Gastro-Enterological Societies, held at Lausanne from 23 to 25 July, 1948.

16 COMMENTS: The Association is independent of the International Society of Gastro-Enterology. The Second Congress is to be held in Madrid in 1950.

EUROPEAN LEAGUE AGAINST RHEUMATISM

(LIGUE EUROPÉENNE CONTRE LE RHUMATISME)

2 ADDRESS: Headquarters of the Secretariat: St. Strandstroede 19, Copenhagen K., Denmark.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To co-ordinate all research and the treatment of rheumatic complaints initiatied by scientific and social organizations in the member countries of the League.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The supreme authority of the League is the Council, which elects the President of the League and two Vice-Presidents. The President is appointed for two years and is not eligible for re-election. The Officers consist of the President of the European League and former President, the two Vice-Presidents and members of the Secretariat-General, in addition to the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the International League against Rheumatism. OFFICERS: *President:* W.S.C. Copeman, M.D. (U.K.); *1st Vice-President:* Dr. M. Ferond (Belgium); *2nd Vice-President:* Dr. Pedro Barcelo (Spain); *Past President:* Dr. Mathieu Pierre-Weil (France); *Secretary-General:* Prof. Gunnar Edström (Sweden); *Treasurer:* Ove de Bornemann (Denmark); *Secretary: President of Ligue Internationale contre le Rhumatisme:* Prof. Dr. E. Varlov (Denmark); *Secretary-Treasurer to Ligue Internationale:* Dr. W.S. Tegner (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: Each member country elects and delegates one representative and one deputy representative to the League. They are appointed for a term of four years and are eligible for immediate re-election. The following countries have appointed delegates to the League; *Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.*

9 FINANCES: Annual subscription of £25 from each member country. Twenty-five per cent of the total subscription are paid to the International League against Rheumatism.

10 MEETINGS: The Council meets at least once every two years.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The Association has concluded an arrangement with the "Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases," B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, U.K., and this review serves as the official organ of the League.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The European League against Rheumatism is a section of the International League against Rheumatism.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Congresses at Copenhagen and Aarhus in September 1947.

16 COMMENTS: The next European Congress will be held at Barcelona in 1951.

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CARDIOLOGY

(SOCIÉTÉ EUROPÉENNE DE CARDIOLOGIE)

2 ADDRESS: Provisionally: 80, rue Marcelis, Brussels, Belgium.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To bring together cardiologists from all European countries; to contribute towards the development of cardiology; to promote scientific collaboration and to facilitate personal contacts.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: a) a *General Committee,* consisting of an Honorary Chairman, a Chairman, 3 Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary-General and a Treasurer; b) a *Constituent Committee* consisting of official delegates invited to Brussels for the Constituent Assembly. This Committee may later be enlarged. OFFICERS: *Provisional General Committee: Honorary Chairman:* Prof. Charles Laubry (France); *Chairman:* Prof. Gustav Nylin (Sweden); *Vice-Chairmen:* Dr. D. Evan Bedford (U.K.), Prof. Jean Lenègre (France), Prof. Eduardo Coehlo (Portugal); *Secretary-General:* Dr. François van Dooren (Belgium); *Treasurer:* Dr. Ivan Mahaim (Switzerland).

6 MEMBERS: The Society consists of titular, corresponding and honorary members. Every European cardiologist may join the Society if he is sponsored by the Society to which he belongs, by his national delegate or by a member of the Constituent Committee.

9 FINANCES: The General Committee and the Constituent Committee are authorized to seek the necessary financial support to cover current activities and to organize scientific meetings, etc.

10 MEETINGS: Both Committees meet at least once every two years; the General Committee should organize a Congress every two years.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Society was established in Brussels, on 29 January 1949 by the representatives of 14 European countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France,

Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

16 COMMENTS: There are plans for amalgamating the European society with the Inter-American Society to form an International Society of Cardiology.

INTER-AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATION INTER-AMÉRICAINE DES HOPITAUX)

2 ADDRESS: 2000, Massachussetts Avenue, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To stimulate and maintain a close association among the hospital people of the American continents.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Directive Council,* consisting of the officers and 12 additional members representing the various regions of the Americas. OFFICERS: *President:* Dr. Gustavo Baz, Mexican Minister of Public Health and Welfare; *Liaison with the American Hospital Association:* Felix Lamela, Pan-American Sanitary Bureau.

6 MEMBERS: In all of the twenty-one American Republics: founding, contributing, active institutional, active personal, or associate members.

9 FINANCES: Philanthropic organizations and individuals donating U.S. $100 become founding members: those donating $25 become contributing members. Hospital and related institutions may become active institutional members, paying $10 annual dues; persons actively engaged in the hospital or allied fields may become active personal members on payment of $5 in annual dues. Associate membership is open to individuals not eligible for active personal membership on payment of $10 annually.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Close relationship with the Pan-American Sanitary Organization.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in 1941 at the Atlantic City Convention of the American Hospital Association.

INTERNATIONAL AND IVth AMERICAN CONGRESS ON OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

(QUATRIÈME CONGRÈS AMÉRICAIN (ET INTERNATIONAL) D'OBSTÉTRIQUE ET GYNÉCOLOGIE)

2 ADDRESS: 24, West Ohio Street, Chicago 10, Ill., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: Maternal and infant welfare.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: Each Congress has its own organization which is temporary and continues only for the duration of the business of the Congress. The Bureau for the Congress of 1950 is constituted as follows: *General Chairman:* Fred L. Adair (U.S.A.); *Vice-Chairman:* Carl P. Huber (U.S.A.); *Secretary:* F. Bayard Carter (U.S.A.); *Programme Committee:* Dr. Howard C. Taylor, Jr., (U.S.A.).

6 MEMBERS: Admitted to the sessions are doctors, nurses, hospital administrators, public health personnel, and medical educators.

9 FINANCES: The Congresses are financed with membership dues and exhibitors' fees.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Quarterly publication (in English).

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Congress is a founder member of the CCICMS.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Congress on Obstetrics and Gynecology was convened in conjunction with the Fourth American Congress from 14 to 19 May, 1950 in New York, sponsored by the American Committee on Maternal Welfare, Inc., Chicago, Ill. The First American Congress on Obstetrics and Gynecology was held in Cleveland, in 1939; the Second in St. Louis, in 1942; the third in St. Louis, in 1947.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

(CONGRÈS PAN-AMÉRICAIN D'OPHTALMOLOGIE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Dr. Harry S. Gradle, 58, East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To prepare the periodical meetings of the Ophthalmologists in the Americas.

5 COVERNING BODIES: *Congress, Council.* OFFICERS: *Honorary President:* Prof. Vasquez-Barriere. *Vice-Presidents:* Drs. Belgeri, Brawley, P. Fomez, Fr.C. Cordes, MacMillan, A. Agüero, E. Luque, P. Luna, A.T. Etreda. *Executive Secretaries:* Dr. M. Alvaro, 1151, Rua da Consolaçâo, Sâo Paulo, Brazil; Dr. C. Berens, 301, East 14th Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. *Bureau of the* 1948 *Congress: President:* Dr. T.R. Yanes; *Director-General:* Dr. G. Copero; *Secretary-General:* Dr. M.A. Branly, Escuela de Medicina, 25 E.T. Vedado, Havana, Cuba; *Assistant-Secretaries:* Dr. A. Duarte, Dr. O.F. Lubian, Dr. R. Labrador, Dr. O.F. Horstmann, Dr. P. Hocchevarria, Dr. O. Ferrer.

6 MEMBERS: Ophthalmologists and Ophthalmological Societies in the twenty-one American Republics and Canada.

7 COMMISSIONS: *Committee on the Exchange of Literature,* composed of 16 members, representing seven countries. *Committee on Professorial Exchange,* composed of eight members, representing six countries. *Committee on Trachoma,* composed of five members representing four countries. *Committee on the Prevention of Blindness,* composed of seven members, representing six countries.

9 FINANCES: Annual dues for individual members: U.S. $5.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Ophthalmologia Ibero-Americana" (quarterly).

14 SHORT HISTORY: A permanent organization of the Ophthalmologists and Ophthalmological societies of the Western Hemisphere founded in October 1940. The need for such an organization arose when the outbreak of World War II terminated the periodical meetings of the International Congress of Ophthalmology which had been held every four years since 1857, with the exception of the period from 1914 to 1929 when no meetings were held. In view of the length of time which had elapsed after the first world war until regular international congresses were again organized, it was thought advisable to continue the meetings on a regional basis in the Americas.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "Handbook of International Organizations in the Americas," Washington, 1945, pp. 295-296. "Journal d'Ophtalmologie Sociale," 1947, hors série, 66, boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris.

PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATION MÉDICALE PAN-AMÉRICAINE)

2 ADDRESS: 745, Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: *a)* To promote closer relations and better understanding among physicians and surgeons of the Western Hemisphere; *b)* to extend courtesies and to show hospitality and attention to representative members of the medical profession in the cities where chapters of the Association may be located; *c)* each year to grant scholarships of one or two years duration to one graduate physician or surgeon from each of the twenty-two countries of the Western Hemisphere, where reciprocal courtesies are extended, with an interchanging of scholarships between the countries, using the facilities of the various scientific institutions in North, Central and South America; *d)* to form post-graduate medical teaching centres in various countries in the Western Hemisphere, and to form or acquire a hospital or hospitals and a clinic or clinics; *e)* to take such other steps, involving no political policy and advancing medical knowledge in, and developing friendship among the various countries of the Western Hemisphere as the Association may deem wise, such as but not limited by: 1) the interchange of physicians and surgeons between such countries for the purpose of presenting medical courses; 2) the organization and holding of Pan-American medical congresses; and 3) the establishment, or sponsoring of the establishment by some other designated party, of a Journal of the Association.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *General Assembly; Medical Congress; Board of Trustees; Executive Committee; Board of Regional Administrators; Board of Censors and Discipline.*

6 MEMBERS: Active, honorary and associate membership in all twenty-one American Republics and in Canada.

9 FINANCES: Annual dues of active and associate members, U.S. $5.

10 MEETINGS: Meetings of members of the Association to elect the Board of Trustees are held annually at the main office of the Association. The constitution does not specify how often the General Assembly and the Medical Congresses are to be held. The Congresses have in the past occurred at intervals of approximately two years.

11 VOTING: Voting is by majority, with the exception that an affirmative vote to two-thirds of the Trustees present at any duly constituted meeting of the Board is required for the election of honorary and associate members.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in 1928. A Pan-American Medical Association was founded in 1900 and held three meetings, the last in San Francisco in 1915. This Association was dissolved, and in 1926 a number of American physicians organized a new Pan-American Medical Association which had no connection with the earlier organization. For two years the new association was purely national in character, but in 1928 it held its first international congress in Havana, Cuba, and since then has been an international organization.

PAN-AMERICAN ODONTOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATION ODONTOLOGIQUE PAN-AMÉRICAINE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Dr. R.H. Brodsky, 205, West 57th Street, New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To foster a close professional and cultural interchange between the members of the dental profession in the United States and those of the other countries of America; to establish fellowships or scholarship, through which dentists of Latin America may take post-graduate courses in the United States: to form roving clinics in Latin America, and to establish visiting or exchange professorships at various Central and South American Dental schools.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *House of Delegates,* elected by the Divisions of the Association, itself elects *Board of Trustees, Executive Committee.*

6 MEMBERS: Active, Associate, and Honorary, who are grouped under Divisions and Sections for each country. The Association has members in all the twenty-one American republics and at present there are Divisions in *Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America, Uruguay.*

9 FINANCES: Annual dues of Active Members, U.S. $3.

10 MEETINGS: The House of Delegates meets once a year; the Board of Trustees or Directors and an Executive Committee meet at intervals during the year, when necessary.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Newsletter (quarterly), published since 1943.

16 COMMENTS: The Association has established scholarships at the dental schools of the University of Pennsylvania, University of Michigan and New York University.

PAN-AMERICAN SANITARY ORGANIZATION

(ORGANISATION SANITAIRE PAN-AMÉRICAINE)

2 ADDRESS: 2001, Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C., U.S.A. *Telephone:* NAtional 6635. *Cable address:* OFSANPAN WASHINGTON.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: The Pan-American Sanitary Organization is an international health organization, concerned with the health, the medical care and the medical aspects of social security of the people of the Americas.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Organization is composed of : the *Pan-American Sanitary Conference,* the *Directing Council,* the *Executive Committee* and the *Pan-American Sanitary Bureau.* 1) The *Pan-American Sanitary Conference* is the supreme governing authority of the Organization and is composed of delegates, not more than three from each of the member governments and of such other territories or groups of territories to which the right of representation has been extended. 2) The *Directing Council* is composed of one representative from each member government of the Organization, and one representative from each territory or group of territories to which the right of representation in the Organization has

been extended. 3) The *Executive Committee* is composed of individuals named by seven member governments elected by the Council for overlapping terms of three years. 4) The *Pan-American Sanitary Bureau* is the operating agency of the Organization. OFFICERS: *Director:* Dr. Fred L. Soper (U.S.A.; term expires: 1951); *Assistant Director:* Dr. John R. Murdock (U.S.A.); *Secretary-General:* Dr. Miguel E. Bustamante (Mexico).

6 MEMBERS: *Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.* The Seventh Pan-American Sanitary Conference (1947) recognized Canada as a member of future Pan-American Sanitary Conferences, and in 1948 the Directing Council established the rights and privileges of non-self-governing territories in the Organization.

7 COMMISSIONS: *Regional Offices:* Lima, Peru; Apartado 383, Guatemala. *Area Offices:* U.S. Court House, El Paso, Texas; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Trinidad, B.W.I.

8 FACILITIES: Venereal Disease Training Laboratory in Guatemala; Research Centre on Malaria Therapy and Onchocerciasis in Guatemala.

9 FINANCES: For 1949: U.S. $1,700,000, contributed by Member Countries.

10 MEETINGS: The Pan-American Sanitary Conference meets every four years. The Directing Council holds annual, the Executive Committee biannual meetings.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Boletin de la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana," a monthly. Subscription price: U.S. $3 per year to private individuals, free to government services and institutions; average circulation: approximately 8,000. "Weekly Epidemiological Report;" average circulation to public health officials of American countries, 500. "Monthly Epidemiological Report;" average circulation to public health officials of American countries, 400. 235 publications issued by the Bureau.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Bureau is serving as the Regional Office of WHO for the Americas. It also works with ICAO, Economic Commission for Latin America, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, and others which have health programmes.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Originally International Sanitary Bureau, the first of the International Health Organizations dating from 1902. The name Pan-American Sanitary Bureau was taken in 1923 to avoid confusion with the International Office of Public Health at Paris, created in 1907. The Pan-American Sanitary Organization dates from 1947.

16 COMMENTS: Next Pan-American Sanitary Conference, Ciudad Trujillo, Domican Republic, 1950.

TWENTY-FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS (FRENCH SPEAKING) OF FORENSIC, SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE

(VINGT-CINQUIÈME CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE MÉDECINE LÉGALE, DE MÉDECINE SOCIALE ET DE MÉDECINE DU TRAVAIL, DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE)

2 ADDRESS: President: Dr. Dervilée, 27, rue du Jardin-Public, Bordeaux, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To clarify all questions relating to forensic, social and industrial medicine.

5 OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Prof. Dervilée (France); *Secretary-General:* Prof. Muller,

14, rue de Friedland, Lille, France; *Assistant Secretary-General:* Prof. l'Epée (France).

6 MEMBERS: These Congresses may be attended by professors of forensic medicine and their assistants, the directors of Institutes of Forensic Medicine, psychiatric specialists and qualified practitioners in forensic medicine. The following countries are convened: *Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions from members.

10 MEETINGS: The Congresses have been held in several cities in turn, one of the most important taking place in Geneva in 1928. They were discontinued during World War II. The XXIIIrd Congress was held on 18 and 19 October 1946, in Paris, the XXIVth from 21 to 23 May 1948 at Lausanne and the XXVth from 11 to 14 May 1949 at Bordeaux.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Congress was established 30 years ago by the French Society for Forensic Medicine. The title of Industrial Medicine was later added, in accordance with the provisions of the French law of 11 October 1946, and will henceforward be retained.

CHAPTER III

MISCELLANEOUS

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL WHALING STATISTICS

(BUREAU DES STATISTIQUES BALEINIÈRES INTERNATIONALES)

2 ADDRESS: Sandefjord, Norway.

4 AIMS: To serve as a body which is to receive notification of statistical and other information required by the Whaling Agreement, from the nationals of all countries participating in the whale fisheries; and to publish statistics on whaling in the Antarctic and in other fields.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Established in 1929. According to the 1937 "International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling" and the 1946 Convention, the Bureau is to receive statistics from all whaling companies.

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

(ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE RADIODIFFUSION (OIR))

2 ADDRESS: 15, Mozartova, Prague XVI, Czechoslovakia. *Cable address:* INTERADIF PRAHA.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To establish ties between the various broadcasting agencies, to arrange for the exchange of information between its members on technical progress and the methods used in all branches of broadcasting work, to uphold the interests of broadcasting, to seek solutions to broadcasting problems through international collaboration, to work out measures for the general development of broadcasting, especially along the lines of technical organization.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Generol Assembly*, consisting if 1 representative for each full member. *Administrative Board* consisting of 13 members. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* A.I. Koloskov (U.S.S.R.); *Vice-Chairmen:* M. Soccor (Roumania), K. Stahl (Czechoslovakia); *Members of the Administrative Board:* P.M. Unsman (Esthonian S.S.R.), M. Nikolov (Bulgaria), I. Szirmai (Hungary), P. Kito (Albania); *Secretary-General:* J.O. Dolezal (Czechoslovakia).

6 MEMBERS: Full and associate members; the main broadcasting agencies in the following countries are full members: *Albania, Bulgaria, Bielorussian S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Estonian S.S.R., Finland, Hungary, Latvian S.S.R., Lithuanian S.S.R., Moldavian S.S.R., Poland, Roumania, Syria, Ukrainian S.S.R., Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.*

8 FACILITIES: Technical Control Centre for Wavelengths, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions and contributions from members; donations, bequests, grants and proceeds from publications.

10 MEETINGS: General Assembly at least twice a year.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Information and Documentation Bulletin in English, French and Russian, issued every 6 weeks. Title of French Edition: "La Radio dans le Monde."

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Official relations with the ITU and its advisory committees.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Established by a Constituent Assembly in June 1946.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR BIRD PRESERVATION (ICBP)

(COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL POUR LA PRÉSERVATION DES OISEAUX (CIPO))

2 ADDRESS: British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, U.K.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To stimulate interest in all countries for a more adequate protection of wild bird life.

5 OFFICERS: *President:* Jean Delacour (France, U.S.A.); *Vice-Presidents:* Léon Lippens (Belgium), Pedro S. Casal (Argentine); *Secretaries;* Phyllis Barclay-Smith U.K.), Richard H. Pough (U.S.A.), Georges Olivier (France).

6 MEMBERS: National Sections in *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.*

8 FACILITIES: The International Wildfowl Research Institute will be the international centre of the investigations for the collection and tabulation of information indicating the number and distribution of wildfowl in the past, the making of periodical census of resident and migratory species, the ringing of adults to trace migration routes, the investigation of natural and other causes of mortality, collection of information concerning the growth and distribution of food plants, and the publication of reports on the results of the investigations.

9 FINANCES: Contributions from National Sections, grants from governments, and from private and publics institutions.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Bulletins 1-5; International Wildfowl Enquiry (Vols. 1 and 2); Annual Report; Danish Breeding Birds.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Committee was organized in 1922, at a meeting in London. Other meetings have taken place in Luxembourg, 1925; Brussels, 1927; Geneva, 1928; Amsterdam, 1930; Oxford, 1934. Meetings of the European Section were held in Paris, 1931; Brussels, 1935; Vienna, 1937; London, 1947; Paris, 1948; First post-war Conference, Uppsala, Sweden, 8-10 June, 1950.

16 COMMENTS: The main activity of the European Section has been in the past few years to revise the Paris Convention of 1902 for the Protection of Birds Useful to Agriculture, in the light of modern conditions and increased knowledge of migration of birds. A sub-committee presented proposals for revision at the Vienna meeting in 1937, but action on the matter was delayed by World War II. A new sub-committee was formed after the war, and proposals presented at the Paris meeting, July, 1948. It was decided that the amended Convention should be presented to the French Government for official action, and for submission to the Governments concerned. The fundamental basis of the present proposal is that all birds should have some measure of protection, not only during the breeding season, but, in the case of migratory birds in danger of extinction should have special protection. It is realized that the all-important balance of nature should be maintained, and that any bird that may constitute a menace to other species must be kept in check. Import, export, selling or buying are also dealt with in regards to species taken illegally, and eggs are considered equally with the birds themselves. Certain methods for the mass capture or destruction of birds are condemned. In addition to the Convention another important question dealt

with by the Paris Conference was the International Inquiry into the status of the *Anatidae* in Europe. The British Section, which had been allocated the task of correlating all the information sent in from all over Europe presented a report on the arrangements being made to carry out this work.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

(COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL D'ORGANISATION SCIENTIFIQUE)

2 ADDRESS: Case postale 18277, Chêne-Bourg, Geneva, Switzerland.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To study the use of methods of scientific management and to disseminate knowledge concerning them among all those interested; to help in applying such methods to all forms of human activity in which they can improve working conditions and productivity.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Council, Executive Committee.* OFFICERS: *President:* Assar Gibrielsson (Sweden); *Vice-Presidents:* Sir Clive Baillieu (U.K.), Harold B. Maynard (U.S.A.), Louis Ferasson (France), Theodore Limperg (Netherlands), Carl B. Nathhorst (Sweden); *Treasurer:* William Batt (U.S.A.); *Secretary-General:* Hugo de Haan (Switzerland).

6 MEMBERS: *Australia:* Australian Institute of Management, Melbourne; *Belgium:* Comité National Belge de l'Organisation Scientifique, Brussels; *Brazil:* Instituto de Organisação Racional do Trabalho, São Paulo; *Canada:* Canadian Management Council, Montreal; *Denmark:* Dansk National-komite for Rational Organisation, Copenhagen; *Finland:* Finnish National Board of Scientific Management, Helsinki; *France:* Comité National de l'Organisation Française, Paris; *Greece:* Hellenic Committee of Scientific Management, Athens; *Netherlands:* Nederlandsch Instituut vor Efficiency, s'Gravenhage; *Norway:* Den Norske Nasjonal komite for Rasjonell Organisasjon, Oslo; *Sweden :* Svenska National-kommitten for Rationnell Organisation, Stockholm; *Switzerland:* Comité National Suisse d'Organisation Scientifique, Geneva; *Union of South Africa:* Development Foundation, Johannesburg; *United Kingdom:* Britsh Institute of Management, London; *United States of America:* National Management Council, New York, N.Y.

9 FINANCES: Annual contributions from the National Member Associations.

10 MEETINGS: International Management Congresses held every 3 years; International Technical Conferences held during the intervals between Congresses. The Council meets every three years simultaneously with the Congress. The Executive Committee meets twice a year.

11 VOTING: By country.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Manual 1949, Folder 1950.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Committee has consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council, and with UNESCO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Committee was founded on 11 June, 1926 in Paris. International Congresses were held in: Prague, 1924; Brussels, 1925; Rome, 1927; Paris, 1929; Amsterdam, 1932; London, 1935; Washington, 1938; Stockholm, 1947.

16 COMMENTS: The XIth International Management Congress will be Brussels from 5 to 11 July, 1951.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF MUSEUMS (ICOM)

(CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MUSÉES)

2 ADDRESS: Unesco House, 19, avenue Kléber, Paris 16^e, France. *Telephone:* KLEber 52-00. *Cable address:* ICOM PARIS.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The purpose of the Council is to provide an appropriate organization to further international co-operation among museums and to be the co-ordinating and representative international body furthering museum interest.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Council* consists of all members of all the National Committees, with a maximum of fifteen members per country. The *Executive Committee* consists of seven elected officers, the Chairman of the Advisory Board and seven other members. The *Advisory Board* consists of the Chairmen of all the National Committees. OFFICERS: *President:* Chauncey J. Hamlin (U.S.A.); *Chairman of the Advisory Board:* Georges Salles (France); *Vice-Presidents:* Julien Cain (France), David Finley (U.S.A.), Sir John Forsdyke (U.K.); *Treasurer:* A. Léveillé (France); *Assistant Treasurer:* William Cousins (France); *Corresponding Secretary:* L. Van Puyvelde (Belgium); *Recording Secretary:* H.F.E. Visser (Netherlands); *Members:* Sir Leigh Ashton (U.K.), Dr. Josef Cibulka (Czechoslovakia), Dr. F. Gysin (Switzerland), Ignacio Marquina (Mexico), A.R. Penfold (Australia), G. Sotiriou (Greece), E. Wetergren (Sweden), Han Lih-Wu (China), Doña Heloise Alberto Torres (Brazil); *Expert:* René d'Harnoncourt (U.S.A.); *Honorary Associate Director-General:* Georges-Henri Rivière (France); *Executive Secretary:* Martha Benoist d'Azy (France).

6 MEMBERS: Individual members from 29 countries: *Austria,* 1; *Belgium,* 6; *Brazil,* 1; *Canada,* 3; *China,* 1; *Cuba,* 1; *Czechoslovakia,* 1; *Denmark,* 4; *Egypt,* 2; *France,* 166; *Haiti,* 1; *Hawaii,* 1; *Hungary,* 1; *Israel,* 1; *Italy,* 16; *Lebanon,* 1; *Mexico,* 1; *Netherlands,* 12; *New Zealand,* 1: *Norway,* 5; *Persia,* 2; *Philippines,* 1; *Poland,* 4; *Portugal,* 1; *Sweden,* 5; *Switzerland,* 4; *Thailand,* 3; *United Kingdom,* 14; *United States of America,* 34.

8 FACILITIES: Documentation Service.

9 FINANCES: Annual dues of U.S. $4 per person.

10 MEETINGS: At least one biennial meeting; a General Conference may be held simultaneously, open to all professional museum personnel.

11 VOTING: By individual vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "ICOM News," published six times a year, free to all members and associate members. "Résumé of the Biennial Conferences." A yearly Manual on a special type of Museum or a museum activity (in 1948, "The Formation and Development of Scientific and Technical Museums").

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Consultative arrangements with UNESCO since July, 1948.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in 1946. General Biennial Conference, June 1948. Interim Conference, Mexico, 1947.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR DOCUMENTATION

(FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE DOCUMENTATION (FID))

2 ADDRESS: Willem Witsenplein 6, The Hague, Netherlands.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote and facilitate the study, organization and realization of documentation in all its branches and in all its forms and to create in this way an international network of documentation; to conclude international agreements likely to assist in the implementation of recommendations of value to those concerned with documentation. As means to this end, the Federation may, *inter alia: a)* convene international conferences or congresses, either restricted or open; *b)* organize the exchange of information regarding work carried on by its representative National Committees; *c)* co-operate with other international organizations dealing with related subjects; *d)* issue publications in the field of documentation; *e)* act as a centre of study and research with respect to the means and methods of documentation; *f)* establish principles for the guidance of the National Committees in their work.

5 COVERNING BODIES: The affairs of the Federation are administered by the Council, consisting of the officers and one representative from each of the national, international and corresponding members.
The *Committee of Action* is composed of the President, the first Vice-President, the Secretary-General, the Treasurer and three elected Members. OFFICERS: *President:* C. le Maistre (U.K.); *Senior Vice-President:* Dr. P. Bourgeois (Switzerland); *Vice-Presidents:* J. Cain (France), Dr. C.W. David (U.S.A.); *Treasurer:* Dr. Arne J. Moller (Denmark); *General Secretary:* F. Donker Duyvis (Netherlands).

6 MEMBERS: National members, of which there is only one for each country, consist of National Committees representing private or public organizations and individuals interested in the objects of the Federation. National Committees in *Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America.* International members are the international organizations (4 in 1950) interested in the objects of the Federation. Associate members (46 in 1950) and corresponding members (6 in 1950) are bodies or individuals interested in the objects of the Federation.

7 COMMISSIONS: Committees on: Universal Classification; Abstracting; Technical Methods in Documentation; Training of Librarians and Documentalists (jointly with the International Federation of Library Associations). Specialized Lists of Periodicals; the "Review of Documentation" (Editorial).

9 FINANCES: National Members pay annual dues fixed by the Council according to an approved scale.

11 VOTING: Each National Committee has one vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Bulletin de l'Institut International de Bibliographie, 1895-1934; I.I.B. Communications, 1895-1934; I.I.D. Communications, 1934-1939; FID Communications, 1939-1947; Editions of the Universal Decimal Classification (complete editions in English, French and German; abridged editions in some ten languages); various monographs in the field of documentation.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Consultative arrangements with UNESCO; relations with the International Federation of Library Associations, and the International Organization for Standardization.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Federation was founded in 1895 under the title "International Institute for Bibliography," which was changed in 1931 to "International Institute for Documentation," becoming in 1938 International Federation for Documentation.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF DOG BREEDERS

(FÉDÉRATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (FCI))

2 ADDRESS: 13, avenue de l'Yser, Brussels, Belgium.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To encourage, protect and defend the science and practice of the breeding of pedigree dogs by all appropriate means, and particularly by: *a*) the unification of regulations, *b*) the mutual recognition of Stud Books, *c*) the establishment of a permanent office and *d*) the convening of congresses of dog breeders.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *General Assembly.* OFFICERS: President, Vice-President, Secretary-General (Baron Albert Houtart) and a Secretary.

6 MEMBERS: National Societies in *Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.*

10 MEETINGS: General Assembly once a year.

11 VOTING: Each federated society has one vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The "Stud Book."

14 SHORT HISTORY: Established in 1921. International Congresses of Dog breaders at Florence, Monaco, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Paris. The last General Assembly was held on 8 June 1950 at Amsterdam.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS (IFLA)

(FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE BIBLIOTHÉCAIRES)

2 ADDRESS: *Secretary-General:* Dr. T.P. Sevensma, The University, Leyden, Netherlands.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To promote international library co-operation.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The affairs of the Federation are administered by the *International Library Committee,* consisting of representatives selected by the associations which are members of the Federation. each country to have one delegate and one alternate. OFFICERS *of the Executive Board*: *President:* Dr. W Munthe (Norway); *Vice-Presidents:* M. Lord (U.S.A.), H.M. Cashmore (U.K.), M. R. Brun (France); *Secretary-General;* Dr. T.P. Sevensma (Netherlands); *Assistant Secretary:* Dr. A.C. Breycha-Vauthier (Switzerland).

6 MEMBERS: *Argentina:* Comité Argentino de Bibliotecarios de Instituciones Cien-

tíficas y Técnicas, Buenos Aires; *Australia:* Australian Institute of Librarians, Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney; *Austria:* Vereinigung Oesterreichischer Bibliothekare, Vienna; *Belgium:* Association des Conservateurs d'Archives, de Bibliothèques et de Musées de Belgique, Conseil National des Bibliothèques d'Hôpitaux de la Croix-Rouge de Belgique; *Brazil:* Associaçao Paulista de Bibliotecarios, Sao Paulo; *Canada;* Canadian Library Association, Ottawa; *China:* Library Association of China, Peiping; *Czechoslovakia:* Svaz Ceskych Knihovniku, Svaz Slovenskych Knihovnikov; *Denmark:* Danmarks Biblioteksforening, Copenhagen; *Egypt:* Cairo Library Association; *Finland:* Suomen Kirjastoseura, Suomen Tieteellisten Kirjastojen Virkamiesseura; *France:* Association des Bibliothécaires Français, Paris; *Greece:* Conseil Général des Bibliothèques de Grèce, Athens; *Hungary:* Magyar Könyvtárosok és Levéltárosok Egyesülete, Budapest; *India:* Indian Library Association, Calcutta; *Israel:* Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem; *Italy:* Ente nazionale per le Biblioteche popolari e scolastiche, Rome; *Mexico:* Asociación de Bibliotecarios Mexicanos, Mexico, D.F.; *Netherlands:* Centrale Vereniging voor Openbare Leeszalen en Bibliotheken, Nederlandse Vereniging van Bibliothecarissen, Rijkscomissie van Advies inzake het Bibliotheekwezen, The Hague; *New Zealand:* New Zealand Library Association, Wellington, C.1.; *Norway:* Norsk Bibliotekforening, Norsk Bibliotekarlag, Oslo; *Persia:* Département des Publications, Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, Teheran; *Philippines:* Philippine Library Association, Manila; *Poland:* Zwiazek Bibliotekarzy i Archiwistow Polskich, Warsaw; *Spain:* Instituto Nicolás Antonio de Bibliografía, Madrid; *Sweden:* Svenska Bibliotekariesamfundet, Uppsala; Sveriges Allmänna Biblioteksförening, Stockholm; *Switzerland:* Association des Bibliothécaires Suisses, Lausanne; *Union of South Africa:* South African Library Association, Cape Town; *United Kingdom:* The Library Association, London; *United States of America:* American Library Association, Chicago, Ill.; Medical Library Association, Baltimore, Md.; Music Library Association, Music Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; Special Libraries Association, New York 3, N.Y.; *Vatican:* Bibliothèque Vaticane, Cité du Vatican; *Yugoslavia:* Société des Bibliothécaires Yougoslaves, Zagreb.

7 COMMISSIONS: Subcommittees on Special Libraries and Documentation Centres, on Uniform Catalogue Rules, on Parliamentary Libraries, on International Loans, on Standardization, on Production and Price of Books and Periodicals, on Popular Libraries, on Exchange of Librarians, on Exchange of University Publications, on Professional Education, on Library Statistics, on Statistics of Printed Matter, on Hospital Libraries.

9 FINANCES: Annual dues from each member Association are fixed at the rate of 25 to 50 Swiss centimes for each member of that association, or on the basis of 5 to 10 per cent of the receipts from the membership, but shall in no case exceed 2,500 Swiss francs from any member association.

10 MEETINGS: International Library Conferences are held every five years.

11 VOTING: Each country has one vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Acte du Comité International des Bibliothèques," volumes 1 to 14, The Hague; "Actes du II^{e} Congrès International des Bibliothèques," 1935; "Répertoire des Associations membres," The Hague, 1948. All publications are published by Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS: Consultative arrangements with UNESCO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Meetings of the International Library Committee: Prague, 1925; Atlantic City and Philadelphia, 1926; Edinburgh, 1927; Rome, 1928; Rome, Florence, Venice, 1929; Stockholm, 1930; Cheltenham, U.K., 1931; Bern, 1932;

Chicago, 1933; Madrid, 1934; Madrid-Barcelona, 1935; Warsaw, 1936; Paris, 1937; Brussels, 1938; The Hague-Amsterdam, 1939; Oslo, 1947; London, 1948; Basle, 1949; London, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION (IRU)

(UNION INTERNATIONALE DE SECOURS)

2 ADDRESS: 7, avenue de la Paix, Geneva, Switzerland. *Cable address:* INTERSECOURS GENEVE.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: "In the event of any disaster due to *force majeure,* the exceptional gravity of which exceeds the powers and resources of the stricken people, to furnish first aid to the suffering population and to assemble for this purpose funds, resources and assistance of all kinds; in the event of any public disaster, to co-ordinate as occasion offers, the efforts made by the relief organizations, and, in a general way, to encourage the study of preventive measures against disasters and to induce all peoples to render mutual international assistance."

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *General Council, Executive Committee.* OFFICERS: *President:* Senator Giovanni Ciraolo; *Secretary-General:* M. Pedrazzini; *Executive Secretary:* Daniel Clouzot.

6 MEMBERS: *Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, New Zealand, Persia, Poland, Roumania, San Marino, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela.*

8 FACILITIES: Bureau of Scientific Documentation (Head: Raoul Montandon). The Bureau maintains a card index of books, periodicals and articles on preventive measures against natural calamities. The file has approximately 53,000 titles.

9 FINANCES: Income of the Union is derived from a capital sum which constituted the initial governmental contributions, in the amount of 450,000 Swiss francs.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Bulletin of the Union: "Revue pour l'Etude des Calamités." The Union published the "Matériaux pour l'Etude des Calamités" between 1934 and 1937.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Union owes its origin to a proposal made by Senator Ciraolo at the Xth International Red Cross Conference, Geneva, 1921. On July 12, 1927, a Convention establishing the Union and providing for its by-laws was signed. The activities of the Union were greatly reduced by World War II, but it continued the publication of the review and its documentation work. The war time activities of the Bureau were reviewed and ratified by a General Council in December 1947, and provision was made for its future.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC FILM ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DU CINÉMA SCIENTIFIQUE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Institut Français du Cinéma Scientifique, 231 Péristyle Montpensier, Palais-Royal, Paris 1er, France. *Telephone:* RIChelieu 82-68.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The object of the Association is to promote understanding and co-operation between its members in order to foster the following aims: 1) to raise the standard and promote the use of the scientific film; and related material throughout the world in order to achieve the widest possible understanding and appreciation of scientific method and outlook, especially in relation to social progress; 2) to promote international co-operation in the field of the scientific film by encouraging the international exchange of (*a*) information about the production and use of films and about improved standards of technical equipment, (*b*) scientific films themselves, in particular by seeking the removal of customs barriers, (*c*) technicians and research workers, 3) to encourage the formation of national scientific associations in those countries where none already exist; 4) to encourage international co-operation in the making of scientific film production plans so as to avoid wasteful overlap; 6) to encourage the adoption of standard international system of documentation and appraisal of scientific films, and the publication of critical lists and catalogues: 7) to encourage scientific research both by means of cinematography and for the technical and artistic advancement of cinematography; 8) to take corporately or individually through its member organizations any action to further these aims.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Assembly*, composed of representatives of all member organizations, is the supreme governing body of the Association. The *Council*, composed of 12 members elected annually, includes the officers of the Association and other members elected on a regional basis. OFFICERS: *President:* John Maddison (U.K.); *Vice-Presidents:* Jean Korngold (Poland), Luc Haesarts (Belgium); *Honorary Secretary:* Jean Painlevé (France); *Honorary Treasurer:* Enrico Fulchignoni (Italy).

6 MEMBERS: Scientific film associations in the following countries: *Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.*

9 FINANCES: Annual subscription is not less than 400 nor more than 1,750 Swiss francs. The present offices for the secretariat have been furnished by the "Institut Français du Cinéma Scientifique."

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly meets once a year.

11 VOTING: Each national association has one vote.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Association was inaugurated in 1947 in Paris, on the initiative of the British and French Scientific Film Associations. The second Congress, organized by the British Scientific Film Association with the assistance of the British Film Institute, was held in London from 4 to 11 October, 1948. Delegates and observers of 25 countries and UNESCO accepted the invitation to be present. Steps were taken toward establishing the International Scientific Film Association as the central international clearing house of information on all aspects of the scientific film. The Third Congress, which set up three Permanent Committees, was held in Brussels in October 1949.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (ISI)

(INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE)

2 ADDRESS: Oostduinlaan 2, The Hague, Netherlands. *Telephone:* 11.63.90.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The International Statistical Institute is an autonomous society devoted to the development and improvement of statistical methods and their application throughout the world.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Institute's principal organs are: *a*) the *General Assembly,* composed of the members of the Institute; *b*) the *Bureau,* composed of the Institute's officers (the President, four Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-General, and the Treasurer); *c*) the Permanent Office, having a Director, appointed by the Bureau, and such subordinates as the Bureau shall authorize him to employ. OFFICERS: *President:* S.A. Rice (U.S.A.); *Vice-Presidents:* G. Jahn (Norway), P.C. Mahalanobis (India), J.L. Rueff (France), E. Szturm de Sztrem (Poland); *Secretary-General:* J. Tinbergen (Netherlands); *Treasurer:* R.G.D. Allen (U.K.); *Director of the Permanent Office:* G. Goudswaard (Netherlands).

6 MEMBERS: Membership is individual and is divided into three categories: 12 honorary members: *Belgium* 1, *Chile* 1, *France* 2, *Italy* 2, *Netherlands* 1, *Norway* 1, *United Kingdom* 2, *United States of America,* 2; 194 ordinary members: *Argentina* 1, *Australia* 2, *Austria* 1, *Belgium* 7, *Brazil* 5, *Canada* 5, *China* 4, *Czechoslovakia,* 2, *Denmark* 2, *Egypt* 2, *Finland* 4, *France* 18, *Germany* 13, *Greece* 4, *Haiti* 1, *Hungary* 5, *India* 3, *Ireland* 2, *Israel* 1, *Italy* 19, *Japan* 2, *Mexico* 3, *Netherlands* 5, *Norway* 4, *Peru* 1, *Poland* 3, *Portugal* 1, *Roumania* 1, *Spain* 2, *Sweden* 6, *Switzerland* 7, *Turkey* 2, *Union of South Africa* 1, *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* 1, *United Kingdom* 26, *United States of America* 25, *Venezuela* 1, *Stateless* 2; 63 *ex-officio* members (19 of whom are ordinary members).

8 FACILITIES: Library (number of volumes 12,000).

9 FINANCES: Government and private contributions, membership dues.

10 MEETINGS: Every second year.

11 VOTING: By individual vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Bulletin, 30 volumes; "Revue de l'Institut International de Statistique;" F. Zahn: "50 Années de l'Institut International de Statistique," etc.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Consultative Status (category B) with ECOSOC; consultative arrangements with UNESCO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The International Statistical Institute (founded 1885) is one of the oldest international scientific organizations, membership in which is drawn from the ranks of leading governmental and non-govermental statisticians throughout the world. For more than sixty years the International Statistical Institute has met in biennial sessions in the principal cities of the world under the highest official sponsorship, usually the Chief of State. Prior to the establishment of the United Nations, and particularly before the formation of the League of Nations, the Institute assumed the character of an international organization which sought international uniformity in statistical procedures and practices, and formulated in its biennial sessions recommendations to national governments in this connection. Now, with the establishment of the United Nations Statistical Commission which proposes to bring about a world statistical system to which various international agencies and organizations will be related, the Institute is revitalizing its activities and reconstituting itself as an international professional society whose object is to promote the development of statistical methods.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE (IUPN)

(UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE (UIPN))

2 ADDRESS: c/o Dr. J.P. Harroy, 42, rue Montoyer, Brussels, Belgium. *Telephone:* 12.81.33.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: 1) To encourage and facilitate co-operation between governments and national and international organizations concerned with, and persons interested in the protection of nature; 2) to promote and recommend national and international action in respect to: (*a*) the preservation in all parts of the world of wild life and the natural environment, soils, water, forests, including the protection and preservation of areas, objects and fauna and flora having scientific, historic, or aesthetic significance by appropriate legislation such as the establishment of national parks, nature reserves and monuments and wild life refuges, with special regard to the preservation of species threatened with extinction; (*b*) the spread of public knowledge and the promotion of an extensive programme of education in the field of protection of nature; (*c*) the preparation of international draft agreements and a world-wide convention for the protection of nature; (*d*) scientific research; 3) to collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information, and distribute to governments and national and international organizations, documents, legislative texts, scientific studies and other information concerning protection of nature.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *General Assembly*, consisting of delegates of member governments and of the delegates of national and international organizations concerned with the protection of nature, which are members of the Union. *Executive Board*, consisting of the President of the General Assembly and not fewer than eight and not more than fourteen members elected by the General Assembly, from among the delegates of members of the Union. The President of the Assembly is the Chairman of the Executive Board. *Secretariat*, consisting of a Secretary-General and staff as required. OFFICERS: *President:* Dr. Charles Jean Bernard (Switzerland); *Vice-Presidents:* Harold J. Coolidge (U.S.A.), Prof. Roger Heim (France); *Members:* Dr. José Yepes (Argentina), Prof. V. Van Straelen (Belgium), Dr. Böjge Benzon (Denmark), Prof. H. Humbert (France), Prof. Renzo Videsott (Italy), Dr. J.K. van der Haagen (Netherlands); Dr. J. Vellard (Peru), Prof. Walery Goetel (Poland), Dr. Nils Dahlbeck (Sweden), William Vogt (U.S.A.); *Secretary-General:* Dr. Jean-Paul Harroy (Belgium).

6 MEMBERS: List of Governments and national organizations which signed the Constitution at the Fontainebleau Conference, 1948, (G: Governments; O: Organizations): *Argentina* (G., O.), *Australia* (O.), *Austria* (G., O.), *Belgium* (G., O.), *Brazil* (G., O.), *Canada* (O.), *Denmark* (O.), *Dominican Republic* (G.), *Egypt* (G.), *Finland* (O.), *France* (G., O.), *India* (G.), *Italy* (G., O.), *Luxembourg* (G., O.), *Netherlands* (G., O.), *Norway* (G., O.), *Panama* (G.), *Peru* (O.), *Poland* (G., O.), *Sweden* (O.), *Switzerland* (G., O.), *Syria* (G.), *Thailand* (G.), *United Kingdom* (O.), *United States of America* (O.), *Venezuela* (G., O.).

9 FINANCES: Members' subscriptions, donations, subventions; the scale of contributions is established at U.S. $50 a year for national and international organizations.

10 MEETINGS: The General Assembly meets every second year in ordinary session.

11 VOTING: Each member government has two votes: the national organizations of each country as a whole one vote, and each international organization one vote. Decisions are made by a simple majority of the members present and

voting, except when support by two-thirds of the members is required by the constitution.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Consultative arrangements with UNESCO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: At the VIIIth International Zoological Congress in Graz in 1910, a provisional committee was formed to consider world-wide nature protection. In 1913, an International Conference for the Protection of Nature was held in Bern and an Advisory Commission for the International Protection of Nature was set up with headquarters at Basle. After World War I, attempts were made at the non-govermental international Congress for the Protection of Nature, held in Paris in 1923, to revive the Commission, but failed.
In 1928, at the Sixth General Assembly in Brussels of the International Union of Biological Sciences, an International Office for the Protection of Nature was established with its headquarters at Brussels, *a*) for documentation purposes and *b*) to facilitate the subsequent establishment of an International Union or Federation of Protection of Nature Societies. In 1940, the headquarters was transferred from Brussels to Amsterdam, but in 1948, was moved back to Brussels to resume activity. From 28 June to 3 July 1947, an International Conference for the Protection of Nature, convened by the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature, was held at Brunnen, Switzerland, to consider the establishment of an International Organization for the Protection of Nature. The Conference was attended by representatives from 27 countries and by observers from UN and UNESCO.
The Conference agreed to set up a "Provisional International Union for the Protection of Nature" and accepted a draft constitution. The Union was finally established in October 1948, at a Conference at Fontainebleau, France, convened jointly by UNESCO and the French Government, and attended by delegates from 33 countries.

5 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "International Conference for the Protection of Nature" Brunnen, 1947. "International Union for the Protection of Nature—established at Fontainebleau—5 October 1948," rue Montoyer, 42, Brussels, Belgium, pp. 32; "Preparatory Documents to the International Technical Conference on the Protection of Nature—August 1949, U.S.A.," edited by the Secretariat of the International Union for the Protection of Nature," Paris—Brussels—1949, 102 pp.; "Proceedings and Papers: International Technical Conference on the Protection of Nature, Lake Success, 22-29 August, 1949," edited by the International Union for the Protection of Nature, Paris and Brussels, 1950, 583 pp.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION

(UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ÉTUDE SCIENTIFIQUE DE LA POPULATION)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, 23, avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, Paris 8^{e}, France.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: To facilitate the progress of quantitative and qualitative demography as a science. It pursues this objective through publications, by organizing congresses, and by furthering relationships between demographers of all countries.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Executive Council.* OFFICERS: *President:* L. Hersch (Switzerland); *Secretary-General and Treasurer:* G. Mauco (France); *Vice-Presidents:*

D.V. Glass (U.K.), L. Livi (Italy), L.I. Dublin (U.S.A.), K.B. Madhava (India), G. Mortara (Brazil), A. Sauvy (France), S. Szulc (Poland). *Administrative Director:* Frank Lorimer (U.S.A.); *Administrative Office:* c/o The American University, Washington 16, D.C., U.S.A.

6 MEMBERS: Membership in the Union at the present time is composed exclusively of individual members with approximately 200 members from 33 different countries represented in the Union (including members from North and South America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Asia, and Oceania).

7 COMMISSIONS: *Programme:* P. Depoid, Chairman; *Demographic Dictionary:* P. Vincent, Chairman; *Studies of Cultural Assimilation:* D. Glass, Chairman; *Population Problems of Countries in Process of Industrialization:* F. Notestein, Chairman.

9 FINANCES: Assets on May 15, 1950, amounted to approximately U.S. $4,000 Current income from dues and diverse contributions.

10 MEETINGS: General Assemblies take place ordinarily at intervals not exceeding 3 years.

11 VOTING: By individual vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: The Union recognizes and sends communications through the following periodicals: "Population" (Paris); "Population Studies" (Cambridge, U.K.); and "Population Index" (Princeton, N.J., U.S.A.). The Union plans to publish an information bulletin annually.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Affiliated to the International Statistical Institute; consultative arrangements with UN Economic and Social Council and with UNESCO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Union was organized in Paris in 1928 with the late Dr. Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A., as its first President. Prior to World War II, the Union held General Assemblies in Paris, London, Berlin, and Paris. After disruption of its activities by the war, the Union was reconstituted at the time of the International Statistical Conferences in Washington, D.C., in September 1947. At this time, a new constitution was prepared incorporating a fundamental change in the organization, namely specifying memberships to be on an individual basis rather than by national committees. Also, the name of the organization was changed from International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems to International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES BUREAU

(BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES UNIVERSITÉS)

2 ADDRESS: c/o UNESCO House, 19, avenue Kléber, Paris 16e, France. *Telephone:* KLEber 52-00.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The Bureau is to act as a clearing house of information concerning the Universities of the world.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The International Universities Bureau is an operating agency of the *Interim Committee*, which was elected at the Preparatory Conference of Representatives of Universities called by UNESCO at Utrecht in 1948. The

Committee is composed as follows: ***Chairman:*** Dr. H.R. Kruyt (Netherlands); *Members:* Prof. Paulo de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil), Prof. Chen Yuan (China), J.F. Foster (U.K.), H.E. Shafik Ghorbal Bey (Egypt), Dr. Bernardo Houssay (Argentina), Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (India), Dr. Jean Sarrailh (France), Dr. George F. Zook (U.S.A.), Dr. Jan Kozak (Czechoslovakia); *Secretary:* Prof. Jacques Lambert (France).

9 FINANCES: UNESCO will finance both the Interim Committee and the Bureau during the initial stages.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Plans for the Bureau were adopted by university representatives from 24 countries who took part in the Conference at Utrecht mentioned above. A draft constitution for an international association of universities will be presented at the next universities' conference to be held in December 1950. If such an association is formed, it will assume responsibility for the Bureau.

INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION (IWC)

(COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE LA CHASSE A LA BALEINE)

2 ADDRESS: Fisheries Department, St. Stephens House, Victoria Embankment, Westminster, London, S.W.1, U.K. *Telephone:* WHItehall 3201.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: 1) To encourage, recommend or organize studies relating to whales and whaling; 2) to collect statistical information concerning condition and trend of whale stocks and effect of whaling thereon; 3) to study, appraise and disseminate information concerning methods of maintaining and increasing populations of whale stocks (see Article IV, International Whaling Convention, 1946).

5 GOVERNING BODIES: Each of the following countries appoints a Commissioner: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Sweden, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America. OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Birger Bergersen (Norway), for 3 years; *Vice-Chairman:* Remington Kellogg (U.S.A.), for 3 years; *Secretary:* A.T.A. Dobson (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: *Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Sweden, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

9 FINANCES: Expenses vary from year to year and are provided by equal contributions from participating governments.

10 MEETINGS: At present yearly.

11 VOTING: By country.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Constituted by virtue of the International Convention on Whaling drawn up in Washington in 1946, the Commission came into being in June 1949. Second meeting: 15 July 1950, in Oslo.

THE SOCIETY FOR FREEDOM IN SCIENCE (SFS)

(SOCIÉTÉ POUR LA LIBERTÉ DE LA SCIENCE)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Dr. John R. Baker, Department of Zoology, University Museum, Oxford, U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: The aims of the Society are contained in the following propositions: 1) The increase in knowledge by scientific research of all kinds and the maintenance and spread of scientific culture have an independent and primary human value. 2) Science can only flourish and therefore can only confer the maximum cultural and practical benefits on society when research is conducted in an atmosphere of freedom. 3) Scientific life should be autonomous and not subject to outside control in the appointment of personnel or in the allocation of the fund assigned by society to science. 4) The conditions of appointment of research workers at universities should give them freedom to choose their own problems within their subjects and to work separately or in collaboration as they may prefer. Controlled team-work, essential for some problems, is out of place in others. Some people work best singly, others in teams, and provision should be made for both types. 5) Scientists in countries not under dictatorial rule should co-operate to maintain the freedom necessary for effective work and to help fellow-scientists in all parts of the world to maintain or secure this freedom.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Excutive Committee:* Dr. J.R. Baker; Prof. V.H. Blackman, F.R.S.; R. Brown; Prof. J.A. Crowther; Prof. M. Polanyi, F.R.S.; Dr. L.E. Sutton; Prof. A.G. Tansley, F.R.S. *Committee Representative in the United States of America:* Prof. P.W. Bridgman.

6 MEMBERS: The Society has 457 members, of whom 230 reside in the United Kingdom, 176 in the United States of America, 38 in the British Dominions and Colonies, and 13 elsewhere. The great majority are members of staffs of Universities and other places where research is carried on.

9 FINANCES: Contributions are voluntary.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Proposed Society for Freedom in Science," 1941. "The Objects of the Society for Freedom in Science," first edition, 1944; second edition, 1946. Occasional pamphlets.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Society was formed in 1940 to counteract the trend toward socialization of science, as promoted by the Association of Scientific Workers. The Society for Freedom in Science is an informal body with no rules or regular subscription. It has no president and no officers beyond the Committee.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

(ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'ÉDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE (UNESCO))

2 ADDRESS: 19, avenue Kléber, Paris 16^e, France. *Telephone:* KLEber 52-00.
Cable address: UNESCO PARIS.
New York Office: Room 613, 405, E. 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y., U.S.A.
Telephone: MUrray Hill 3-1100. *Cable address:* UNESCORG NEWYORK.

Lake Success Office: Room A1-196, United Nations, Lake Success, N.Y., U.S.A. *Telephone:* FIeldstone 7-1100 Ext. 2848-49. *Cable address:* UNESCORG NEWYORK.
Liaison Office in the Western Hemisphere: Calle 17, N° 415, Vedado, Havana Cuba. *Telephone:* F. 4959; F. 5322. *Cable address:* UNESCO HABANA.
Field Science Co-operation Offices: Latin America: boulevard Artigas 1320, Montevideo, Uruguay. *Telephone:* Montevideo 92.809. *Cable address:* UNESCO MONTEVIDEO; *Middle East:* 8, Sh. Salamlek, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt. *Telephone:* Cairo 77.836. *Cable address:* UNESCO CAIRO. Also: UNESCO Burosu, Istanbul Teknik Universitesi Gümüssuyu, Istanbul, Turkey; *East Asia:* UN Building, 106, Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, China. *Telephone:* Shanghai 40.070. Ext. 2752. *Cable address:* UNESCO SHANGHAI. Also: UN Building, Padre Faura, Manila, Philippines; *South Asia:* Delhi University, Delhi, India. *Telephone:* Delhi 5.598. *Cable address:* UNESCO DELHI.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations. To realize this purpose the Organization collaborates in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication, and to that end recommends such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image; and maintains, increases and diffuses knowledge by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions; by encouraging co-operation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture and the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest and other materials of information; and by initiating methods of international co-operation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Organization includes a General Conference, an Executive Board and a Secretariat.

a) *The General Conference*, consisting of the representatives of the Member States, determines the general policy of the Organization. It decides on the activities which the Organization is to undertake, selects the members of the Executive Board, determines the annual Budget and its distribution betwen the various Departments of the Secretariat, and appoints the Director-General of the Organization.

b) *The Executive Board* consists of eighteen members elected by the General Conference from among the delegates appointed by the Member States, for a term of three years. One third of the members of the Board is replaced each year. The Board is responsible to the General Conference for the execution of the programme adopted by the latter. It prepares the agenda and programme of work of the Conference. It recommends to the General Conference the admission of new Members to the Organization. The members of the Executive Board exercise the powers delegated to them by the General Conference on behalf of the Conference as whole and not as representatives of their respective Governments. In June 1950 the Board was composed as follows: *Chairman:* H.E. Count Stefano Jacini (Italy); *Vice-Chairmen:* Dr. Luther H. Evans (U.S.A.), H.E. Shafik Ghorbal Bey (Egypt); *Members:* General Sir Ronald Adam (U.K.), Dr. Rafael Bernal Jimenez (Colombia), Prof. Paulo Carneiro (Brazil), H.E. Dr. Antonio Castro Leal (Mexico), H.E. M. Victor Doré (Canada), Mgr. Jean Maroun (Lebanon), H.E. Dr. C. Parra-Perez (Venezuela), Senator Geronima Pecson (Philippines), Prof. Alex Photiades (Greece), Prof. Jean Piaget (Switzerland), H.E. Sir Sarvepalli

Radhakrishnan (India), Roger Seydoux (France), Prof. Alf Somerfelt (Norway), Ahmet K. Tecer (Turkey), Prof. Louis Verniers (Belgium).

c) *The Secretariat* consists of the Director-General and the necessary staff. The Director-General is nominated by the Executive Board and appointed by the General Conference for a period of six years. He is eligible for reappointment. He participates, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the General Conference, of the Executive Board and of the Committees of the Organization. He formulates proposals for appropriate action by the Conference and the Board. Subject to the paramount consideration of securing the highest standards of integrity, efficiency and technical competence, the staff is appointed on as wide a geographical basis as possible. The responsibilities of the Director-General and of the staff are exclusively international in character. *Director-General:* Jaime Torres Bodet (Mexico); *Deputy Director-General:* vacant; *Director of the Office of the Director-General:* René Maheu (France); *Director of the Department of Cultural Activities:* Jean Thomas (France); *Director of the Department of Education:* H.L. Elvin (U.K.); *Director of the Department of Mass Communications:* Douglas H. Schneider (U.S.A.); *Director of the Department of Natural Sciences:* Pierre Auger (France); *Acting Director of the Department of Social Sciences:* Robert C. Angell (U.S.A.); *Head of the Exchange of Persons Service:* William D. Carter (U.S.A.); *Head of the Reconstruction Service:* Bernard Drzewieski (Poland); *Head of the External Relations Service:* André de Blonay (Switzerland); *Legal Adviser:* H. Saba (Egypt); *Head of the Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget:* Charles H. Weitz (U.S.A.; *Head of the Bureau of the Comptroller:* Reginald Harper-Smith (U.K.); *Head of the Bureau of Conference Planning and General Services:* Michel Montagnier (France); *Head of the Bureau of Personnel:* William St. John Pym (U.K.); *Head of the Documents and Publications Service:* Emile Delavenay (France).

6 MEMBERS: On 31 May 1950 there were 59 Member States: *Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Guatemala, Greece, Haiti, Hashemite Jordan, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Korea, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Persia, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.* (The Governments of Hashemite Jordan, Indonesia and Korea have taken the necessary steps for admission to UNESCO. These three States will therefore shortly become members of the Organization).

7 COMMISSIONS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT: Of the five Programme Departments: Cultural Activities, Education, Mass Communications, Natural Sciences and Social Sciences, and the Exchange of Persons and Reconstruction Services, the following are directly interested in scientific questions:

A) *Department of Natural Sciences*: Present organization: Division of Field Science Co-operation Offices; Division of Scientific Organizations (Pure and Applied Sciences; Medical Sciences; Agricultural Sciences; Engineering Sciences); Division of General Scientific Activities (Documentation and Scientific Reconstruction; International Research Centres; lastly, a group dealing with the dissemination and teaching of science.

Field Science Co-operation Offices: The main purpose of these Offices is to facilitate scientific work and particularly research, as well as the dissemination and exchange of scientific information between each particular region and the rest of the world. There is direct collaboration between the four Offices and especially between the three situated in the Eastern Hemisphere, which have numerous problems in common. Moreover, the Offices help to make known the interesting and important work being done in each region. They co-operate with the Regional

Offices of the other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and encourage all systems of personal exchange with other regions.

Pure Sciences: In this field, UNESCO's tasks are as follows: 1) To develop international co-operation and understanding among scientists; 2) To encourage the pooling and utilization of knowledge contributing to the welfare of mankind, on the basis of free and peaceful co-operation. In order to achieve these aims, UNESCO: a) makes grants-in-aid to international scientific organizations (non-governmental and semi-governmental) which have concluded a formal agreement with it; b) grants contracts to organizations which have not concluded formal agreements with it; c) organizes or sponsors conferences and meetings. UNESCO acts mainly through the channel of the principal international organizations, like the International Council of Scientific Unions (see p. 22) and the International Union for the Protection of Nature (see p. 193).

Applied Sciences: a) *Medical Sciences:* In the field of the medical sciences, UNESCO co-operates closely with the international non-governmental organizations, mainly through the channel of the Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences (see p. 124), which was established under the auspices of UNESCO and WHO. b) *Agricultural Sciences:* In this field, close co-operation is maintained with FAO as regards international non-governmental organizations. c) *Engineering Sciences:* UNESCO also attaches great importance to the development of international co-operation in the field of the engineering sciences, as was indicated by the Committee which met for that purpose in July 1949.

General Scientific Activities: a) *Scientific Documentation:* The aim of UNESCO's programme is to bring about better dissemination of scientific works among the scientists of the various countries, and particularly to improve the publications containing bibliographies, abstracts and documentary reviews. UNESCO also encourages the standardization of scientific terminology, as well as the production of multi-lingual technical dictionaries. b) *International Research Centres:* UNESCO participates actively in the carrying out of the project for the establishment of United Nations research laboratories, which was studied by a Committee of Experts convened for that purpose in 1949 by the United Nations and UNESCO. In accordance with the decisions of the Third Session of UNESCO's General Conference, preparatory surveys are being carried out concerning the establishment of two international institutes: an *International Institute of the Arid Zone* and an *International Computation Centre.*

Dissemination and Teaching of Science: UNESCO endeavours to provide the general public with information not only on established scientific facts and the development of research and inventions in the various scientific fields, but also on the application of the scientific method to daily life. For that purpose, UNESCO encourages efforts made to assign a more important place to science in school curricula and in out-of-school activities, and maintains close relations with science clubs and natural history clubs in the various countries, as well as with associations for the advancement of science and associations of science writers and journalists.

B) *Department of Social Sciences:* The work of the Department of Social Sciences, co-ordinated and directed by the Head of the Department, is concerned with international organization in the field of the social sciences, the study of tensions and international understanding, international co-operation and racial questions.

C) *Department of Mass Communications:* The Department of Mass Communications is responsible for everything relating to the dissemination of the aims and ideals of UNESCO. In order to achieve this purpose, the Department utilizes the press, the radio and the film in general, the principal means of communication. Moreover, the Department is concerned with improving the general training and technique of professionals in the field of information, and for that purpose provision is made for international seminars to be held in, and advisory missions of experts despatched to, different countries. The programme of the Department is drawn up and carried out in close co-operation with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, as well as with national and international organizations and institutions. To carry out its programme, the Department concentrates its efforts on five main types of work: technical facilities; the removal of obstacles to the free flow of information; press; radio; and the film.

D) *Exchange of Persons Service:* The object of the Exchange of Persons Service is to promote international understanding through the exchange of persons between one country and another, for educational purposes. This task involves several activities: assembling, analyzing and disseminating information on the possibilities open to those desiring to study abroad, and on the organizations dealing with every type of international exchange for educational purposes; planning and facilitating the application of programmes for research, teaching and observation abroad; and encouraging the establishment, and ensuring the administration, of fellowships financed by UNESCO or awarded under its patronage in fields with which the Organization is concerned. Meetings of committees of experts, research missions, and the distribution of publicity material all help toward evolving new fellowship programmes and extending the field of exchanges organized on behalf of teachers, young people and workers.

E) *National Commissions:* In addition to the Secretariat, there exist National Commissions established by Member States to serve as agencies of liaison between UNESCO and the educational, scientific and cultural life of their respective countries and to assist in the execution of UNESCO's programme.

9 FINANCES: The annual budget is approved by the General Conference, which apportions financial responsibility among the Member States, subject to the relevant clauses of the agreement concluded with the United Nations. The Director General, with the approval of the Executive Board, may receive gifts, bequests, and subventions directly from governments, public and private institutions, associations and private persons.

10 MEETINGS: The General Conference meets annually in ordinary session; it may meet in extraordinary session on the call of the Executive Board. At each session the Conference designates the location of its next session. Every second Conference is regarded as a business session and is held at the Headquarters of the Organization In Paris.

11 VOTING: Each Member State has one vote in the General Conference. Decisions are made by a simple majority, except in cases in which a two-thirds majority is required by the provisions of UNESCO's Constitution. A majority means a majority of the Members present and voting.

12 PUBLICATIONS: *Periodicals:* "Unesco Official Bulletin," published every two months in English and in French; 300 French francs, U.S. $1 or 6/- per annum. "A Quarterly Fundamental Education Bulletin," published in English, French and Spanish; 200 French francs, U.S. $0.70, or 4/-. "Unesco Bulletin for Libraires," bilingual (French-English); 600 French francs, U.S. $2 or 12/3. "Unesco Courier," a monthly journal; 200 French francs, U.S. $1 or 5/-. "Museum," a bilingual quarterly (English-French); 1,000 French francs, U.S. $5 or £1.1s. "Impetus," a monthly review published in English and French. "International Social Science Bulletin," a bilingual quarterly (French-English); 440 French francs, U.S. $1,50 or 9/-. "Unesco Features," a fortnightly in French and English. "Icom News," a bilingual (French-English) publication, issued every two months. "Technical Assistance for Economic Development"; 75 French francs, U.S. $0.25 or 1/6. "The Unesco Book Coupon" (plus Addendum), free. "The Book of Needs of Fifteen War-Devastated Countries in Education, Science and Culture I"; 250 French francs, U.S. $1 or 5/-. "The Book of Needs in Education, Science and Culture of War-Devastated Countries II,"; 325 French francs, U.S. $1.30 or 6/6. "Study Abroad," Vol. I, out of print. "Study Abroad," Supplement to

Vol. I; 100 French francs, U.S. $0,40 or 2/-. "Study Abroad" Vol. II: 350 French francs, U.S. $1.25 or 6/-. "Exposition Scientifique Internationale," out of print, "Exposition sur l'Energie Atomique," out of print. "International Festival of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Films," out of print. "Science Liaison;" 75 French francs, U.S. $0.30 or 1/6. "Sudject List of Unesco Documents;" 300 French francs, U.S. $1 or 6/-. "Les Sciences humaines et la paix mondiale," out of print. "Science Laboratories in Need;" 35 French francs, U.S. $0.15 or 9d. "Science Museums in Need;" 35 French francs, U.S. $0.15 or 9d. "Suggestions for Science Teachers in Devastated Countries," leaflet, out of print. "Science and Unesco," out of print. "Universities in Need;" 35 French francs, U.S. $0.15 or 9d.

"Reflections on our Age;" lectures delivered in November-December 1946 at the First Session of the General Conference of UNESCO. London, 1948, 347 pp. Part I: Culture, By Messrs. E. Mounier, P. Bertaux, A.J. Ayer, J.P. Sartre, A. Malraux, L. Aragon, S. Radhakrishnan, L. Massignon, J. Cassou, S. Skipis, H. Read. Part II: Science, By Messrs. F. Joliot-Curie, M. Petterssen, J. Needham, O. de Almeida, T.O. Casperssom, abbé Breuil, A.H. Compton. Part III: Education. By Messrs. H.E. Wilson, C.M. Bowra, W.G. Carr, Yuen Ren Chao, J.S. Huxley. Allan Wingate Ltd., London; Columbia University Press, New York.

"International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies," ICPHS, published with the assistance of UNESCO, 1949, 82 pp. "Scientific, Technical and Health Museums, Planetaria, and the Popularization of Science," by André Léveillé, Paris 1948, 56 pp. "Food and People" Collection: Topic for discussion, studied in its different aspects by world-famous experts: Aldous Huxley, Sir John Russell, Dr. Guillermo Nannetti, Margaret Mead, Peter Kiss, Dr. S. Krolikowski. (In French, English and Spanish.)

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Relations between the United Nations and UNESCO were defined in an agreement signed on 14 December 1946. UNESCO has concluded agreements with certain of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations: International Labour Organizations (ILO), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and is in permanent relationship with others. *Inter-Governmental Organizations:* Agreements with the International Bureau of Education (IBE) and the International Bureau of Weights and Measures; various relations with others. *Semi- and Non-Governmental Organizations:* 100 semi- and non-governmental organizations have been approved for consultative arrangements.

14 SHORT HISTORY: In November 1942, the Ministers of Education of the Allied Governments met in London under the chairmanship of the Minister of Education for Great Britain. This meeting became permanent, and from 1942 to 1945 the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education studied a programme for educational and cultural rehabilitation in the occupied countries. The Conference came to the conclusion that within it lay the embryo of the future international organization for education and that one of its tasks should be to examine how it would be possible to make practical use of such an organization after the war. Between the two wars a similar organization had existed, namely the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which was dependent on the League of Nations and pursued the same aims. In 1944, the United States Government also decided to participate in the post-war educational reconstruction of the devastated countries. In order to make this intention clear, it decided to collaborate without further delay in the work of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education. In April 1944, the Conference declared that the United Nations should, as soon as peace was established, set up an organization with a view to restoring the means of education, and the cultural heritage, of the devastated countries. *The Charter of the United Nations.* A few months before the San Francisco Conference, the representatives of 20 American Republics, who met at Chapultepec (Mexico) in

February and March 1945, had adopted a resolution on the expediency of creating an international institution specially responsible for encouraging intellectual and moral co-operation between the nations. Numerous delegations supported similar proposals in the General Assembly of the United Nations, which met for the first time at San Francisco. Finally, the Assembly unanimously approved a French declaration to the following effect: I. World peace must be based on mutual understanding and agreement; II. The United Nations must see that culture is brought within the reach of all men; III. It is the duty of the United Nations to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information concerning the various aspects of their national life. The French declaration also proposed that the United Nations should rapidly convene a General Conference in order to draft the Statutes of an international organization for intellectual co-operation. Supported by private organizations such as the American Council for Education, as well as by the various organs of the United Nations, these projects finally resulted, on 31 July 1945, in a joint initiative by the French and United Kingdom Governments. The two Governments invited all States Members of the United Nations to send representatives to a Conference convened for the purpose of creating this organization for intellectual co-operation. The Conference was held in London from 1 to 16 November 1945; it was attended by the representatives of 44 governments and by observers from the main inter-governmental organizations. In two weeks, the London Conference agreed on the text which became UNESCO's Constitution. Before the London Conference closed, it was decided to convene in Paris, the following year, the First Session of the General Conference, which was to set up the Organization officially. In November 1946, the delegates and observers of 47 nations met in Paris, which had been chosen as the permanent headquarters of the Organization. Thirty-seven nations immediately ratified its Constitution. UNESCO had definitely come into existence. Since then, the number of Member States has risen to 59. UNESCO's General Conference has already met five times. The First Session in Paris, in November 1946, drew up an initial programme of work and appointed Dr. Julian Huxley Director-General of UNESCO for a period of two years. The Second Session was held at Mexico City in November and December 1947. The Director-General presented a report on UNESCO's initial work. At its Third Session in Beirut, in December 1948, Dr. Julian Huxley's term of office having expired, M. Jaime Torres Bodet, Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, was elected Director-General for six years. The Fourth Session took place at Unesco House, Paris, in September 1949. The Fifth Session was held at Florence in 1950.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "Conference for the Establishment of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization." Preparatory Commission Unesco, London 1946, 155 pp.; out of print. "Final Act of the United Nations Conference for the Establishment of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization," London 1945, Paris 1946, 12 pp.; out of print (also in Spanish, 11 pp., and in German, 15 pp.; out of print). "Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;" 25 French francs, U.S. $0.10 or 6d. "Records of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Second Session, Mexico City, 1947," 3 volumes; I: 1,250 French francs, U.S. $5 or £1.5. II: 175 French francs, U.S. $0.70 or 3/6. III: 330 French francs, U.S. $1.30 or 6/6. Index, 60 French francs, U.S. $0.20 or 1/3. "Records of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Third Session, Beirut, 1948," 3 volumes; I: 750 French francs, U.S. $3 or 15 /-; II: 200 French francs, U.S. $0.80 or 4/-; III: 300 French francs, U.S. $1.20 or 6/-. Index, 60 French francs, U.S. $0.20 or 1/3. "Records of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Fourth Session, Paris, 1949;" Proceedings, 1,200 French francs, U.S. $4 or £1.4. Resolutions, 225 French francs, U.S. $0.75

or 4/6. "General Conference, First Session," held at Unesco House, Paris, from 20 November to 10 December 1946; Paris, 1947; 750 French francs, U.S. $3 or 15/-. "General Conference, Second Session, Guidebook," Mexico City, 1947; out of print. "General Conference, Third Session. Handbook," Beirut, 1948; out of print. "General Conference, Fourth Session. Handbook," Paris, 1949; out of print. "World Programme of Unesco 1947;" 55 French francs, U.S. $0.25 or 1/3. "Report to the United Nations, 1948-1949;" 200 French francs, U.S. $0.80 or 4/-. "Report of the Director-General on the Activities of the Organization in 1947;" 125 French francs, U.S. $0.50 or 2/6. "Report of the Director-General on the Activities of the Organization in 1948;" 375 French francs, U.S. $1.50 or 7/6. "Report of the Director-General on the Activities of the Organization in 1949;" 200 French francs, U.S. $0.80 or 4/-. "Unesco, what it is, what it does, how it works;" leaflet, out of print. "L'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Education, la Science et la Culture," "France-Documents," December 1949, No. 38, 31 pp.

WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS (WFSW)

(FÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DES TRAVAILLEURS SCIENTIFIQUES)

2 ADDRESS: The Secretary-General, 15 Half-Moon Street, London, W.1, U.K.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: "The Aim of the Federation will be to promote understanding and co-operative action between the member organizations in order to assist the Federation and its constituent members in carrying out the following functions: a) to work for the fullest utilization of science in promoting peace and the welfare of mankind, and especially to ensure that science is applied to help solve the urgent problems of the time; b) to promote international co-operation in science and technology in particular through the close collaboration with UNESCO; c) to encourage the international exchange of scientific knowledge and of scientific workers; d) to preserve and encourage the freedom and the co-ordination of scientific work both nationally and internationally; e) to encourage improvements in the teaching of sciences and to spread the knowledge of science and its social implications among the peoples of all countries; f) to achieve a closer integration between the natural and social sciences; g) to improve the professional, social and economic status of scientific workers; h) to encourage scientific workers to take an active part in public affairs, and to make them more conscious of and more responsive to the progressive forces at work within society." (Constitution of WFSW.)

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The *Assembly* is the supreme governing body of the Federation. It is composed of the delegates from adhering countries, their number varying according to a scale. The *Executive Council*, consisting of eight members elected on an individual basis, and eight on a regional basis, is empowered to act on behalf of the Federation between Assemblies. OFFICERS: *President:* Prof. F. Joliot-Curie (France); *Vice-Presidents:* Prof. J.D. Bernal (U.K.), ... (vacant); *Acting Honorary Treasurer:* Dr. W.A. Wooster (U.K.).; *Honorary Secretaries:* Dr. R.C. Murray (U.K.), H.F. Zalud (Czechoslovakia); *Secretary-General:* J.G. Crowther (U.K.). *Executive Council: Individual Members:* Dr. San-T'siang T'sien (China), Prof. J. Dembowski (Poland); *Regional Representatives: British Commonwealth:* vacant. *East Europe:* Prof. N. Kitsikis (Greece); *Far East:* Prof. Chang-Wang T'u (China); *Middle East and India:* Prof. M.N. Saha (India); *Scandinavia:* Dr. M.

Degerboel (Denmark); *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:* vacant; *United States of America:* Dr. Kirtley Mather (U.S.A.); *West Europe:* P. Biquard (France).

6 **MEMBERS:** *National Associations: Bulgaria:* Bulgarian Association of Scientific Workers, Sofia; *Canada:* Canadian Association of Scientific Workers, Ottawa; *China:* Chinese Association of Scientific Workers, Nanking; *Czechosolvakia:* Czechoslovakian Association of Scientific Workers, Prague; *Denmark:* The Danish Society for the Protection of Scientific Work, Copenhagen; *France:* Association des Travailleurs Scientifiques de France, Paris; Syndicat National de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris; *Greece:* Greek Science Reconstruction Society, Athens; *India:* Association of Scientific Workers of India, Delhi; *Netherlands:* Netherlands Association of Scientific Investigators, Oestgeest; *New* Zealand Association of Scientific Workers, Wellington, C.I.; *Union of South Africa:* Association of Scientific Workers of Southern Africa, Cape Town; *United Kingdom:* Association of Scientific Workers, London; *United States of America:* American Association of Scientific Workers, New York; Union of Office and Professional Workers, New York.

9 **FINANCES:** Subscriptions from member organizations.

10 **MEETINGS:** Assembly meets every two years.

11 **VOTING:** Voting is by delegates, the number of which vary from country to country.

12 **PUBLICATIONS:** "Science and Mankind" (periodical).

13 **RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:** Relations with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

14 **SHORT HISTORY:** Founded in July 1946. First General Assembly held in Prague, September 21-24, 1948, was attended by 33 delegates and observers from 13 countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America).

REGIONAL

CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

(COMMISSION DES CARAÏBES)

2 **ADDRESS:** Kent House, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. *Telephone:* 32726-32730. *Cable address:* CENSEC PORT-OF-SPAIN.

3 **NATURE:** Inter-governmental.

4 **AIMS:** To encourage and strengthen co-operation among the Member Governments and their territories with a view to improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of those territories; to promote scientific, technological and economic development in the Caribbean Area and to facilitate the use of resources and the concerted treatment of mutual problems; to avoid duplication in the work of existing research agencies; to ascertain needs, what research is being done, facilitate research on a co-operative basis and recommend further research.

Specifically the Commission concerns itself with economic and social matters of common interest to the Caribbean Area, particularly agriculture, communications, education, fisheries, health, housing, industry, labour, social welfare and trade; its functions are to study, formulate and recommend on its own initiative or as may be proposed by any one of the Member or territorial governments, by its two auxiliary bodies, the Caribbean Research Council and the West Indian Conference, measures, programmes and policies with respect to social and economic problems designed to contribute to the well-being of the Caribbean Area, to advise the member and territorial governments on all such matters and to make recommendations for the carrying into effect of all action necessary or desirable in this connection and to assist in co-ordinating local projects which have regional significance, as well as to provide technical guidance in a wide field not otherwise available.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Commission consists of four *National Sections:* French, Netherlands, British and United States of America. Each Section consists of four Commissioners appointed by their particular governments which also designate one of the four as Chairman of the Section. Each National Section nominates one member and the four together constitute a *Working Committee* to take interim decisions between the meetings of the Commission. OFFICERS: *Commissioners:* Jean Daridan, G.A. Van Laetham, Antoine Wiltford, H. Stehlé (France); H.E. Ch. J.H. Daubanton, Dr. H. Riemens, W.C. de la Try Ellis, C.A.H. Jongbaw (Netherlands); Sir George Seel, K.C.M.G., W.H. Courtenay, J.K. Thompson, Hon. Garnet H. Gordon, O.B.E. (U.K.); Ward M. Canaday, H.E. Governor Jesus T. Pinero, Dr. Rafael Pico, Judge W.H. Hastie (U.S.A.). *Principal members of the Secretariat: Secretary-General:* L.W. Cramer (U.S.A.); *Deputy Secretary-General:* C.F. Beauregard (France); *Deputy-Chairman of Research Council:* Dr. Eric Williams (U.K.); *Consultant for Industrial Development:* J.E. Heesterman (Netherlands).

6 MEMBERS: *France, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States of America.*

7 COMMISSIONS: *West Indian Conference:* This consists of two delegates from each of the non-self-governing British, Netherlands and United States Caribbean territories and from the French Departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana. It meets once in two years. The last meeting was at Guadeloupe, in December 1948. *Caribbean Research Council:* This is an auxiliary body of the Commission which considers the research problems of the area and recommends action to the Commission, including the undertaking of research assignments. It meets annually.

8 FACILITIES: Library: approximately 1,000 volumes.

9 FINANCES: Expenses are met by contributions to a common fund by the four Member Governments in the proportion of 38.4 % from the United States of America, 34.3 % from the United Kingdom, 11.3 % from the Netherlands and 16 % from France. The amount of the Budget voted for 1949 (the same as that for 1948) was U.S. $345,000; for 1950, $318.000.

10 MEETINGS: The Commission meets twice yearly.

11 VOTING: Decisions on procedural matters require agreement by at least three of the four Co-Chairmen. Decisions other than those relating to procedure require the concurrence of all Co-Chairmen or their designated alternates.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Information Bulletin" (monthly), issued in English, Dutch, French and Spanish; Caribbean Economic Review (twice yearly); Technical Publications: Fisheries Series, Crop Inquiry Series, Trade Bulletins; Miscellaneous: Reports of Conferences, Memoranda.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Caribbean Commission is an expansion of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission established in 1942 by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America as a consultative and advisory body to encourage and strengthen social and economic co-operation between the United Kingdom and the British Colonies in the Caribbean, and the United States and its territories in that area. During the recent war this Commission studied problems arising out of the war and made appropriate recommendations, helping to ensure food supplies when enemy submarine attacks were at their height, and dealing with health, sanitation and morale problems resulting from the presence

of large military and naval forces from the Continental United States in British and U.S. Territories. After the war the Commission addressed itself to the development of plans for carrying out long-term objectives and for meeting new problems of a post-war world. It was expanded in 1945 by the adherence of the French and Netherlands Governments.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: Annual reports of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission for 1942-1943, 1944 and 1945. Annual reports of Caribbean Commission for 1946 and 1947.

INDO-PACIFIC FISHERIES COUNCIL (IPFC)

(CONSEIL INDO-PACIFIC DES PÊCHES)

2 ADDRESS: The regional headquarters of FAO, Maliwan Mansion, Bangkok, Thailand.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: 1) To formulate the oceanographical, biological and other technical aspects of the problems of development and proper utilization of living aquatic resources; 2) to encourage and co-ordinate research and application of improved methods in every-day practice; 3) to assemble, publish or otherwise disseminate oceanographical, biological and other technical information relating to living aquatic resources; 4) to recommend to member governments such national or co-operative research and development projects as may appear necessary or desirable to fill gaps in such knowledge; 5) to undertake, where appropriate, co-operative research and development projects directed to this end; 6) to propose and, where necessary, to adopt, measures to bring about the standardization of scientific equipment, techniques and nomenclature; 7) to extend its good offices in assisting member governments to secure essential materials and equipment; 8) to report upon such questions relating to oceanographical, biological and other technical problems as may be recommended to it by member governments or by FAO and other international, national or private organizations, with related interest; 9) to report annually to the FAO Conference upon its activities, for the information of the Conference; and to make such other reports to FAO on matters falling within the competence of the Council as may seem to it necessary and desirable. These functions are to be carried out in the Indo-Pacific Area.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: Each member government is represented at the meetings of the Council by a single delegate, who may be accompanied by an alternate and by experts and advisers. The officers of the Council consist of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and a Secretary. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are elected from among the delegates or alternate delegates. The secretary is the FAO Regional Fisheries Officer. The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary together constitute the *Executive Council*, which is empowered to carry out the executive functions of the Council between formal meetings. OFFICERS for *1949/1950: Chairman:* Dr. Baini Prashad, Fisheries Development Adviser to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, New Delhi, India; *Vice-Chairman:* Dr. J.D.F. Hardenberg, Head, Laboratory for the Investigation of the Sea, Batavia, Java; *Secretary:* Dr. G.L. Kesteven, FAO Regional Fisheries Officer, Maliwan Mansion, Bangkok, Thailand. *For 1950-1951: Chairman:* Dr. Hardenberg; *Vice-Chairman:* Dr. D.V. Villadolid, Director, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Agricultural & Natural Resources, Manila, Philippines; *Secretary:* Dr. G.L. Kesteven.

6 MEMBERS: *Australia, Burma, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia, Korea, Nether-*

lands, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America. Membership is open to Member Governments of FAO. It is also open to governments not members of FAO with the approval of the FAO Conference and of two-thirds of the members of the Council. Participation by the latter governments is contingent upon the assumption of a proportional share in the expenses of the secretariat.

7 COMMISSIONS: Two standing technical committees are provided; 1) a committee on biology and hydrology; 2) a committee on technology. Each technical committee has an elected chairman and rapporteur. It is the function of each committee in its own field to plan technical activities for the approval of the Council and to see that activities approved by the Council are carried out.

9 FINANCES: The expenses of the secretariat, including publications and communications, and of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman when performing duties connected with its work during intervals between meetings, will be paid by FAO. The expenses of research or development projects undertaken by individual members of the Council, whether independently or upon the recommendation of the Council, shall be paid by the respective governments. The expenses incurred in connection with co-operative research or development projects undertaken by governments shall be paid by governments in the proportion to which they shall mutually agree.

10 MEETINGS: The Chairman is to call a meeting of the Council at least once a year, unless directed otherwise by the majority of member governments.

14 SHORT HISTORY: At the FAO Fisheries Conference held in Baguio, Philippines, in February 1948, the representatives of Burma, China, France, India, Netherlands, Philippines, United Kingdom and United States of America, agreed to recommend to their governments the establishment of an Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council. The Agreement for the Establishment of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, which was prepared at that Conference, came into force on 9 November, 1948, on receipt at FAO headquarters of the formal acceptance of the Baguio Agreement by the fifth member government. The inaugural meeting was held in Singapore, 24-31 March, 1949.

INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

(INSTITUT INTER-AMÉRICAIN D'ÉTUDES INDIGÈNES)

INSTITUTO INDIGENISTA INTERAMERICANO

2 ADDRESS: Liverpool No. 2, Mexico D.F., Mexico. *Telephone:* 10-15-68; 35-54-78. *Cable address:* INDI MEXICO.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To prepare, co-ordinate and implement (alone or in collaboration with similar or private institutions or individuals interested in the problems of Indians) measures for the purpose of fulfilling the legitimate aspirations and needs of the thirty million Indians of the American continent.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Governing Council, Executive Committee, Director.* OFFICERS: *Chairman (acting) of the Governing Council:* Dr. Oscar Vásquez-Benavides (Peru, term of office expires 1950); *Vice-Chairman of the Governing Council:* Dr. Roberto Bilbao La Vieja (Bolivia, 1950); *Chairman of the Executive Committee:* Prof. Manuel Gual Vidal (Mexico, 1950); *Director of the Institute:* Dr. Manuel Gamio (Mexico, 1954); *Secretary of the Institute:* Dr. Juan Comas (Mexico). The members of the Governing Council and the Executive Committee are the diplomatic

representatives of the countries subscribing to the International Convention for the establishment of the Institute.

6 MEMBERS: The International Convention for the establishment of the Institute was signed and ratified by the following countries: *Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States of America, Venezuela.* Argentina and Costa-Rica have not yet ratified the Convention.

7 COMMISSIONS: In accordance with the International Convention (Article X), national "Indian Institutes" have been set up in the following countries: Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Salvador and United States of America. These Institutes, with their headquarters in the capitals of these various countries, are branches of the "Instituto Indigenista Interamericano."

8 FACILITIES: Library of 2,097 volumes, full directory of specialists on American Indian questions. Unpublished collection of records of native music, photographic archives (of Indians of all the American countries).

9 FINANCES: Subscriptions from Member States.

10 MEETINGS: *Governing Council:* Ordinary Assemblies every two years and extraordinary meetings organized by the Executive Committee. *Executive Committee:* Annual Assemblies. *Inter-American Indian Congresses:* roughly every four years. The first was held at Patzcuaro, Mexico, in April 1940 and the second at Cuzco, Peru, in June 1949.

11 VOTING: By countries.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "America Indigena" and "Boletin indigenista" (supplement), quarterly; double subscription: 10 Mexican pesos (U.S. $2); average circulation: 4,600 for each publication. Special editions, roughly once a year since 1947: No. 1 "Codice Osuna"; No. 2 "Bibliografia morfologica humana de America del Sur" by Dr. Juan Comas. "Estudio Comparado entre el Derecho Aztèca y el Dercho positivo mexicano" by Carlos H. Alba. Roneographed Conference documents, etc.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Official relations with the Pan-American Union (as General Secretariat of the Organization of American States) FAO; UNESCO and ILO.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The Institute was established in April 1940 at the first Inter-American Indian Congress, attended by representatives of nineteen American countries.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "Actividades del Instituto Indigenista Interamericano," by Manuel Gamio, Mexico (1944); "Handbook of International Organizations in the Americas," by Ruth D. Masters, Washington, D.C. (1945).

INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN INSTITUTE

(INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL AFRICAIN)

2 ADDRESS: Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1, U.K. *Telephone:* WHItehall 4212; 9144. *Cable address:* AFRILAC-PICCY LONDON.

3 NATURE: Non-governmental.

4 AIMS: Organization of research and dissemination of information relating to the languages, culture and social organization of African peoples.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: a) *Governing Body* comprising academic, official and missionary organizations; b) *Executive Council* of 22 members (including American, Belgian, *Dutch, French, Italian, Portuguese, South African members*). OFFICERS: *Chairman:* Sir John Waddington, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (U.K.); *Director:* Prof. D. Forde (U.K.); *Consultative Directors:* Prof. F. Olbrechts (Belgium), Prof. M. Griaule (France); *Secretary:* Mrs. B.E. Wyatt (U.K.); *Honorary Treasurer:* H.G. Judd (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: 1220 individual members, distributed over 30 African territories, Asia, Australia, Canada, 14 European countries, the Near East, Union of South Africa, United States of America.

8 FACILITIES: Bibliographical card catalogue of all publications on African sociology and linguistics.

9 FINANCES: Income derived from donations from official and academic bodies, membership subscriptions, and special grants. Annual expenditure £6,000 approximately.

10 MEETINGS: Annual meeting of Executive Council. Meetings at which papers on various aspects of African studies are presented and discussed are held from time to time.

11 VOTING: By individual vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "Africa," quarterly; average circulation: 1500 copies. Monographs on anthropology, sociology, linguistics. Short memoranda on African topics (arts, music, economics, archaeology). Series of papers on African languages, forming part of the Handbook of African Languages. Series of reports on the ethnography of African tribes published in connection with the Ethnographic Survey of Africa.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Relations with ECOSOC as a non-governmental organization with consultative status.

14 SHORT HISTORY: Founded in 1926. Formerly known as the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures. First Chairman, Lord Lugard.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF WEST AFRICANISTS

(CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DES AFRICANISTES DE L'OUEST)

2 ADDRESS: c/o Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar, French West Africa.

3 NATURE: Semi-governmental.

4 AIMS: To convene every two years a conference of geographers, naturalists, ethnologists, etc. dealing with West Africa; to protect native arts, natural features and archaeological or historic monuments; to exchange information in the various branches of the natural sciences and humanistic studies pertaining to these territories.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *Permanent International Committee: Spain:* Prof. J. Martinez Santa-Olalla (Madrid), Prof. F. Hernandez Pacheco (Madrid); *French Africa:* Prof. Th. Monod (Dakar); *British West Africa:* A.E. Southern (Lagos); *France:* Prof. P. Rivet (Paris); *Portugal:* Prof. A.A. Mendes Corréa (Oporto), Prof. Orlando Ribeiro (Lisbon); *United Kingdom:* Prof. Daryll Forde (London).

9 **FINANCES:** The expenses are defrayed by the governments of the territory where the Conference is held.

10 **MEETINGS:** Every two years in one of the territories of West Africa controlled by the countries belonging to the Permanent International Committee.

12 **PUBLICATIONS:** Proceedings published by the government which organized the Conference (volumes for 1945 and 1947 being printed).

14 **SHORT HISTORY:** First Conference at Dakar from 19 to 25 January 1945, on the initiative of the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire; second Conference at Bissao (Portuguese Guinea) from 9 to 17 December 1947; third Conference at Ibadan (Nigeria) from 12 to 21 December 1949.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

(COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES PÊCHERIES)

2 **ADDRESS:** Fisheries Hall No. 2, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Wash. U.S.A. *Telephone:* Melrose 4433.

3 **NATURE:** Inter-governmental.

4 **AIMS:** To preserve and develop the halibut fishery of the Northeast Pacific, by regulation based upon scientific investigation.

5 **GOVERNING BODIES:** A *Commission* composed of four members, two appointed by the President of the United States of America and two by the Governor General of Canada for indefinite periods. **OFFICERS:** *Chairman:* Edward W. Allen (U.S.A.), date of expiration of term: 31 December 1951; *Secretary:* George R. Clark (Canada), 31 December 1951; *Members:* Milton C. James (U.S.A.), George W. Nickerson (Canada).

6 **MEMBERS:** *Canada* and *United States of America.*

8 **FACILITIES:** Laboratory, research centre, library with 2,600 volumes.

9 **FINANCES:** 1949-50 budget: U.S. $67,400.

10 **MEETINGS:** Annually in January; other meetings when necessary.

11 **VOTING:** By individual vote.

12 **PUBLICATIONS:** Reports, and Circulars; "Regulations," published annually (1932 to date).

14 **SHORT HISTORY:** Established in 1923 by Convention between U.S.A. and Canada; continued by succeeding Conventions of 1930 and 1937.

15 **BIBLIOGRAPHY:** "International Fisheries Commission (U.S.A. and Canada)" Circular No. 1, Seattle, 1936; Report, Nos. 1, 5, 7, 13, Seattle, 1928-1948.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

(COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES PÊCHERIES DU SAUMON DU PACIFIQUE)

2 ADDRESS: P.O. Box 1120, Dominion Building, New Westminster, B.C., Canada.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: Appointed under a Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries on the Fraser River systems. The Commission will make a thorough investigation into the natural history of the Fraser River sockeye salmon, into hatchery methods, spawning ground conditions and other related matters. It may recommend to the two governments the removal of obstructions to the migration of the sockeye salmon. The Commission is empowered to limit and prohibit taking sockeye salmon in Convention waters and allow, as nearly as practicable, an equal portion of fish to be caught by fishermen of the two countries.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: The Commission consists of six members, three for the United States of America and three for Canada. OFFICERS: *Canada:* Thomas Reid, Senator, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont.; A.J. Whitmore, Chief Supervisor of Fisheries, Vancouver, B.C.; Olof Hanson, Vancouver, B.C.; *United States of America:* Edward W. Allen, Attorney, Northern Life Tower, Seattle, Wash.; Albert M. Day, Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Alvin Anderson, State Director of Fisheries, Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash.

6 MEMBERS: *Canada, United States of America.*

9 FINANCES: Yearly appropriations by each country. In 1948 each country paid U.S. $99,500.

10 MEETINGS: The Commission meets approximately four times a year.

11 VOTING: No action taken by the Commission under the authority of this Convention shall be active unless it is affirmatively voted for by at least two of the Commissioners of each country.

12 PUBLICATIONS: "International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission," annual report; "International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission Bulletin," non-periodical, contains scientific data approved by the Commission.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The sockeye Salmon Fisheries Convention between U.S.A. and Canada was signed May 26, 1930. Ratifications were exchanged July 28, 1937. The Convention called for eight years of investigation, after which regulation was to begin. The investigations presented proof of the existence of obstructions and their menace to the sockeye salmon runs to the Fraser River. Funds were appropriated to correct the obstruction to the normal migration of the sockeye salmon, and fishways were constructed at Hell's Gate and Bridge River Rapids in the Fraser River and at Farwell Canyon on the Chilcotin River, a tributary to the Fraser River. In 1946 the Commission began regulating the fishery in Convention waters, to allow the commercial fishermen of both countries as many sockeye salmon as the runs would stand and at the same time protect those depleted early races to the upper Fraser River tributaries. The Commission next turned their attention to the rehabilitation of areas which were once great producers of sockeye. A field station has been established in the Quesnal area to take sockeye eggs from a donor stream, hatch and rear them, and to rehabilitate these once important spawning grounds.

PACIFIC SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (PSA)

(ASSOCIATION SCIENTIFIQUE DU PACIFIQUE)

2 **ADDRESS**: Pacific Science Council Secretariat (Executive Secretary: Loring G. Hudson), Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu 17, Hawaï.

3 **NATURE**: Semi-governmental.

4 **AIMS**: To initiate and promote co-operation in the study of scientific problems relating to the Pacific region, more particularly those affecting the prosperity and well-being of the Pacific peoples. To strengthen the bonds of peace among Pacific peoples by promoting a feeling of brotherhood among the scientists of all the Pacific countries.

5 **GOVERNING BODIES**: The *Pacific Science Council* consists of representatives from Australia, Canada, China, France, Hawaii, Indo-China, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippine Islands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America. At the VIIth Pacific Science Congress held in New Zealand in 1949, the Council decided to have a Permanent Secretariat, since established in Hawaï. **OFFICERS**: *President:* Dr. R.A. Falla (New Zealand); *Honorary Secretary of the Interim Secretariat:* Dr. Gilbert Archey (New Zealand).

6 **MEMBERS**: Adherence by institutions: *Argentina:* Sociedad Cientifica Argentina, Buenos Aires; *Australia:* Australian National Research Council, Sydney; *Bolivia:* Sociedad Geografica de La Paz, La Paz; *Brazil:* Academia Brazileira de Ciencias, Rio de Janeiro; *Canada:* National Research Council, Ottawa; *Chile:* Academia Chilena, Santiago; *China:* Academia Sinica, Nanking; *Colombia:* Academia Colombiana de Ciencias, Bogota; *Costa-Rica:* Academia Costariquena, San José; *Denmark:* Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes, Copenhagen; *Ecuador:* Escuela Politecnica Nacional, Quito; *France:* Académie des Sciences, Paris; *Hawaii:* Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu; *Hong Kong:* The Registrar, The University; *Indo-China:* Institut Scientifique de l'Indochine, Hanoi; *Indonesia:* Science Council of Indonesia, Batavia; *Japan:* Science Council of Japan, Tokyo; *Mexico:* Academia Nacional de Ciencias "Antonia Alzate," Mexico D.F.; *Netherlands:* Section of Sciences, Koninklijke Nederlandsche Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam; *New Zealand:* The Royal Society of New Zealand, Victoria University College Buildings, Wellington; *Norway:* The Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters, Oslo; *Panama:* The Registrar, Universidad Bolivariana. *Peru:* Academia Peruana, Lima; *Philippines:* National Research Council of the Philippines, University of the Philippines, Manila; *Portugal:* Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, Lisbon; *Salvador:* Academia Salvadorena, San Salvador; *Singapore:* Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Raffles Museum and Library; *Sweden:* Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences, Stockholm; *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:* Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad; *United Kingdom:* The Royal Society, London; *United States of America:* National Research Council, Washington, D.C.; *Venezuela:* Academia de Ciencias, Caracas.

Adherence by governments: *American Samoa:* The Secretary to the Governor, Pago Pago, Tutuila; *Fiji:* The Colonial Secretary, The Secretariat, Suva; *Guam:* The Secretary to the Governor, Naval Government; *Guatemala:* Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores; *Honduras:* Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores; *Macao:* The Secretary to the Governor; *New Caledonia:* The Secretary to the Governor, New Caledonia and Dependencies, Noumea; *Nicaragua:* Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua; *Paraguay:* Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores; *Tahiti:* The Secretary to the Governor, French Establishments in Oceania, Papeete; *Thailand:* Bureau of Fisheries and Agriculture, Bangkok; *Tonga:* H.B.M. Agent and Consul, Nukualofa, Tongatabu; *Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:* Deputy High Commissioner, Guam; *Uruguay:* Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

7 COMMISSIONS: The Council has the following *Standing Committees:* Volcanology of the Pacific Area, *Chairman:* J. Healy (New Zealand); Geological History of the Indo-Pacific Area, *Chairman:* Prof. R.S. Allan (New Zealand); Seismology of the Pacific, *Chairman:* Dr. C.F. Richter (U.S.A.); Meteorology of the Pacific, *Chairman:* Dean A.F. Spilhaus (U.S.A.); Terrestrial Faunas of the Inner Pacific, *Chairman:* E.G. Turbott (New Zealand); Pacific Conservation, *Chairman:* Dr. R.A. Falla (New Zealand); Pacific Entomology, *Chairman:* Dr. L.B. Uichanco (Philippines); Pacific Plant Areas, *Chairman:* Dr. W.R.B. Oliver (New Zealand); Museums in Pacific Research, *Chairman:* Dr. R. Cushman Murphy (U.S.A.); Soil and Land Classification in the Pacific Area, *Chairman:* J.K. Taylor (Australia); Forest Resources of the Pacific Area, *Chairman:* Stephen N. Wyckoff (U.S.A.); Crop Improvement in the Pacific Area, *Chairman:* Dr. E.C. Auchter (Hawaii); Anthropology and Social Sciences in the Pacific, *Chairman:* Prof. E. Beaglehole (New Zealand); Mountain Structure of the Pacific Area, *Chairman:* Dr. H.A. Brouwer (Netherlands); Oceanography of the Pacific, *Chairman:* Dr. Thomas G. Thompson (U.S.A.); Systematic Zoology, *Chairman:* Dr. H. Boschma (Netherlands); Animal Improvement in the Pacific Area, *Chairman:* Dr. H.A. Villegas (Philippines).

14 SHORT HISTORY: Congresses: Hawaii, 1920; Australia, 1923; Japan, 1926; Java, 1929; Canada, 1933; United States of America, 1939. The Congress scheduled to be held in Manila in 1943 was cancelled on account of the war. The Seventh Congress was held in February 1949, at Auckland, New Zealand. The Secretary General was Dr. Gilbert Archey, Director of the Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, S.E.1.

PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

(CONGRÈS SCIENTIFIQUE PAN-AMÉRICAIN)

[illegible]

2 ADDRESS: Pan-American Union, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To advance scientific thought and achievement; to examine the problems peculiar to the Western Hemisphere; and to promote better understanding among the American Republics (as outlined by the Eighth Congress).

5 GOVERNING BODIES: Each Congress has its own organizing committee, usually under auspices of the highest officers of the sponsoring country.

6 MEMBERS: All 21 American Republics have been represented by official delegates at past American Scientific Congresses and many delegates have been appointed to attend Congresses by learned societies and institutions, official and unofficial.

9 FINANCES: Each congress is financed separately.

11 VOTING: By individual vote.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Bulletins have been published by the sponsoring country of the Congress such as: "Eighth American Scientific Congress, Washington, D.C. May 10-18, 1940," U.S. Government Printing Office.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Affiliated to the Council of the Organization of American States.

14 SHORT HISTORY: First Latin American Congress, Buenos Aires, April 10-21, 1898; Second Latin American Congress, Montevideo, March 20-31, 1901; Third Latin American Congress, Rio de Janeiro, August 6, 1905; Fourth Latin American Congress or the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, Santiago de Chile, December 25, 1908-January 5, 1909; Fifth (Second Pan-American) Scientific Congress, Washington, December 27, 1915-January 8, 1916; Sixth (Third Pan-American) Congress, Lima, December 20, 1924-January 6, 1925; Seventh American Scientific Congress, Mexico City, September 9-17, 1935; Eighth American Scientific Congress, Washington, May 10-18, 1940.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: *International Conferences of American States*, 1889-1928, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Oxford University Press, New York, 1931); *International Conferences of American States*, First Supplement, 1933-1940, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, 1940; *Bulletin of the Pan-American Union*, "The 7th Pan-American Scientific Congress," July, 1940 and "The 8th American Scientific Congress," July, 1940; *Eighth American Scientific Congress*, Washington, D.C., May 10-18, 1940 (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1940).

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION (SPC)

(COMMISSION DU PACIFIQUE SUD)

2 ADDRESS: Pentagon, Anse Vata, Noumea, New Caledonia. *Cable address:* SOUTHPACOM NOUMEA.

3 NATURE: Inter-governmental.

4 AIMS: To encourage and strengthen international co-operation in promoting the economic and social welfare and advancement of the peoples of the non-self-governing territories in the Pacific Ocean which are administered by the participating Governments and which lie wholly or in part south of the Equator and east from and including Netherlands New Guinea.

5 GOVERNING BODIES: *South Pacific Commission* (consisting of not more than twelve comissioners); *Research Council* (a standing advisory body appointed by the Commission); *South Pacific Conference* (auxiliary body to the Commission, composed of representatives of the local inhabitants of, and of official and non-official institutions directly concerned with the territories within the scope of the Commission. The maximum number of delegates for each territory is determined by the Commission. In general, the representation shall be at least two delegates for each designated territory). OFFICERS: *Secretary-General:* W.D. Forsyth (Australia); *Deputy-Secretary-General:* F.L. Hunt (New Zealand); *Deputy Chairman (Research Council)*: Dr. L.G.M. Baas Becking (Netherlands); *Executive Officer for Health:* Dr. E. Massal (France); *Executive Officer for Economic Development:* Dr. MacMillan (U.S.A.); *Executive Officer for Social Development:* H.E. Maude (U.K.).

6 MEMBERS: *Australia, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States of America.* Each of the participating governments is represented by two commissioners.

9 FINANCES: Contributions from the participating Governments.

10 MEETINGS: South Pacific Commission regularly convenes twice a year during April-

May and October-November at the place decided by the Commission. The South Pacific Research Council convenes at least once a year. The South Pacific Conference meets once in every three years at the place decided by the Commission.

11 VOTING: By country.

12 PUBLICATIONS: Report of the Proceedings of the Commission Sessions, and meetings of South Pacific Research Council. A programme of publications was considered by the Commission.

13 RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: The Commission and its auxiliary and subsidiary bodies, while having no organic connection with the United Nations, co-operate as fully as possible with the United Nations and with appropriate specialized agencies on matters of mutual concern within the competence of the Commission.

14 SHORT HISTORY: The South Pacific Commission was established by the Agreement signed on 6 February, 1947, between the six participating Governments. The First and Second Sessions of the Commission were held at temporary headquarters in Sydney, Australia, in May and October, 1948. The Secretariat was transferred to the permanent headquarters at Noumea, New Caledonia, on 5 March, 1949. The Third Session of the Commission and the first meeting of the South Pacific Research Council were held in April-May, 1949.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY: "Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission," Sydney: Alfred Henry Pettifer, Government Printer, 1949, pp. 10.

16 COMMENTS: The South Pacific Commission is in the early stage of its development; First Meeting of the Conference, April, 1950, at Suva, Fiji.

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